The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ORGANIZED 1837.

Forty-fourth Annual Statement

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

JANUARY 1, 1881.

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$558,781.25
Bonds and Mortgages	137,100.00
Real Estate	65,000.00
Loans on Collaterals	4,583.50
Agency Balances	42,710.00
Office Premises	5,184.88
Cash on hand	49,254.50
Interest and Rent due	4,108.50
Total Assets	$850,722.73

LIABILITIES.

Reserve for Unearned Premiums, Unpaid Losses, and other Claims	$299,734.31
Cash Capital	300,000.00
Net Surplus	150,988.42

Company's Office, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON, Resident Director. M. O. BROWN, General Agent.

EDWARD M. TEALL, Agent.

INSURANCE.

Seventy-first Annual Exhibit

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.

Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1881,	$3,761,379.47
All Outstanding Claims (being losses in process of adjustment),	144,224.76
Reserve for Re-insurance,	1,189,217.01
Surplus for Policy-holders,	2,427,937.70
Capital Stock,	1,250,000.00

SURPLUS OVER ALL,

$1,177,937.70.

G. F. BISSELL, Manager Western Department.

P. HEYWOOD, Ass't Manager Western Department.

MOORE & JANES, City Agents.

Ocean Marine INSURANCE!

MANUFACTURERS' F. & M. INS. CO. OF BOSTON.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., AGENTS,

161 & 163 LaSalle-st.

IMPORTS OR EXPORTS. Certificates issued payable in London if desired.

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SAWS!

Curtis & Co.

40 Franklin St., Chicago

511 to 519 N. Second St., St. Louis,

Manufacturers of Every Description of Circular, Mill or Cross-Cut Saws;

Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and all Saw and Planing Mill Supplies;

Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. Every Saw warranted.

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REPAIR WORK.

Our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

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For Breakfast!

CHOCOLAT MENIER.

Sold Everywhere.

PARIS AND LONDON.

New York Depot 286 Greenwich St.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Reduced rates to return. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 58 South Clark-st., General Agents. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

CIRCASSIA, Jan. 15, 2 a m | ANCHORIA, Jan. 29, 8 a m
DEVONIA, Jan. 22, 8 a m | ETHIOPIA, Feb. 5, 8 a m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

ELYSIA, Jan. 15, 5 a m | ALSATIA, Jan. 29, 5 a m

Cabins, $50 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $20.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 36 Washington-st.

STATE LINE

Tellowaw, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $50 and upward, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $25. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 9 Broadway, N. Y., and 154 Randolph-st., Chicago

JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for $1, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

CARPETS, &c.

Special Patterns FOR OFFICES IN CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, AND MATTINGS, AT LOW PRICES.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

ELEVATORS.

HALE'S TRIPLE POWER ELEVATORS

Are simple and perfect, and are as easily operated as any Elevator, and save fully

ONE-HALF

The water. They are so constructed as to use but a portion of the water for light loads, and still the power is always in readiness to raise a heavy load if necessary.

Information and estimates given upon application in person or by mail to

W. E. HALE & CO.

103 State-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., NOS. 3 AND 4 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., December 30, 1880.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., on the 11th day of January, 1881, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may be present, for the sale of the following articles to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, to be delivered on or before January 20, 1880, at such places in Chicago as may be designated by the undersigned, viz.:

38,000 pounds Bacon, short clear sides, medium thickness, weighing from 30 to 50 pounds each, new crop Chicago Winter cut and cured, well smoked, thoroughly dried out before being packed; each side to be covered with new cotton cloth, and the meat, when thus covered, to be packed in crates containing about 350 pounds net each, well strapped with green hickory.

5,800 pounds Peas, split, strictly choice, in double sacks with corners tied, inside heavy twilled cotton, outside new jenny; containing 60 lbs net each.

5,800 pounds Rice, Carolina or Louisiana, choice, in Tomlinson's patent half-barrels.

30 cases Rosainy, granulated, Schumacher's Pearl, in 5 lb packets, 18 packets to the case.

54,000 pounds Sugar, "C," choice, in Tomlinson's patent barrels.

22,000 pounds Salt, Ashton's fine, clean and dry, in original sacks.

24 dozen 2-lb cans beef, corned, best quality, in cases containing 2 dozen cans each.

100 dozen 1-lb cans milk, "Eagle," in cases containing 48 cans each.

50 cases oatmeal, Schumacher's B, in 3-lb packets, 36 packets to the case.

2,000 pounds salt, fine, superior quality, in full-weight 5-lb bags, packed in boxes containing 32 bags each.

1,500 pounds starch, corn, Kingsford's, in 1-lb packets, cases containing 40 packets each.

3,000 pounds starch, laundry, Kingsford's Silver Gloss, in 1-lb packets, in cases containing 40 packets each.

96 1-gallon cans syrup, maple, heavy, genuine, best quality, in cases containing 6 cans each.

25 cases wheat, cracked, Schumacher's Pearl, in 2-lb packets, 36 packets to the case.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Any desired further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

J. W. BARRIGER, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

Written Proposals,

Accompanied by bonds of $1,000, will be received by the Trustees of Hyde Park on or before Friday, Jan. 14, for hauling 2,000 yards of broken stone from the quarry of Dolesse & Shepard, on Stony Island-av., to a point on the Chicago & Thornton Road near One Hundred and Sixteenth-st., and from that point south, as far as same will go spread one foot thick and ten feet wide. The proposals to include, also, the grading of street and the spreading and rolling of the stone in a manner satisfactory to the Village Engineer of Hyde Park. Bidders may also bid for doing the grading, spreading, and rolling of stone drawn by other parties, if desired. The contract may bind contractor to take one-third of his pay in the subscriptions to the work. Information can be obtained or to contract from J. A. Cole, Engineer, Ashland Block. Bids should be marked "Bids," and be addressed to the Board of Trustees. FRANK S. BLAIN, Village Clerk.

Proposals for Chandeliers and Gas-Fixtures.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 25th day of January, 1881, for furnishing and fixing in place the chandeliers and gas-fixtures for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with specification and schedule, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent.

JAS. G. HILL, Supervising Architect.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1880.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago," for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank in Chicago on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1881, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE L. OTIS, Cashier.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

McCORD & PHILLIPS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Only 3c. Margins on Wheat and 3c. on Corn required.

154 La Salle-st.

EMBROIDERIES.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Madison and Peoria-sts.

"Increased Attraction."

Will offer in connection with our

GRAND CLEARING SALE!

100,000 Yards

EMBROIDERIES

In entirely new and novel effects.

"OUR PRICES."

1	inch wide	3	c!
1½	inches wide	5	c!
2	do do	10	c!
2½	do do	12½	c!
3	do do	15	c!
4	do do	20	c!
5½	do do	25	c!

"Endless Variety of Patterns."

Our Edgings and Insertions are all

Matched Patterns.

Are worked on the finest quality French Cambric, and the prices we offer them at they are

INCOMPARABLE!

PRIOR TO REMOVING TO STATE AND MADISON-STS.,

THOUSAND AND ONE BARGAINS!

"AS USUAL,"

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER UNTIL JAN. 15, 1881,

$100,000

Jacksonville Southeastern Railway Company

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Bonds

AT 103 AND INTEREST.

THESE BONDS are the balance of an issue of $300,000 on 55 miles of road, being at the rate of only $5,500 per mile, from Jacksonville, Ill., to Litchfield, Ill. The above railroad connects at both Jacksonville and Litchfield with the WABASH and ALTON RAILROADS.

NO BETTER or SAFER INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Corner State and Washington-sts.

GERHARD FOREMAN.....109 Washington-st.
CHAS. HENBOTIN.....105 Washington-st.
HOLMES & BRO.....81 Washington-st.
EDWARD L. BREWSTER.104 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

AT LOW RATES MADE BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 99 La Salle-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The 3 Upper Floors,

MEASURING 50x120 FEET,

Either separate or together, over

THE FAIR,

192 AND 194 STATE-ST.

Apply at E. J. LEHMANN'S.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 1, 1858. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 28 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 5 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 30, 1876.

SELECT TAILORING.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all HEAVY WINTER goods during January, and

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On ALL OTHER goods during same month.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.

OPERA GLASSES, &c.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN. TRIBUNE IS PRICELESS BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, Wholesale and Retail. E. T. WHELPLEY, 121 and 123 Lake-st.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881.

GOV. PORTER and the other Indiana State officers elected last October were inaugurated yesterday. Gov. Porter's inaugural address has some pertinent suggestions,—among others that a Board of five visitors to State charitable institutions be appointed, two of the five members to be women; that the waste lands of the State be reclaimed; that the Bureau of Statistics be given further and greater facilities; and that the constitutional amendments be submitted to the people of the State at the earliest opportunity. He declares himself opposed to the proposed Constitutional Convention, and to the creation of a Board of Pardons. He concluded his address by gracefully referring to the public services and private virtues of the late Gov. Williams. In referring to the laying of the corner-stone of the new State-House last fall, he referred to the significant omission of all reference to the part that Indiana played in the late War by Mr. Hendricks, who delivered the oration, and recommended that, as no documents referring to patriotic services of these soldiers were placed in a stone in some other portion of the building. Mr. Hendricks is not likely to forget the scathing exposure of his Copperhead proclivities at the hands of Indiana's Republican Governor.

THE Irish Liberal members, of whom there are thirteen in all, eight of them representing Ulster constituencies, and a number of English Radical members, including Prof. Thorold Rogers, Ashton W. Dilke, brother of Sir Charles, Arthur Arnold, one of the editors of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and Prof. Firth, held a private meeting yesterday to take such action as might give effect to their belief that the Ministry's proposed land bill for Ireland is utterly inadequate to the circumstances. Mr. Stansfield, a member of the last Liberal Cabinet and known in England as "Garibaldi's friend," presided. Later an understanding was arrived at with Mr. Gladstone by which he consented to receive a deputation of these members and some of the anti-Parnellite Home-Rulers that they might state to him their views on the vexed question. It is evident that Mr. Gladstone must introduce a radical measure in order to obtain the support of the Radicals and Home-Rulers.

FOR some time past public curiosity has been excited with reference to a forthcoming article by Gen. Grant, to appear in a leading magazine, on the subject of interoceanic canals, and more particularly the Nicaragua Canal, in which he is known to be interested. THE TRIBUNE this morning takes pleasure in laying before its readers the full text of the article in question, which has been telegraphed from New York especially and alone to this paper. Gen. Grant's views regarding the canal question, and incidentally the application of the Monroe doctrine in connection with the subject of the construction and control of a canal across the Isthmus by a foreign Government, will command world-wide attention. He has evidently given the matter much thought, and, as is his custom, he tells what he thinks in a way that admits of no doubt as to his meaning.

OUR usually well-informed Cleveland correspondent says that Secretary Sherman's walkover for the Ohio Senatorship is the result of an understanding between the Secretary and Gov. Foster. Sherman, our correspondent is informed, will, as the result of this understanding, be elected to the Senate to prove that he has not lost caste or popularity in his own State as the result of his defeat in the Chicago Convention. But Mr. Sherman will hardly take his seat in the Senate, it being understood that he will be retained in his present position by President Garfield. Gov. Foster will then succeed to the Senatorship, and Speaker Cowgill will become the Republican candidate for the Governorship next fall.

GOV. CULLOM and the other State officers elected at the November election were inaugurated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. In his address to the Legislature the Governor took occasion to recommend some legislation for the protection of miners in their rights and some improvements in the manner of collecting labor statistics, and that the Legislature make practical application of those already collected, etc. The exercises of the day were appropriately ended in the evening by a ball at the Gubernatorial mansion.

THE rumor that Gen. Grant will be brought forward as a candidate for Senator Kernan's place has been revived, and seems to cause considerable excitement in the Platt and Crowley camps. Congressman Morton has avowed himself a candidate. It is said that the Tammany members of the Legislature will vote against the Conkling candidate on account of the New York Conklingites joining in the coalition which ousted Boss Kelly.

ANOTHER Manitoba wave has commenced its eastward journey. From several towns in this State, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota we learn that yesterday was the coldest day of the year. In the New England States there was a very heavy snow-storm, also in Texas and some of the Southwestern States. It was rather cold in this city yesterday, but by no means as cold as it was two weeks ago.

THE formation of a rival syndicate to complete the Canadian Pacific at a less cost than "Sir John Macdonald's syndicate" agreed to do it has caused a sensation in political circles in Canada, and is not unlikely to lead to a dissolution of the Canadian Parliament and the overthrow of the Macdonald Ministry.

THE Chicago Board of Trade had its annual meeting yesterday. The new officers were inaugurated, and a vote of thanks was passed to retiring President Dwight. The Board commences the new year with a membership of 1,798; its assets, not including furniture, are $174,497, and it has no debts.

FIVE flying columns, including horse, foot, and artillery, are to commence a flying trip through Ireland to-day to strike terror into the hearts of the "Irishry," who, instead of being frightened, will doubtless enjoy the unusual show.

THE Common Council passed a resolution last night empowering the Mayor, the Controller, and the Corporation Counsel to settle with the bondsmen of David A. Gage as shall seem to them for the best interests of the city.

GRANT'S ARTICLE.

Text of a Document Anticipated with Much Curiosity.

Reasons Which Have Induced the Illustrious General to Address the People.

His Extraordinary Confidence in the Practicability of a Canal.

His Reasons for Choosing the Northern and Longer Route.

His Usual Short, Common-Sense Way of Stating Those Reasons.

Cheapness, Healthiness, Freedom, Curtailment of Voyages, and Subsistence of Laborers.

The Utterances of President Hayes on the Monroe Doctrine Commended.

Positive Expression of the Vitality and Importance of That Doctrine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Gen. U. S. Grant, who has for some time past been prominently mentioned in connection with the scheme to construct the Nicaragua Canal, has written out his views on the subject quite extensively, and THE TRIBUNE'S representative presents the same exclusively to its readers to-day. The General, who has given the subject much thought, makes an elaborate and exhaustive review, which will be read with great interest at this juncture. Gen. Grant says:

THE ARTICLE.

The construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America has attracted the attention of Governments, engineers, and capitalists in this country and in Europe for considerably more than half a century. The allusions to the possibility and importance of such a work made by travelers and scientists, almost from the time when America was discovered down to the day when practical investigations were commenced by the Government of the United States, had left

A DEEP IMPRESSION ON THE PUBLIC MIND;

and the rapid growth of the American public in population and wealth, the increasing commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the long, tedious, and dangerous passage from shore to shore around Cape Horn, all tended to strengthen this impression, and to establish the conviction that the interest of the American people in the commerce of the world required a water communication from sea to sea across the Isthmus of Darien. It is now more than fifty years since this project first received serious consideration on this Continent. Under the Administration of Mr. Adams, in 1825, correspondence and negotiations commenced, which have continued up to the present time. Turning from one Government to another for aid in carrying out the scheme,

THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA

soon arrived at the conclusion that they must look to the United States for the completion of the work, and that to them especially, on account of location and institutions, belonged the right to unite with the State through whose territory the canal might run in its construction and control. In 1830, in 1831, in 1835, in 1837, in 1839, in 1844, in 1846, in 1849, in 1858, plans were proposed to the Governments of the United States, England, and France for the commencement of the work,

UNTIL THE BREAKING OUT OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THIS COUNTRY

presented a more important topic for consideration, and overshadowed all question relating solely to industrial development and international commerce, and ended in results which have given new and vast interest and importance to every enterprise which can add power to the Republic, and advance the prosperity of its people.

STEPPING AT ONCE INTO THE FRONT RANK

among the powerful nations of the earth, the United States has entered, as it were, spontaneously upon a career of development almost unparalleled in the history of the world. By the growth of the States along the Pacific Coast, by the erection of transcontinental lines of railway, by the occupation of new lands, by the opening of new mines, by increasing mechanical and manufacturing enterprises, by the introduction of her products on an amazing scale into the commerce of the world, by her devotion to a system of finance which requires incessant industry among all classes of the people, and the cheapest possible means of intercourse and transportation, the United States has given new and deeper importance to every method by which industry can be advanced and commerce can be promoted.

IT IS DURING THIS SHORT PERIOD

that the value of even the most expensive highways has been proved, that mountain ranges have been penetrated by costly tunnels and distant seas have been connected by costly canals, and it has been demonstrated that the most extravagant investments in works of this description are remunerative under the vast commercial ebb and flow which characterizes the present age. Of the necessity for, and advantage of, intercommunication of every description, therefore, there seems to be no longer a doubt, and it is with this conviction that the United States Government is called on to consider now, once more, the value and importance of an inter-ocean canal on this Continent.

OF THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS CANAL

to our industry and commerce, it becomes us, therefore, first to speak. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the States of North and South America lying along the Pacific furnish in large abundance those commodities which are constantly supplied with markets in almost every country of Europe. Of guano and niter the trade is immense. From the ports of Chili nearly 400,000 tons of freight are shipped eastward annually. More than 1,000,000 tons of grain are shipped each year from the Pacific States and Territories. There is no doubt that more than 4,000,000 tons of merchandise find their way from these regions to the East, and

REQUIRE WATER COMMUNICATION

in order that they may be shipped economically and profitably, and this is merchandise to which railway transportation across the continent is wholly inapplicable. The great wheat crops of California and Oregon, for instance, find their way to Liverpool around Cape Horn, at the freight-rate of 50 cents per bushel, a rate which would not carry it by rail halt way to Boston, or New York, or Philadelphia, to be there shipped to its European destination. In addition to the commerce of the North and South American ports referred to, there may be estimated also the advantages which would accrue to the trade of

AUSTRALIA AND THE REMOTE EAST INDIES

bound to Great Britain, and which would undoubtedly add 1,000,000 tons to the freight seeking a passage through the canal. When we consider the time and distance saved by the canal for this vast amount of merchandise by avoiding the passage around Cape Horn, and the importance in these days of rapid transit, of a ready approach to a destined market, we can readily understand the value of the enterprise to producer and shipper and consumer alike. Leaving out of consideration the dangers and delays of the Cape we should not forget that by the canal now proposed the distance from New York to Hong Kong is

SHORTENED 5,870 MILES;

from New York to Yokohama, 6,800 miles; from New York to San Francisco, 8,600 miles; from New York to Honolulu, 6,980 miles; from Liverpool to San Francisco, 6,065 miles; and from Liverpool to Callao, 4,374 miles; and we need no longer question the value of an interoceanic canal on the Western Continent, as we have long since abandoned all doubt of the value of the Suez Canal to the commerce of the nations of the East. To Europeans the benefits and advantages of the proposed canal are great; to the Americans there are

INCALCULABLE.

forming, as a canal properly organized and constructed would, a part of the coast-line of the United States. It would increase our commercial facilities beyond calculation. Interfering in no way with the interests of those lines of railway which connect the Atlantic States with the Pacific, but tending rather to stimulate and increase the activity out of which their traffic grows, it would cheapen all staple transportation, and add greatly to the ease and economy of emigration from the East to the farms and mines of the Pacific slope. That the canal will be of great benefit to the commerce of the United States also there can be no doubt. Meeting, as we do, a formidable competition in the carrying trade to foreign ports, we find in our coastwise navigation an opportunity for a profitable use of American bottoms

PROTECTED BY OUR OWN COMMERCIAL LAWS.

A continuous coast-line connecting our Eastern and Western shores promises an increase of this navigation sufficient of itself to make a canal a matter of the utmost importance to our people.

In view of these advantages, the question naturally arises as to the most feasible route for the canal, both as regards economy of construction and convenience of use. On this point it would hardly seem as if there was room for controversy.

THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH SURROUND THE PANAMA SCHEME

have been so frequently and so forcibly set forth that they need not be elaborately repeated here. The floods of this region, caused by sudden and immense rainfall, have attracted the attention of the most careless traveler, and have perplexed and confounded the scientific engineer in his attempts to provide some method by which to overcome the difficulties which they create. The impassable and unhealthy swamps lying along this route have always been considered unfit for a water course, and so destructive to human life that

LABOR AND DEATH SEEMED TO HAVE JOINED HANDS THERE.

The necessity for long and expensive tunnels and open cuts and for a safe viaduct has added vastly to the expense of the route when estimated, and to the obstacles to be overcome by engineering. The most careful surveys have always developed a discouraging want of material for construction. The addition of 500 miles to the distance between New York and the ports on the west coast of the United States by the Panama route over that of any other feasible route proposed and the long and tedious calms which prevail in Panama Bay have never failed to create opposition to this route in the mind of the navigator.

THE ENORMOUS COST

of the Panama Canal, moreover, has never been denied. Considering the engineering difficulties attending the diversion of the Chagres River, and the necessary construction of an artifical lake to hold its floods, together with the tunneling or open cuts to which allusion has already been made, the cost of this canal cannot be less than $400,000,000, and would probably be much more, including the payment to the Panama Railroad for its concession. The American capitalist would be likely to look for dividends on an investment like this.

TUENING FROM THE PANAMA ROUTE,

therefore, as one which, when practically considered, has but little to recommend it, either as a commercial convenience or a financial success, we are brought to the consideration of the Nicaragua route as that to which the attention of the American public is most strongly drawn at this time. The advantages of this route are:

The ease and economy with which the canal can be constructed.

The admirable approaches to it from the sea, both east and west.

The distance saved between Liverpool and the North American ports over that of the Panama route.

The distance saved, also, between New York and other Atlantic cities and the ports of the United States on the Pacific.

The cost of the Nicaragua Canal has never been estimated above $100,000,000; indeed,

CIVIL-ENGINEER MENOCAL,

whose judgment and capacity have never been questioned, gives the following as his estimate of the entire cost of the work, after long and critical examination:

	Distance, miles.	Estimated cost.
Western division, from Port Brito to the lake	16.33	$21,680,777
Middle division, Lake Nicaragua	56.50	715,658
Eastern division, from lake to Greytown	108.43	25,020,914
Construction of Greytown Harbor		2,852,630
Construction of Brito Harbor		2,307,750
Total	181.26	$52,577,718

A subsequent estimate, based on more recent surveys, made by Mr. Menocal, has reduced this amount to $41,193,839, a reduction of $11,383,879; and, by abandoning the valley of the San Juan River in favor of a direct route to Greytown, ascertained to be entirely practicable, the distance is reduced to 173.57 miles, the total canalization being but 53.17 miles. It is well known that the Suez Canal, and, in fact, almost all great public works, cost far more than the estimates made by engineers. But applying this rule most liberally cannot bring the outlay on the Nicaragua route above $100,000,000. The surveys of this route made subsequent to those of the other routes proposed have developed

EXTRAORDINARY FACILITIES FOR THE WORK.

Materials needed for construction are abundant throughout the entire line. The harbors of Brito and Greytown, at the western and eastern termini, are capable of being easily made convenient and excellent. The water-supply from Lake Nicaragua is free from deposit, and is abundant and easily obtained, the lake itself being the summit-level of the canal. The rainfall is not excessive. The climate during the trade winds is delightful. The country is capable of producing all the subsistence that would be required by the laborers employed in the construction of the canal.

THE LOCAL PRODUCTIONS

are valuable, and such as constitute many of the most important articles of commerce. In the construction, feeders, tunnels, and viaducts are not necessary. Dependent nowhere on streams, which, in the rainy season, are irresistibly destructive, and in the dry season are reduced to mere rivulets, the canal would always be provided with a uniform and easily-controlled supply of water. A canal construced on this route, and at the estimates before us, could not fail to be an economical highway as well as a profitable investment.

THE REMUNERATION.

Estimating the cost of the canal at $75,000,000, a charge of $2.50 for canal-tolls and all other charges would give a gross income of $10,000,000 on the 4,000,000 tons upon which former calculations have been based. Deducting from this $1,500,000 for the expenses of maintaining and operating the canal, we have $8,500,000 as the net earnings of the work. A reasonable modification of these figures would give an encouraging exhibit.

THE LIBERAL CONCESSIONS

made by the Government of Nicaragua to the provisional Interoceanic Canal Society indicate a determination on the part of that Government to make the burdens of the enterprise as light as possible, and to leave its government entirely in the hands of the American projectors, while in the Panama concession provision is made for the entry and clearance of vessels at the terminal ports, with the delays and annoyances usually attending such requirements. The Nicaragua concession avoids all interference by custom-house officials, except so far as to prevent smuggling and violation of the custom laws. These concessions provide that "there shall be

A FREE ZONE

upon each hand of the canal of 100 yards in width, measured from the water's edge, it being understood that the lake shore shall never be considered as the margin of the canal. Within this zone no illegal traffic shall be conducted, and the customs authorities will watch and prevent smuggling, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 35 (of the concession). It is expressly understood that every vessel traversing the canal will, whenever the authorities desire it, receive on board a guard (customs officer) appointed by the Government, who will, in case of discovering their violation, exercise his powers in accordance with the law." The articles of the concession also provide that the "two ports to be constructed and to serve for entrance to the canal on each ocean are

DECLARED TO BE FREE,

and will be recognized as such from the beginning to the end of the concession." While the administration and management of the Panama Canal, moreover, are placed in the hands of an independent company, deriving its powers from a foreign Government, and organized on the plan adopted in the construction of the Suez Canal, the commerce availing itself of the benefits of the Nicaraguan Canal is protected by the Government of that country against all extortion. In Art. 42, the concession provides that, "It is understood that the Company, in the exercise of the powers here conferred, cannot make other regulations than such as are necessary for the administration and management of the canal, and, before issuing these regulations, will submit them to the Government for its approval."

IN ORDER TO PROTECT STILL FURTHER

the interests of those using the canal, it is provided that all sums necessary to secure interest on the funded debts, obligations, and shares, not exceeding 6 per cent for interest, and also a sinking fund, shall be reserved; and that "what remains shall form the net gains, of which at least 80 per cent shall be divided amongst the shareholders, it being understood, after ten years from the time the canal is completed, that the Company cannot divide amongst the shareholders, either by direct dividends or indirectly, by issuing additional shares or other wise, more than 15 per cent annually, or in this proportion, for dues collected from the canal; and when it is discovered that the charges in force produce a greater net gain, they will be reduced to the basis of 15 per cent per year."

THESE PROVISIONS INDICATE

not only the confidence of the projectors in their enterprise, but also the determination of the Nicaraguan Government to guard against all possible injustice to the commerce finding a highway there. That there are other advantages contained in the concession of the Nicaraguan Government, and the proposed administration and management of the Nicaragua Canal, there should be no doubt in the mind of every American who believes in the power and supremacy of his Government on this Continent. The concession is made to Americans, the Society is made up of Americans, all the corporators are Americans, and the act of incorporation is asked of an American Congress. Every step of this project recognizes the right of the United States to guard with zealous care the American Continent against the encroachment of foreign powers. To this policy no nation, and

NO CLUSTER OF ADJACENT NATIONS,

watchful of their own individual or collective interests, should take exception. It is the foundation of national existence everywhere. An American man-of-war, having on board the greatest naval commander of modern times, pauses for forty-eight hours at the mouth of the Bosphorus to recognize the right of an European Power to control the waters of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea. It cannot be supposed for a moment that an American Company, incorporated by the American Government, organized on American soil, would have been allowed to construct the Suez Canal, even if it had established a branch of its enterprise in France, and placed it under the supervision of a distinguished and representative French official,

AND SO IT IS WITH US.

The policy laid down in the early days of the Republic, and accepted from that time to this by the American mind, by which the colonization of other nationalities on those shores was protested against, should never be forgotten. The violation of this policy has always roused the American people to a firm assertion of their rights, and cost one American statesman, at least, a large share of the laurels he had won by long and honorable service. The application of this principle, even now, secures safety and protection to a line of railway spanning the isthmus, and connecting the Eastern with the Western waters. The assertion of this principle by a treaty made with Nicaragua in 1849 is accepted to-day by all Americans, people and officials, with entire satisfaction. The rejection of that treaty, in order to prevent a collision between the United States and Great Britain, and to preserve unharmed this policy of an Administration, is regarded as one of the most complicating and compromising acts of American diplomacy. The

accepted and acceptable policy of the American Government is contained in the doctrine announced more than half a century ago by

PRESIDENT MONROE.

It is to be found in the attitude assumed by our Government in all the long diplomatic discussion which followed the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty,—a discussion in which Gen. Cass, then Secretary of State, declared an analogous treaty as recognizing "principles of foreign intervention repugnant to the policy of the United States"; a discussion in which, by negotiation, Great Britain was compelled to recognize the "sovereignty of Honduras over the islands composing the so-called British colony of the bay islands"; a discussion in which

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DENOUNCED

the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as one which had been fraught with misunderstanding and mischief from the beginning." "If the Senate," said the President to Lord Napier, "had imagined that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty could obtain the interpretation placed upon it by Great Britain, it would not have passed; and if I had been in the Senate at the time it never would have passed." It is in obedience to this policy that the United States has protested against the establishment by Great Britain of a protectorate in Central America, either on the Mosquito Coast or on the Bay Islands. And it is in accordance with this policy that President Hayes, in his message of March 8, 1880, declared that "the policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers. The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must, in a great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world.

NO EUROPEAN POWER CAN INTERVENE

for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissible. If the protection of the United States is relied upon, the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its National interests and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work." An interoceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores and virtually a part of the coast-line of the United States. Our merely commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries, while its relations to our power and prosperity as a Nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace, and safety, are matters of paramount concern to the people of the United States.

NO OTHER GREAT POWER WOULD,

under similar circumstances, fail to assert a rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare. In accordance with the early and later policy of the Government, in obedience to the often-expressed will of the American people, with a due regard to our National dignity and power, with a watchful care for the safety and prosperity of our interests and industries on this continent, and with a determination to guard against even the first approach of rival powers, whether friendly or hostile, on these shores,

I COMMEND AN AMERICAN CANAL

on American soil to the American people, and congratulate myself on the fact that the most careful explorations have demonstrated that the route standing in this attitude before the world is the one which commends itself as a judicious, economical, and prosperous work. I have formed the opinions expressed in this article not from a hasty consideration of the subject, and not without personal observation. While commanding the army of the United States my attention was drawn to the importance of the water-communication I have here discussed. During my administration of the Government I endeavored to impress upon the country the views I then formed; and I shall feel that

I HAVE ADDED ONE MORE ACT OF MY LIFE

to those I have already recorded if I shall succeed in impressing upon Congress and the people the high value, as a commercial and industrial enterprise, of this work, which, if not accomplished by Americans, will undoubtedly be accomplished by some of our rivals in power and influence.

U. S. GRANT.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

as I have mentioned in the introduction to this dispatch, is the first paper in the world to present the extended views of Gen. Grant from his own pen on this highly important subject. The General has taken great care in the preparation of it, and has only been persuaded to make public his views in this manner after most earnest solicitation.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

Interview with One of the Commissioners Who Secured Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The *Call* publishes an interview with John F. Swift, one of the Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with China, who returned by the steamer Gaelic to-day.

Mr. Swift says that in addition to the points heretofore made public, the treaty contains a clause reserving to the United States the right to terminate at any time the residence of Chinese laborers in this country. It was also tacitly understood that the Chinese cannot be naturalized in the United States, and that the naturalizations already accomplished shall be considered null and void. The negotiations were concluded Nov. 20. Everything was ready on the 15th, but

THE WORD "DISASTER"

occurred in the treaty, and it is a law of China that that word cannot be presented to the attention of the Emperor within five days of certain important events, among which is the birthday of a member of the royal family, which necessitated a delay of about two weeks before the conclusion of the treaty. The Commissioners were so much disheartened that they were on the point of giving up negotiations, and would have left Peking but for the fact that communications were interrupted by the severity of the weather, and pending their renewal the Chinese officials made the concessions desired.

Mr. Swift denies the report that the Chinese met the Commissioners half way in their propositions, and says that the points sought were only accomplished by persistent effort. He also denies the report that Minister Angell contemplates resigning his position.

THE BALL-POOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At the National Pool Tournament to-night Albert Frey defeated Alonzo Morris by a score of eleven games to nine. Albert Lambert defeated Joseph Field, seven to eight; Joseph King defeated Jacob Schaefer, eleven to nine; and Samuel T. Knight defeated Wallace, of Chicago, eleven to ten.

INVITING ANOTHER HORROR.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 10.—The paupers at the Poor-Farm are now crowded into three small wooden buildings not one-quarter large enough, and which are not heated in any way convenient, with only one man to guard them all, making a repetition of Friday's disaster likely at any moment.

SELF-MUTILATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—While laboring under temporary aberration, Mrs. Alice Williams, of Alpena Township, Kent County, this State, cut her tongue nearly out with a razor. Mrs. Williams is a devout Catholic, and felt it to be her duty to make some sacrifice for the Lord. Her condition is critical.

WASHINGTON.

The Day in Congress Not Productive of Anything Sensational.

Unfinished Debate upon the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Introduction of Senator Logan's Bill to Retire Grant as General.

Movement to Abolish the Indian Commission—Secretary Thompson Lobbying.

Newberry Again Brought Up to an Admiring Public Gaze—Funding.

Democrats Scared by the Franking Developments — Cannon — Alex. Stephens—Seven Thousand Bills.

Monroe's Doctrine Will Be Stoutly Sustained by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

IN CONGRESS.

WHAT WAS DONE TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The House of Representatives devoted nearly the entire day to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and nearly finished the discussion of it in Committee of the Whole. The bill appropriates $4,531,866, being $85,396 less than the amount appropriated for the current year, and $327,000 less than the estimates. Of the amount appropriated, $99,218 are made necessary by the fact that the States of Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Louisiana, all repudiating States, have for years refused to pay interest on their bonds, which were bought with money belonging to the Indian tribes, and held in trust by the United States. These amount in the aggregate to about $1,584,000. The total amount of interest paid out of the National Treasury to indemnify the Indians against loss on account of the repudiation of obligations by the States mentioned exceeds $1,000,000.

THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

has inserted a clause in the bill to repeal the laws creating and defining the duties of the Board of Indian Commissioners. This is another example of what the Democratic Civil Service reformers call "economy." The members of the Board serve without pay, and their traveling and other expenses have never exceeded $15,000 in any one year. They have rendered very valuable services, both to the Government and the Indians, and most of the reforms in the Indian service have been instituted through their efforts and suggestions. In the matter of expenditures on account of the Indian Service, they have been instrumental in saving to the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Hiscock, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to-day to strike out the repealing clause referred to above, and

THE MATTER WILL BE DISCUSSED

when the consideration of the bill is resumed to-morrow. Mr. Hiscock will make a strong effort to have the clause struck out, and will be pretty generally sustained by the Republican members of the House. It is hardly probable that the effort will succeed, however, for Civil-Service reformers of the Democratic persuasion are entirely unable to believe that any sane man is willing to render the Government or the Indians any service unless he is well paid for it.

THE BEN HOLLIDAY CLAIM

was again taken up in the Senate to-day, and, after perhaps another day's debate, the friends of the measure will doubtless pass it. A strong speech was made in its favor by Senator Williams, of Kentucky, while Senators McDonald and Bayard opposed it. Meanwhile, the Appropriation bills are waiting, and the entire day was wasted on a private lobby claim. The Tramp law still occupies the attention of the Senate in the fragment of the morning hour remaining after bills and petitions have been presented. To-day Senator Carpenter, who regards the bill as too severe, moved to lay it on the table, but he was voted down, and the debate was continued until the morning hour had expired.

THE LAW

is of a most inquisitorial character, and, if enacted, will be entitled to rank among the "Blue Laws." Senator Logan, in the Senate to-day, introduced the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the United States army, with the rank of General, which was telegraphed last night. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Ex-Secretary Thompson was upon the floor of the House of Representatives for some time to-day engaged in conversation with the Hon. S. S. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is engaged at this time in the consideration of the Monroe doctrine resolutions offered by Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, before the holiday recess.

MR. THOMPSON

is the American President of the Panama Canal Company, against which the Crapo resolutions are aimed. Rumors are plentiful in Washington that the promoters of the De Lesseps scheme are artfully and actively bringing influence to bear to defeat action by Congress upon the Crapo resolutions, or upon the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Maritime Company.

SOME TIME WAS TAKEN UP

in the House by a discussion between Mr. Gillette, Greenbacker, from Iowa, and Mr. Newberry, of Michigan. Gillette charged that Mr. Newberry had expunged from the *Congressional Record* an expression in his spoken speech of Saturday, in which he said: "I say what the bank of which I am Director authorized me to say, because I went to them to see how I should vote upon the question." This sentence Mr. Gillette procured from the notes of the official reporter, who took Mr. Newberry's speech. Mr. Newberry denied that he had been correctly reported, but admitted that the sentence did him no injustice, as it was as proper for him to consult the banks which he represented as for a Granger to consult the farmers whom he represented.

THE CHRISTIANCY SCANDAL

IN COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Christiancy divorce suit came up in the District Equity Court to-day, and the lawyers wrangled the session away over the question whether Giro's testimony, taken before Commissioner Hamilton in New York, had been obtained fairly. Mr. Oliver, counsel for Mrs. Christiancy, held that Giro was misled first as to the criminality of adultery in the District, and, secondly, he was coerced into testifying. For these reasons he moved that the testimony be suppressed. After some argument, in which counsel for Christiancy rested the motion, it was overruled by Judge Cox.

THE ONLY INTEREST

attaching to the proceedings to-day was the production of the original letters alleged to have been written to Giro by Mrs. Christiancy, a publication of which has already been made in THE TRIBUNE. These letters, together with Giro's deposition, have been forwarded here in a large bundle, and to-day this was opened in court. They were filed in the clerk's office by order of the Court, and, unfortunately for Mrs. Christiancy, are to remain in the case.

PERSONS WHO HAVE EXAMINED THESE LETTERS

differ in opinion as to their authorship, good judges affirming that they could not have been written by Mrs. Christiancy. It is said that they have been written by two or three different persons. This goes to confirm Mrs. Christiancy's statement, made a day or two since, that she never wrote, or saw, or heard of the contents of any of these letters until she saw them in the papers last week. Mrs. Christiancy continues quite ill, and her physician has forbidden her to see any visitors except her own family and immediate personal friends and attendants.

FRANKING.

THE EXPLOSION FEARED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—There is dynamite in the Postmaster-General's report upon the unlawful exercise of the franking privilege by members of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and the Democrats do wisely to adjourn whenever the reading of this report is suggested. The names of many of them are said to be mentioned in it, and their unlawful acts are described with heartless circumstantiality. Among the list of names mentioned as in some sense incriminated are the Hons. J. W. Ryan, N. Muller, O. Dunn, Waldo Hutchins, W. Call, J. S. C. Blackburn, Hiester Clymer, R. B. Vance, Phil Cook, Natt H. Manning, T. L. Taylor, J. R. Chalmers, and S. S. Cox.

MR. COX

has already declared that he is not guilty. If this is proven, it will serve to convict some member of the Democratic Committee, not only of attempted fraud upon the Post-Office Department, but of the grosser crime of forging Mr. Cox's name upon the envelopes, by means of which the fraud was to be committed. The grave statements made in the report are sustained by numerous formal affidavits, no less than three of them being signed and sworn to by employés of the Democratic Congressional Committee, setting forth the fact that defrauding the Government by knowingly franking unfrankable matter was

A REGULAR PRACTICE OF THE COMMITTEE,

and had the sanction of those in authority. For three days in succession, when the report was reached, the House of Representatives, upon the motion of some conscience-smitten Democrat, made haste to adjourn. To-day, when the Committee of the Whole rose, Mr. Coffroth jumped upon his feet and moved an adjournment before the Chairman had made his report to the House. Let the Democrats beware!

CAPT. EADS.

HE WANTS INTEREST ON $75,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Capt. Eads arrived in Washington this morning. He expressed his belief that Congress would never lend itself to further the wishes of the promoters of an interoceanic canal, in view of the superior recommendations which would be offered by the adoption of his plan. He will ask Congress at once to give him authority to form a company, with $75,000,000 capital, and to guarantee 6 per cent dividends upon two-thirds of that amount. For this the American Government will have a right to have its war vessels transported across the railway free of charge, and receive some other privileges. It will also control the rate of charges for the transportation of vessels and passengers, and will thus be enabled to make the road earn its 6 per cent dividend.

HE WILL NOT ASK

that the guarantee be made, or anything committing the Government to the support of the railway, until its practicability shall have been demonstrated. He will raise the capital necessary to construct the first ten miles, and will transport a heavy ship over it faster than one could move through the canal, before any guarantee is made. Capt. Eads proposes to have wharves built at points along the line of his road, where ships may be loaded with the valuable lumber and other products of the region through which the road will pass.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The following business was to-day transacted in the Supreme Court:

No. 153. William B. Wadsworth, appellant, vs. the Board of Supervisors of Eau Claire County, Wis. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin. This was a suit in equity brought by Wadsworth as Assignee of the Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company against the Board of Supervisors of Eau Claire County to compel the latter to execute and issue to him certain bonds which they had agreed to issue as subscriptions to the capital stock of the aforesaid railroad company. A demurrer to the plaintiff's bill was sustained in the Court below, and judgment entered for the Supervisors. This court held that the demurrer was properly sustained below. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed with costs.

149. Martha J. Bennett, administratrix and plaintiff-in-error, vs. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. In error to Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. This was a suit brought by Mrs. Bennett against the railroad company to recover damages for injuries by her husband in falling through an open and unguarded hatchway in the Company's depot at Danville, Tenn. The judgment of the Court below was in favor of the Company, but that judgment is hereby reversed, on the ground that the owner or occupier of the land is liable in damages to those who, using due care, come upon his premises at his invitation, express or implied, and sustain injury owing to the unsafe condition of the land or its approaches, of which the owner was, but they were not, aware. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to overrule the demurrer, and for further proceedings in conformity to this opinion.

No. 110. William R. Walker, Assignee, etc., appelant, vs. James T. Reiter et. al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Missouri. This was a suit to recover from the appellees, as Directors of the now insolvent North Missouri Insurance Company, the value of certain bonds belonging to said Company, which it is alleged the Directors fraudulently misappropriated and divided among themselves. The decree of the Lower Court in favor of the Directors is affirmed on the ground, it appears from the evidence, that the bonds which the Directors are accused of misappropriating never belonged to the North Missouri Insurance Company, but were borrowed, from time to time, by the officers of the Company from other outside parties, in order to enable the Company to pass the examination of the State Examiner. Decree affirmed with costs.

1,000. Charles Goodman, appellant, vs. William E. Niblock. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. This Court holds that the Circuit Court should have dismissed this case for want of proper parties. Standing as it now does, it is a decision on the merits of the case, and a bar to any other suit. It must, therefore, be reversed and remanded. If the complainant ask leave to amend his bill, by making Cheever and Nolan defendants, he should be permitted to do so and proceed with his case. Otherwise a decree should be entered dismissing the bill without prejudice to any other suit on merits. Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedance in conformity.

120. John A. Allen, administrator, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Louisiana, Mo. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. This was a suit upon the defaulted coupons of a series of bonds issued by the City of Louisiana as a subscription to the capital stock of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company. This Court holds that the Legislature of Missouri never, by valid law, authorized the City of Louisiana to subscribe to the capital stock of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company, and that bonds issued by it to make such subscription are consequently invalid.

134, 135, and 136. Lewis Weitzel, collector, plaintiff in error, v.s Gerhard H. Robes, August Kayser, and Robert W. Caldwell. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Judgments affirmed with costs and interest. At the end of the decision the Court announced the following order: "There having been an Associate Justice of this Court appointed since the commencement of this term, it is ordered that the following allotment be made of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of said Court among the circuits, agreeable to the act of Congress in such case made and provided, and that such allotment be entered of record—viz.: For the First Circuit Court, Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice; Second Circuit, Ward Hunt, Associate Justice; Third Circuit, Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice; Fourth Circuit, Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice; Fifth Circuit, William B. Woods, Associate Justice; Sixth Circuit, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; Seventh Circuit, John M. Harlan, Associate Justice; Eighth Circuit, Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice; Ninth Circuit, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice.

BRUCE.

A STORY.

Special to the Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Bruce says that, while in Italy three years ago, he went into a barber-shop at Pisa to have his hair dressed. It was then as long as Fred Douglass' is now, filled with cinders and other hair-emscarem relics of railroad travel. The barber combed it out, or tried to.

"You know," says Bruce, "that the hair of my peculiar 'race, color, and previous condition of servitude' is very singular; the longer it gets the shorter it grows, and really outkinks every conception of curiosity. There was just enough of the black race dashed with the white to furnish my barber such a specimen of wool as he had never seen before. He toiled with it, and was puzzled. After running the comb through it he would press it down with his hand, but it wouldn't stay down; it persisted in jumping up like a jack in a box. He went out and called in another barber, who

STOOD OVER MY WOOL, WONDERING.

Finally he got his scissors, clipped it off to suit himself, carefully wrapped up the fleece for preservation as the greatest curiosity he had ever seen. I could not speak Italian nor he English, so he must wonder to-day what manner of man I am."

"I shall," I resumed, "telegraph this to the *Courier-Journal*, the great, the only, the incomparable, the——"

"Don't," put in our own and only dusky Senator from the Solid South; "Don't, for Heaven's sake, burden your dispatches with so trifling a matter as a negro's wool."

"I,—I will, Senator; excuse me, but the Cavalier Conkling's concentrated curl has gone all around the world on telegraphic wings, and dern me if I don't believe your full suit is worth equally as much as his one conceited little topknot; I do indeed, for did not Mr. Conkling, in an interview two years ago, say 'Bruce is a man; he is very much of a man.'" C. E. M.

NOTES.

FUNDING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Sentiment upon the Refunding bill has not crystallized in the Senate, but conversation with many Senators upon the subject gives reason to believe that a majority of them are in favor of incorporating Secretary Sherman's recommendations into the bill when it shall come before them, or, failing in that, to fix a rate of interest somewhat higher than 3 per cent. A leading member of the Senate Committee on Finance said to the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE: "I am most earnestly in favor of a higher rate. The value of our whole currency depends in some sense upon the bonds. Let the bonds go below par, and the value of the currency will depreciate."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There is reason to believe that the Senate Committee upon Foreign Affairs, when it shall report upon the Burnside Monroe-doctrine resolution, will express themselves strongly in support of the resolutions, and, judging by the remarks of an influential member of the Committee to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, the report of the Committee may go even beyond the Monroe doctrine in the affirmation of the principle of non-interference in American affairs by European nations.

THE PONCAS.

"Is it true," asked the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE of Secretary Schurz, "that you have official information from the Ponca Commission to the effect that they find the Poncas unwilling to return to the graves of their fathers?" "I have no details," replied the Secretary. "I have only brief dispatches to the effect that the Commission reached the Poncas on Tuesday, held an open council on Wednesday, and a secret council on Thursday, from which all outsiders, not excepting the Agent, were excluded. They were not able to find a man, woman, or child who could be hired to return to Dakota."

SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, says his Committee does not agree with either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the policy to be pursued respecting the coinage. Mr. Stephens says his Committee, and he thinks the House will vote to maintain the coinage of the silver dollar. This coinage, he says, should be unlimited, for in this way alone can the necessities of the country be met. Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, has recently said that in his opinion, there is enough gold bullion now on hand to keep the mints going for a year. After this the production of gold will be sufficient to keep the quantity of gold coin equal to the demand upon it, and the Western mints being near the mines will be best qualified to handle.

ELECTORAL COUNT.

Mr. Bicknell, who has charge of the Morgan Electoral Count resolution in the House, says that he believes it can yet be passed. All that is necessary, Mr. Bicknell thinks, in the consummation of this cherished desire on the part of the Democrats is a quorum of that political party which at present is scattered about all over the country. He thinks, however, that the absentees will all be here in a few days.

RAUM AND DOCKERY.

The *Evening Star* has the following: "The friends of Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are urging him as Secretary of the Treasury under President Garfield. Senator Logan and most of the prominent men who were working for the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago are supporting Gen. Raum for the Treasury Secretaryship. The Hon. O. H. Dockery, of North Carolina, is also put forward for a place in Garfield's Cabinet. His backers say that North Carolina has equal claims with any other Southern State for representation in the Cabinet, and that Garfield served with Dockery in Congress, and knows that he is a good man."

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

has been for some time considering various bills proposed to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. A Sub-Committee is now engaged in preparing the draft of a bill on the subject, and will, it is expected, submit the result of its labors to the full Committee next week. The measure has been substantially agreed upon by the Sub-Committee. It is said to include a provision for National aid in stamping out the disease where it already exists, one establishing a cattle quarantine between the different States, and one providing for the inspection of vessels engaged in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries, and the issue of clean bills of health to such vessels as have no infected animals on board. It is probably too late in the session to expect the enactment of any law on this important subject before the incoming of a new Congress.

THE CHINESE TREATIES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The President sent the new Chinese treaties to the Senate to-day, and in executive session to-day they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

A sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs had under consideration bill to make Gen. Grant a Captain-General, and will report adversely to the Committee.

CHICAGO MINT.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures referred to a sub-committee a petition from the bankers and business men of Chicago urging the establishment of a branch mint in that city.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Col. D. B. Sackett Senior Inspector-General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and Capt. James C. Breckenridge, of the Second Artillery, Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Major.

Postmasters—Martin B. Keyes, Connaught, O.; Francis M. Thayer, Evansville, Ind.; William R. Ellis, Goshen, Ind.; John J. Squier, Taylorville, Ill.; Thomas B. Brown, Hillsborough, Ill.; Marshall A. Breeden, Santa Fé, N. M.

FITZSIMMONS.

The resignation of Marshal Fitzsimmons, of Georgia, is daily expected at the Executive Mansion.

SECRETARY SHERMAN

says emphatically that he cannot place a 3 per cent loan, but despite this the Democrats in the House seem determined to force the bill through providing for bonds bearing that rate of interest.

TRANSFER OF BULLION.

The Treasury Department has transferred $2,804,903 in gold bullion from the New York Assay Office to the Philadelphia mint, to be coined into eagles and half eagles, leaving a balance to date of $63,646,538 in gold bullion on hand at the Assay Office.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Mr. Voorhees asked to have printed and recommitted a bill authorizing the construction of a building for a Congressional Library. So ordered.

By Mr. Voorhees—Requiring the immediate destruction of stamps on empty cigar, cheroot, and cigaret boxes.

By Mr. Bayard—To amend the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to require the signatures on National-bank notes to be written, not engraved.

Also a bill to provide for the distribution of unclaimed dividends among the creditors of National banks.

By Mr. Logan—To extend franking privilege to all official business sent through mails by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress. He explained his object was to relieve Congressmen from the expense of postage on matters going through their hands from departments to constituents of Congressmen. In his own case, this expense upon matters coming to him from the Pension-Office alone amounted to from $5 to $7, and in one instance $10, per month. The subject was one of accommodation, not of members but of their constituents. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

By Mr. Pendleton (by request)—To regulate and improve the Civil-Service of the United States. Referred.

Also (by request), a bill to prevent extortion from persons in the public service, and bribery and corruption by such persons. Referred.

Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the necessity and propriety of so amending Sec. 15 of the Army Appropriation act of June 15, 1868, that its provisions shall not be applicable to the government of the Territories of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution:

That the Committee on Printing consider the propriety of furnishing to the State library of each State a copy of all bills, resolves, and other documents and papers printed for the use of each House.

The resolution was agreed to without objection.

The calendar being taken up, the bill for the punishment of tramps in the District of Columbia occupied the remainder of the morning hour.

Mr. Vance, speaking of the necessity for some law of the character of that proposed, remarked that sharpers, thieves, vagabonds, gamblers, and all kinds of criminals were in the habit of consorting in Washington for the purpose of plying their vocation.

A motion by Mr. Carpenter to postpone indefinitely was negatived—yeas, 17; nays, 38.

The bill went over without action.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army.

The bill was read at length, upon the request of Mr. Conkling. It provides that, in recognition of the eminent public services of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, late of the army and ex-President of the United States, the President be authorized to appoint him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the retired list, with the rank and full pay of a General of the army. The second section authorizes the President, when he shall consider an emergency has arisen requiring the services of Gen. Grant on active duty, to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of General. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The morning hour having expired, discussion was resumed on the bill for the relief of Ben Halliday. Mr. McDonald addressed the Senate.

Mr. McDonald spoke in favor of the bill, reviewing in detail the proofs to substantiate the claim, and Mr. Williams followed on the same side.

Mr. Bayard spoke in refutation of the arguments in behalf of the bill, his conclusions being that neither in terms nor by implication did Holliday's contract warrant the allegation of a liability by the Government for losses incurred by a mail-contractor from Indian depredations in an Indian territory, all of which were foreseen at the time the contract was made. He scouted the idea of liability by reason of losses being an act or consequence of war, as also the idea that the Government may be held to have been an insurer against losses of mail-contractors. He claimed that, by the evidence in the case, the President had given exceptional orders for the protection of Holladay's mail route prior to the depredations; that the items of loss were estimated ex parte.

Mr. Withers, from the Appropriations Committee reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

The debate on the Holladay bill was then resumed, but without concluding it the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors opened adjourned.

Mr. Shelley desired to offer for reference a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to insert in the Post-Office Appropriation bill an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the transportation of mails between the United States and foreign countries, but the Speaker ruled it was not in order under the call of the States.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced in the House as follows:

By Mr. Price—Declaring silver certificates to possess the same legal-tender quality as the coin for which they were issued.

By Mr. Carpenter—To increase 50 per cent the duty on flaxseed or linseed and manufactures thereof; also proposing a constitutional amendment providing that all civil officers of the United States, except Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts, heads of departments, and officers whose duties are temporary, shall hold office for a term of four years, and that Congress may provide for election by the people of Postmasters and other officers whose duties are to be performed within the limit of any State, such officer to be subject to removal by the President on other than political or religious grounds.

By Mr. Willis (Ky.)—To prevent extortion from persons in the public service, and bribery and coercion by such persons.

By Mr. Buckner—Requesting the President to open negotiations with Mexico or the Central American States for the purchase and cession to the United States of territory for voluntary colonization of the colored population of the United States.

The only important bill reported under the call of committees was the Indian Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the House then went into commitee (Townshend, of Illinois, in the chair) on that bill.

By Mr. Sherwin—To regulate the importation of articles made in imitation of butter and cheese.

By Mr. Hostetter—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transport subsidiary silver coin.

By Mr. Stone—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to select and purchase a site for a Post-Office in Washington.

By Mr. Geddes (Ohio)—To relieve the Supreme Court and to establish a Superior Court of the United States.

By Mr. O'Neill—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the new Post-Office in Philadelphia.

By Mr. Deuster—To regulate commerce among the several States.

By Mr. Brentz—Permitting retired army officers to hold civil offices in the Territories.

Mr. Gillete called attention to the fact that the speech made by Mr. Newberry, of Michigan, Saturday last, and on which he (Gillete) had predicated a reply, had been altered in the Record.

Mr. Newberry replied by asserting that Mr. Gillete had also changed his remarks, and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Goode, Chairman of the Committee on the Yorktown Celebration, reported back a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to extend to the Government and people of France an invitation to join the Government and people of the United States in the observance of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. Passed.

Mr. Frost offered an amendment providing that Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians shall be transferred to such Indian reservation north of the 45th parallel of north latitude as the Secretary of the Interior may select. He thought a crime had been perpetrated on Chief Joseph and his band in removing them to the malarious Indian Territory, and hoped the House would take this opportunity to right that wrong.

Messrs. Haskell and Maginnis opposed the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Hooker.

Mr. Baker opposed the amendment. It would be unwise to remit this small remnant of the band back to the country which they had desolated.

Mr. Maginnis suggested that nearly every Indian of that band was under indictment in Idaho. The most cruel thing that could be done to those Indians would be to remove them to that country, where personal antagonism existed against them. He denied that Western men were cruel to the Indians. It was the ignorant interference of Eastern philanthropists which was the cause of the wars. Western men were men of grit and courage, and men of grit and courage were men of tenderness, humanity, and justice. The average Western man would be kind to a dog, and would not be unkind to any man, black, red, or white, who bore the semblance of his God.

Mr. Frost's amendment was then rejected without division.

Mr. Hiscock moved to strike out the paragraph repealing the laws creating a commission of ten citizens and insert a proviso appropriating $10,000 for its expenses.

Mr. Hooker made a point of order against the amendment, pending which the Committee, having concluded the consideration of forty-six of the fifty pages of the bill, rose and the House adjourned.

The number of bills introduced this morning under the call of the States was 128.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—Michael McEnnis, the new President of the Merchants' Exchange, and other officers were inaugurated this afternoon. The new Board of Directors was reëlected; George H. Morgan, Secretary; and D. H. Bartlett and D. R. Whitmore, Assistant Secretaries.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 10.—Gen. Miles, Gen. Crook, and William Stickney, Government Peace Commissioners, are in this city to-day, with three Ponca Chiefs, en route to the old Ponca Reservation in Dakota to arrange for the sale of the same.

FOSTER'S FAITH.

How Sherman Came to Have a Walk-Over for the Ohio Senatorship.

Foster's Withdrawal Said to Be in Pursuance of an Understanding,

Whereby Sherman, Once Elected, Is to Resign the Senatorship,

And Remain in Garfield's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury,

While Foster Goes Easily to the Senate, and Everybody Is Happy.

Conkling Understood to Be Entirely Satisfied with This Arrangement,

As, with Blaine and Sherman Both Out of the Way, He Can Hold the Senate Leadership Undisputed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—"We may have to elect two Senators this winter," said a prominent member of the Ohio Legislature to me to-day.

"How can that be possible," I asked, much interested. "Isn't Sherman certain of getting the election?"

"As certain as certain can be, and so is Foster. We shall probably elect them both before the winter is over."

"You speak in enigmas. I fail to comprehend your meaning."

"Nothing in the shape of an enigma is intended, I assure you, and I have no possible objection to informing you exactly what is meant. The matter is pretty well understood by those who are best posted in affairs in the State, and I have observed for some days past, and find that the opinion is growing. It is this way: Sherman will be elected to the Senate, first. By this act his friends will feel that he is vindicated, and he will show to the people abroad and to his enemies that he has not lost his grip on affairs in his own State, and that he is still going to remain in public life. Soon after he is thus elected he will be chosen to a place in Garfield's Cabinet."

"What position will he be offered?"

"Why, he will be continued where he now is, of course."

SHERMAN FOR THE TREASURY.

"What could lead you to this opinion?"

"Why, everything in the world that is now happening. I wonder that the point has not been seen before by the newspapers. There are some very curious things about the formation of a Cabinet. Of course, the President-elect has the power and the authority to name whosoever he pleases; but, in reality, the people choose after all. No one understands this better than Secretary Sherman's friends. There has been a good deal of literary-bureau work done on this very subject. When the general sentiment of the country settles down, as it has on Senator Blaine for Secretary of State, there is no President-elect in the world that would repudiate it. But you have noticed that things do not thus settle down so far as the Secretaryship of the Treasury is concerned, and it is not intended that they shall. There has been a persistent effort made to belittle every one who has been mentioned in that connection. From the very first it has been urged that no one ever did or ever could do quite so well in the Treasury Department as Sherman has done. Morton would not do, because he is of New York and would be in a ring with the Wall street brokers. A Far-Western man would not do, because he would be supposed to have some wild Western notions on the greenback and silver questions. And so the sigh of regret has constantly been drawn under the breath that Sherman could not be retained. No one else has exactly seemed to fill the bill. No one seemed to think that Morton, the banker, would fail to make a good man for the Navy Department, or Post-Office Department, or anything else but the Treasury. Plenty of men have come up from North, South, East, and West for everybody else's shoes except those soon to be cast off by John Sherman.

THE CRITICISMS

offered against Allison and Wilson are supposed to be very serious, and the country is all at sea in regard to what to do. The people and the newspapers are engaged in a Diogenes search for a man for the Treasury Department, and the sentiment will be so molded that, when Garfield at last names Sherman for the place, it will seem an actual relief, and everybody will wonder that the solution was not arrived at sooner. No one knows better how to bring about this end than Sherman himself and his friends of the literary bureau."

"But it is understood that Sherman prefers to go into the Senate, and does not desire to remain in the Treasury."

"So he is reported as saying, and so parrot his many satellites everywhere. But there is no heart in this. It is well known that Sherman would prefer to stay where he is, and any talk to the contrary will scarcely go down. It is perfectly understood that an effort was put on foot in the beginning to have Sherman remain where he is, and it has in reality not been let up on for a minute. The direct tactics have simply been exchanged for the indirect."

HOW ABOUT CONKLING.

"But how do you reconcile the general understanding that Conkling is to be conciliated with the idea of retaining Sherman?"

"Oh, that is part of the plan, or rather, part of the reason for adopting the plan. When it was thought that Sherman could be retired to private life, the Conkling forces were much opposed to Sherman for the Cabinet, and anything looking like putting him there would have been promptly sat down upon. But now that he is going into the Senate, or going to remain in the Cabinet, Conkling prefers to have him in the Cabinet, as a choice between evils. It is now Conkling's ambition to be, for the next four years, at least, The King of the Senate. Blaine will be in the Cabinet out of his way, and if Sherman should come back into the Senate, with all the prestige of having brought about resumption clinging about him, he would be a formidable obstacle to Conkling's ambition. Everything pertaining to the Treasury Department would naturally be referred to him, and he would find many means of thwarting and obstructing Conkling. The feeling of the past four years' hostility would be revived and fought out on the floor of the Senate."

"Do you believe there was such an understanding as this with Foster to induce him to withdraw?"

THE UNDERSTANDING WITH FOSTER.

"I believe the understanding with Foster was somewhat as follows: That he should either have a place in the Cabinet,—say Postmaster-General; or, in case things could be shaped as they are now being, so as to retain Sherman in the Treasury, then Foster [illegible] be at last elected to the Senate. There [illegible] many things in a local way here that [illegible] that way decidedly."

"What are some of them?"

"Well, in the first place there is [illegible] Cowgill, of the Legislature. He is very [illegible] bitious to obtain the nomination for Governor next fall. If Foster were out of the way he would be a very prominent candidate, and may probably get the nomination. He resides in the proper part of the State for it, and everything is in his favor. [illegible] was a Sherman man and in the Sherman [illegible] crets from the beginning. To elect Sherman, as nearly everybody has been looking at the matter, means to retain Foster in the [illegible] and

BLAST COWGILL'S HOPES.

That is a thing against his (Cowgill's) interest, and is, therefore, naturally [illegible] picious. But this is not all. Cowgill [illegible] chosen by Foster as the man to whom [illegible] dress his letter of declination as a Senatorial candidate. Why should he have done [illegible] if Cowgill is so much of a Sherman man? He would never have done so unless there was some mutual understanding, I [illegible]. Then Cowgill made several visits to [illegible] during the time of the agitation of the withdrawal question, and held a consultation [illegible] several prominent members of the Legislature at a hotel in Cleveland on the [illegible]. The idea of it all, as I see it, was [illegible] Sherman was not elected Senator, but [illegible] out in the cold, there would be a sort of [illegible] organized condition of affairs next year [illegible] that neither Cowgill nor any one else [illegible] desire to seek the nomination for Governor simply for the empty honor of a certain [illegible] feat. You have probably noticed [illegible] the talk has been invariably [illegible] Foster running for Governor so far as [illegible] himself or his intimate friends are concerned. There has been a decided effort [illegible] public sentiment settle down to that [illegible].

THE LAST REPORT,

that Foster is going to France or some [illegible] such place, is the most absurd that has [illegible] yet published. Foster will not leave [illegible] country. That may be worked down [illegible] taken as a fact. He is too active and [illegible] good demand at home. His ambition would never be satisfied with anything so [illegible]. Foster was far too formidable in the Senatorial race to have withdrawn without the best of reasons."

After holding the above conversation I took what pains I could to investigate the somewhat startling ideas that are set forth therein. I found that several other [illegible] politicians had been led to look at the matter in the same way with the gentleman [illegible] interviewed, and others, who had not [illegible] got on the trail yet, responded to my explanation of the "plan" with such exclamations as "That's so," "that explains it all," etc. GAIL.

CANADA.

THE NEW RAILWAY SYNDICATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10.—The new syndicate now being rapidly formed, and the proposed offer to be made the Government for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, [illegible] the all-absorbing topic. It [illegible] understood that the offer of the new combination of capitalists will be made on Wednesday. The terms will be those already stated, viz.: Twenty million acres of land and $20,000,000 in cash, [illegible] exemptions from taxation and no free entry of railway material asked. Two million dollars will be deposited with the Government as a guarantee for the fulfillment of the contract. Some Government supporters affect to believe that the [illegible] is merely a political dodge to embarrass the Government, but there are really no grounds for such a conclusion. Additional names of the members of the new syndicate are cropping up. Among those mentioned, all well known moneyed men, are [illegible] Allen Gilmore, of this city, a millionaire; also Mr. James McLaren, President of the Bank of Ottawa; Mr. H. [illegible] Cook, ex-M. P.; Sir W. P. Holland, [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; the [illegible] William C. McMaster, and Col. [illegible] Messrs. Caruthers, Mulholland, Hendrie, [illegible] others mentioned, are known as [illegible] of extensive means. It is understood that the new Syndicate will meet in Toronto Wednesday or Thursday and submit their proposal to the Government.

Mr. Horretsky, an eminent engineer, in a letter to the *Free Press* to-day, points out that if the Sault Ste. Marie branch is not built and advantage taken of a connection with the Northern Pacific, the trade of the Northwest will be thrown into Chicago instead of Ontario and Quebec.

To the Western Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—It is understood that the Government will endeavor to close the Pacific Railway debate this week. An opposition caucus was held this afternoon to decide upon the course to be pursued during the remainder of the Pacific Railway debate. It is understood that certain amendments to the syndicate terms were adopted. The formation of the rival syndicate to complete the road creates a sensation in political circles here.

WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 10.—The work to complete the enlargement of the Welland Canal so that the promised opening for navigation may take place by midsummer next is proceeding favorably. On Saturday the timbers for the guard-lock gates were started up the line, and will at once be put in place. This will permit of the watering of the lower levels, and the gates for the other locks can then be floated to their respective places when ready. The contractor for the new bridges is also vigorously pushing forward his work, and has now two bridges about ready to be swung. Tenders will be asked for at once for the service bridges at each of the regulating weirs and over the water-[illegible] through the towpath, and for the [illegible] ing and snubbing posts. The Chief Engineer, John Page, has been [illegible] for some days giving his personal attention to the matter noted above, and adheres to his determination to open the canal at the time promised.

JOEL HENRY WELLS.

The Brother of Jacques Renaud [illegible] Lecture After All.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 10.—The somewhat notorious enigma, Joel Henry Wells, announces that he will deliver his lecture on "[illegible] and Cheek" at DuBois' Opera-House in this city on Thursday evening. The lecture was set for a past date, but postponed on account of his arrest and reincarceration in the hospital. He promises to mention no names, but to effectually show up the management of the hospital none the less.

A PROSPECTIVE PRIZE FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—The acceptance by Dick Hollywood of the challenge of [illegible] Goodwin, alias Spring-Heel Dick, to fight for the feather-weight championship of the United States, was received here to-day. In an interview this afternoon, Goodwin says he will be ready to fight in a month, and would favor this locality. He says, however, that the fight must be at catchweights, for Hollywood's weight is 112 and he cannot get below 116. Goodwin means business, and his friends are confident.

OHIO STATE FENCIBLES.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The State Fencibles, an organization which was famous in Ohio prior to the late War, and which furnished many officers for various State [illegible] at the beginning of the War, had an interesting reunion to-night, which was attended by guests from various States.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 10.—Tate & [illegible] of Senatobia, Miss., general merchants, have made an assignment. Liabilities, [illegible]000; assets, $20,000. The creditors are principally merchants of Memphis and New [illegible].

COLD, CALCULATING ICE MEN.

MONTROSE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—A company of militia from Sing-Sing has arrived at [illegible] planck's Point, where the ice men are on strike. At present all is quiet.

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BELOW ZERO.

The Cold Waves of Minnesota and Manitoba Again Break Over Their Shores.

General Reports of One of the Coldest Days of a Cold Winter.

Great Damage to the Wisconsin Winter-Wheat Crop Apprehended.

Chicago Seemingly Sheltered from the Chilliest of the Blasts.

Snow in Texas and Louisiana—A Terrific Storm in New England—The Rivers.

NEW ENGLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A heavy snow-storm all through last night was succeeded to-day by a warm rain, which flooded the streets and made locomotion almost impossible. There has been a dense fog all day, and travel is delayed in all directions. The Fall River boat from New York, due at 5 this morning, arrived at 10 to-night, and almost the same condition of affairs exists on all through lines.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Reports from various sections of Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire represent the storm last night and to-day as the severest of the winter. At Brattleboro, Vt., one foot of snow had fallen up to noon to-day, when the storm terminated with a heavy sleet, which delayed trains and stages about five hours. In some localities in Vermont nearly two feet of snow fell, which, aided by the quantity already on the ground, made four feet on the level. Reports from Lewiston, Me., Gardiner, Me., Peterboro and Derby Line, Vt., report trains delayed in all directions. In this city the snow, which commenced last night, turned to rain early this forenoon, and the streets were rendered almost impassable.

SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—The coldest weather ever known in Central and Southern Wisconsin was experienced last night, and this morning at Ripon the thermometer ranged at 28 and 30 degrees below zero, and this phenomenally severe weather may be said to have extended over the wheat belt of the State. Reports from various points in the interior record it as from 30 to 34 below. In Milwaukee the mercury was 24 degrees below at 6 o'clock this morning. Apropos of this weather news is the report that the winter-wheat crop is terribly damaged in Wisconsin and Michigan. The best information obtainable is to the effect that one-third of the entire wheat in the West has been so badly damaged that the crop will be profitless.

RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The steamship Old Dominion, from New York, arrived at 9 p. m., the first steamer which has come up the river since navigation was stopped by ice nearly two weeks ago. The Old Dominion had to break through the ice-gorge from Dutch Gap to Richmond, the drift-ice in places being fully five feet thick. The steamer City of Richmond, of the James River Line to Norfolk, parted moorings at the wharf here, and was carried by the current and ice down the river, and ran aground on the river bank a mile below, where she lies in a dangerous position. Several schooners lying at the wharf also parted moorings and were carried down into the ice-gorge. The Old Dominion broke the ice around several tow-boats, and they have gone to assist the imperiled vessels.

THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—The river is stationary, with nine feet in the canal. It rose and fell several times last night. The weather is clear and cold. The shore ice started at 6 a. m. Cakes reaching almost from shore to shore passed down over the falls, where it was broken up by the dam. The heavy gorge ice commenced to pass here at 10 o'clock, and the entire surface of the river is covered from shore to shore. No damage has been done here, and none is expected.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 10.—Navigation is again suspended here. The Ohio river is full of heavy, new-made ice. Snow fell last night, and the weather to-day is clear and very cold.

DUNDEE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Last night was the coldest known here for many years. This morning at 6 o'clock the mercury marked 33 degrees below zero. The Illinois Iron and Bolt Works, Star Manufacturing Company, and Atlantic Flouring Mills at Carpentersville are closed on account of low water, throwing nearly 400 men out of employment. Work is also stopped at G. F. Swift & Co.'s and at the Union Ice Company's houses.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 10.—Last night and early this morning the mercury indicated the coldest weather thus far this winter, and, perhaps, the most severe for a number of years. The lowest report is that made at 7 o'clock, when the mercury indicated 36 degrees below zero, while the highest does not go above 26. To-day has been very pleasant, with a steady breeze from the south.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—By the heavy snowfall of yesterday afternoon, followed by the almost continuous rainstorm of last night and the warm sunshine of to-day, the streets are turned into raging canals, the squares into lakes, and the sidewalks into quagmires. The storm has extended along the coast. New Hampshire has fourteen inches of snow, supplemented by a heavy rainfall.

GALENA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The mercury dropped lower in this city last night than it has at any other time since the advent of winter, the thermometer registering 34 degrees below zero. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury was 27 degrees below. The weather is clear. Sleighing in this locality is good, and the cold snap has interfered but little with business.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 10.—The coldest weather known here for years occurred early this morning. Sunday the weather was pleasant. At 10 o'clock the mercury commenced to sink rapidly, and when the inhabitants awoke Monday morning the thermometer registered 25 below zero in the city and 32 on the hills.

GENEVA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Jan. 10.—This is by far the coldest day of the winter. Numerous thermometers indicated a temperature of 25 degrees below zero, and some declined as low as twenty-eight,—this was at an early hour. At noon the mercury hovered about the zero point.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 10.—A storm of rain, freezing as it fell, prevailed yesterday and until nearly noon to-day. Great damage was done to orchards and shade-trees, and telegraph wires were broken down in all directions. Fears are entertained of a freshet in the Rappahannock and its tributaries.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 10.—Another intensely cold wave reached us last night, the thermometer this morning indicating 29 degrees below zero, the lowest register of the mercury here in ten years.

KEOKUK, IA.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 10.—This morning the thermometers in this city indicated the day to be one of the coldest of the winter. Where the mercury was not influenced by inside warmth, the thermometers stood from 17 to 20 degrees below zero.

MONTROSE, N. Y.

MONTROSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The snow-storm of last night, which was severe at all points north, changed into hail and sleet, and again into heavy rain. The through trains from the West were four hours late.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Another cold wave came down from the north last night, and this morning the mercury sunk to 11 degrees below zero. The temperature has moderated since then, but it is still very cold.

IOWA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 7.—A Manitoba wave in its intensity reached here yesterday. Last night the thermometer ranged 28 below. The night was still and clear, with excellent sleighing.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 10.—The polar wave has come again. The mercury this morning stood at 30 degrees below zero.

FORT MADISON, IA.

FORT MADISON, Jan. 10.—The thermometer stood at 24 degrees below zero at the State Prison, and 20 degrees below in the heart of the city.

TAYLORVILLE, TEX.

TAYLORVILLE, Tex., Jan. 10.—Snow began falling here yesterday morning, continuing all day. It was one of the heaviest snow-storms ever seen in this region.

OCONOMOWOC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Jan. 10.—The thermometer indicated 28 degrees below zero, the coldest yet experienced here this year.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The weather is intensely cold here, the thermometer standing at 28 degrees below zero.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 10.—Another very cold wave has struck us. It is 10 to 15 degrees below zero here.

DALLAS, TEX.

DALLAS, Tex., July 10.—A light snow fell yesterday. Thermometer 3 degrees above zero this morning.

CLINTON, IA.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 10.—The mercury ranged from 23 to 30 degrees below here this morning.

RUSK, TEX.

RUSK, Tex., Jan. 10.—Snow to the depth of three inches fell here yesterday.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 10.—Two inches of snow fell here yesterday.

PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—This is by far the coldest day of the season.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer or clear or fair weather, winds shifting to west and south, and nearly stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or fair weather, a slight rise in temperature, westerly to southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer during the day.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and occasional light snow, variable winds, slight rise in temperature in southern and eastern portions, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, generally clear and warmer in southern portions during the day.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.255	8	61	N.	5	......	Clear.
7 a. m.	30.261	8	61	N.	6	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.201	4	22	W.	4	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.181	15	30	W.	5	......	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.214	11	29	S. W.	6	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.223	12	23	S. W.	4	......	Fair.

Maximum temperature, 17; minimum, 10.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	37	26	W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Alpena	10	10	S.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Boise City	26	40	S. E.	Fresh.	.28	L. rain.
Moorhead	—8	—14	N.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	22	8	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Cairo	19	17	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	26	23	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Chicago	15	12	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	26	24	N. W.	Light.	....	Hazy.
Cleveland	17	16	N. E.	Light.	.01	Cl'dy.
Davenport	8	10	S.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Denver	35	22	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Des Moines	20	14	S. W.	Light.	....	Clear.
Detroit	19	9	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Dodge City	24	10	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Dubuque	11	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	—2	—3	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Erie	24	13	W.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Escanaba	—3	5	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	—20	—28	W.	Gentle.	...	Clear.
Fort Gibson	22	7	......	Calm.	....	Hazy.
Grand Haven	20	16	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	19	8	N. E.	Light.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	14	13	S.	Gentle.	....	Hazy.
La Crosse	11	10	S.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Leavenworth	24	18	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Louisville	23	16	N.	Fresh.	...	Clear.
Madison	12	11	S.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Marquette	7	8	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Memphis	23	24	N.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	11	15	S.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Nashville	31	26	N. W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	41	41	N.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
North Platte	22	16	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Omaha	17	13	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Oswego	27	22	N. E.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Vincent	—22	—25	W.	Light.	....	Clear.
Pioche	32	29	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Pittsburg	25	23	N.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	21	8	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Rochester	25	19	W.	Gentle.	.04	Lt. snw
St. Louis	31	31	S. E.	Gentle.	.01	Th'ng.
Sandusky	21	13	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
San Francisco	53	52	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Shreveport	35	33	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Springfield	12	7	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	8	7	E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	—5	—2	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Toledo	24	15	N.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30	30	N.	Gentle.	.01	Cl'dy.
Winnemucca	36	41	S. W.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Yankton	—8	14	E.	Gentle.	.02	Fair.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Assembling of the Alumni Yesterday—Proceedings—A Felicitous Speech by Gen. Garfield.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—A brilliant reunion of Williams College Alumni, resident in Cleveland and vicinity, was held to-night at the Forest City House. Over fifty graduates with ladies, attended. Among the distinguished Alumni present were President-elect Garfield, Gov. Bross and Gen. Smith of Chicago, C. E. Fitch, of the Rochester *Democrat*, and others. President Chadbourne was a guest, and occupied the place of honor at the right of the Hon. Harvey Rice, Master of Ceremonies. At the left was Gen. Garfield, who was accompanied by two sons, who will enter Williams College this fall. After supper the conventional program of sentiments and responses followed. During the evening Gen. Garfield was called out, and spoke briefly:

I have always supposed that Williams was a synonym for good order. As the President said a little while ago, we should obey whatever laws are laid down, even if they come only once in four years. This is a thing not set down in the program, and I do not see that the distinguished President of the evening has therefore obeyed the first laws of Williams. Still, as one unlawful act begets another, I will follow a bad example. It has been to me a very great delight to sit here to-night and look upon these faces of old friends and listen to the able members of Williams and its life, and, while I have heard and thought of various professions and walks into which Williams has gone, and enjoyed a full share of success,—while I have admired and loved the children of Williams gathered here to-night,—yet it may not be a gallant thing to say, I have adopted in my own mind, for my own use, perhaps perverted it, a line of Horace, who said on a certain occasion to praise a woman: "O, beautiful mother; more beautiful than the beautiful daughter." So I say to-night: "O, Williams, more beautiful than these beautiful children here to-night." Greater to me than all of them, because she includes you all, and more than are here to-night.

I owe her a debt that I expect never to be able to discharge, and yet I would not give her too much, to the extent of robbing any other. I owe, intellectually, first to the common schools of Ohio, for which our friend at the head of this table has done so much, as many here owe a greater. I am glad to say, reverently, in the presence of so many ladies to-night, that I owe to a woman, who has long since been asleep, intellectually perhaps a higher obligation than I owe to anyone else, and then, after that, to Williams College, and altogether, of whatever profession represented here to-night, I am glad to believe well reverently acknowledge the debt of obligation they owe to Williams College for what it has done for them in awakening their intellectual life, and giving them an intellectual home. That is the glory of the College to me.

I have thought sometimes that that sturdy old warrior had more power of imagination than we his children, intellectual children, away back in that grim century when the chief business of brave men was to fight Indians. When Williams was going out on his first trip to battle and death, he stood on the hights of Graylock and looked out through the gap through which so many tribes had come to invade, and feeling that perhaps it was the last time he might look upon it, he thought of planting something better than a watchfire to signal the coming of the savages. He thought it better to light a watch-fire on his property, to light for all generations,—a light to illumine, and religion blending with it, far out into the wilderness and into the West, and so Williams founded Williams College just before he fell at the hands of the savages in battle, and it seems to me a part of the reason that we in this part of the wilderness that was look back to the watch-tower of Graylock with the reverence and pride that very few children look up to their intellectual brothers.

I rejoice to be with you to-night, to remember these things that make our growth and glory, and to hope that, wherever we go, and whatever befalls us, we may keep the old home before us, with its borders enlarged, and its fences taken away, and its early rising abolished, perhaps to give place to these late sittings that may distress our ladies here. I say for all her growth and largeness we rejoice; and we rejoice particularly that that sturdy, deep, strong, narrow principle so planted there has kept its stout, sturdy growth, and broad as the breath of the West struck it; and, with its deep root and tall trunk, I hope its branches, fruitage, and flower may fall in the lap of generations to come long after we are gone.

AMUSEMENTS.

"ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR."

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt made her appearance upon McVicker's stage last night, and, as an actress in the rôle of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, exhibited her skill for the first time to a Chicago audience. Neither actor nor actress, it can be truthfully said, has ever been more deftly managed than Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, and neither actress nor actor has ever from a financial point of view so fully realized the expectations of management. She has been written up and written down by the newspapers in both hemispheres, until public attention was riveted upon her, and when she became ripe for an American tour Manager Abbey, with scarcely a dollar in his treasury, managed, with his faculty for financiering, to plant down a large sum of money and secure the rich morsel for the American dramatic market. That morsel has already made him famous, and before he finishes will make him wealthy. Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt began to be widely known in this country when some three years ago the French critics formed themselves into two factions and indulged in much bitter controversy over her as an actress and a woman. She was then and had been for a number of years a societaire of the Comédie Française, the house of Molière. She became a great favorite with the habitués of that historic theatre, and the children of Molière, being but mortal, notwithstanding their reverence for art, became fired with jealousy at the popularity of Sara, and made her lot an exceedingly uncomfortable one behind the scenes. Cliques in the theatre and out of the theatre were formed against her. These cliques found material for violent attacks in her craving for notoriety which she manifested in many ways. She painted, and made exhibitions of her paintings. She made journeys in the monster balloon, and wrote a book which was made fun of by the Parisian wits. She dabbled in literature, and her literary endeavors were decried. She gave performances outside the Comédie Française for money, and she was reprehended. All these things were stamped as vulgar expedients to attract notice, and calculated to lower the dignity of the leading French theatre. Sarah's bed during the latter part of her association with that was not one of roses, and last year she handed in her resignation, which gave rise to much controversy and much gratuitous advertising. Her performance last night was the fifty-eighth since she began her American season. Since the beginning of this season many of the papers have been full of stories and anecdotes reflecting on the private life of this actress. Upon whom the responsibility rests in this country for the circulation of these stories we will not now venture an opinion.

There is every reason to believe that in this city as elsewhere the engagement will prove financially successful. The advance sale of seats is large enough to guarantee the management in securing a good round profit.

As early as 7 o'clock last night the curiosity-seekers began to gather on the sidewalk in front of the theatre, and a small army of street-hawkers took possession of the entire block. The cries of "Sarah Bernhardt's Great Life," and "the only correct books of the play," were heard on all sides. Just before the carriages began to arrive a squad of ten policemen, under Lieut. Martin Hayes, were marched up to the theatre, and stationed at different points along the street to guide the drivers. Carriages approached the theatre in single file from Dearborn street, and, after depositing their occupants, passed out by way of State street. The drivers were each given a numbered ticket, the duplicate of which was given to the occupant of the carriage, in order that there might be no trouble at the close of the performance. Something over 100 carriages were checked during the evening, many of them being private conveyances, and this was a much smaller number than had been expected. About a quarter past 8 o'clock the crowd dispersed, and there was nothing unusual in the appearance of the front of the theatre. Inside, every seat on the main floor was filled. The second circle was two-thirds filled, and only about half of the upper gallery had occupants. Among the audience were many prominent people, artists, musicians, and journalists, and on every floor could be discovered repertorial tuft-hunters, who gathered in all the news they could get and tried to catch material in the costumes of the ladies for a millinery article. The appearance of the audience in point of dress and intelligence did not differ much from that of many of Mary Anderson's audiences, and was not as large as some that have witnessed performances by her in the same theatre. Two out of every three people present were armed with a book of the play, which most of them assiduously studied during the performance, and annoyed those who came to see the acting by their continuous flutter of the leaves. Mlle. Bernhardt's reception could scarcely be called an enthusiastic one; indeed, we fancy that most of those present were somewhat disappointed. They expected something more than they found. They expected a Rachel or a Ristori, and they found an actress, so far as could be judged from a single performance of the rôle of *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, very similar to Modjeska, and one with whom neither Clara Morris nor Mary Anderson need fear comparison. She is a much better artist than either of these last-named women, but upon the first performance we will hazard the opinion that she is not a better actress. The character of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* needs no description here, since it has held the stage for over thirty years, in the drama by Scribe and Legouvé, has been in the répertoire of the greatest actresses during that time, and is perfectly well known. Eliminating all the hole and corner business of the plot, the secret doors and dark rooms, the kitchen gardens and the back stairways, the low intrigue and the tittle-tattle, the central figure, *Adrienne*, is set before us as a great woman who greatly loves, who is frenzied with jealousy, who at first takes a regal vengeance upon her rival, and then, thinking herself abandoned, falls into the hell of despair. Her magnanimous soul rises above her fate and she dies at last the victim of hatred and cruelty just when happiness is within her grasp. Sarah Bernhardt represents this character with remarkable skill, but she never indicates the possession of that genius which makes a spectator feel that he is looking upon a woman actually living the experiences of the character she represents, nor does she give evidence of that tragic power for which she has been praised. Her personal appearance is striking. Her figure may be described as thin and symmetrical. Her eyes are dark and very expressive—really the best feature she has. Her face is limited in expression, but at times lights up with a beautiful animation. Her movements,—except her walk,—her gestures, her postures, the manner in which she sits down and rises up, all are characterized by a grace that comes from perfect training. Her voice is not very strong, but what there is of it is extremely well modulated. It is sympathetic, is sweet in the lower tones, but it has not the compass to reach those passages calling for grandeur, majesty, or sublimity. The embodiment of *Adrienne* placed before her audience last night was the image of a woman who typifies the most exquisite natural refinement, elegance of manners, and much tender sensibility. There was nothing sensational about the entire performance, except perhaps in the death scene, which was elaborated with all the perfection of realistic detail that art can bestow. Throughout it was a faithful copy of a dramatic ideal amply finished, which several times during the performance evoked warm admiration. This is about as much as can be said of it. Her exquisite taste in the delivery of her lines was in no part of the performance better shown than in the rendering of the fable of "The Two Pigeons"; her lack of force and power to reach grand and imposing points was sufficiently shown in the scene with the *Premier* in the third act, and in the fourth where she delivers the speech of *Phèdre*; in the scenes with *Michonnet* and *Saxe* she gave ample evidence of those fascinating graces, and of that close attention to every detail, no matter how trivial, which we believe have charmed her admirers and made them overlook many shortcomings which detract from her position as the peer of many actresses whose names have been historic during the past quarter of a century.

Of the company we can say but little. Mlle. Colombier, who personated the *Princess*, appears to be a fairly capable lady; M. Angelo is a very ordinary leading man, and M. Chamounin, as *Michonnet*, did not impress us as favorably as we would have wished. "Frou Frou" will be presented to-night with Mlle. Bernhardt in the title rôle.

"PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

Richard	Signor Brocolini
Samuel	Mr. J. E. Nash
Frederick	Mr. Wallace Macrery
Maj.-Gen. Stanley	Mr. J. H. Ryley
Edward	Mr. H. Standish
Mabel	Miss Minnie Walsh
Edith	Miss Mattie Danielle
Kate	Miss Rose Chapelle
Isabel	Miss Irene Perry
Ruth	Mme. Motte

At Haverly's, last evening, "D'Oyley Carte's London Opera Company" opened a week's engagement in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance." Of the troupe, the *Mabel*, *Ruth*, and *Edward* are new here; as are also, we believe, the representatives of the minor female characters. The *Richard*, *Samuel*, *Frederick*, and *Gen. Stanley* have been seen on our boards before. The organization is a good one,—better, on the whole, than any of its predecessors in the same work. Miss Walsh is superior to either of the former *Mabels*, having a light soprano voice, of pleasing tone and considerable strength, which she uses with nice effect; and manifesting a fair degree of acting ability. Every part in the piece is fairly taken; the chorus is reasonably large and efficient; the orchestra of the theatre has been doubled; and, altogether, the performance is a thoroughly enjoyable one.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the College of Music there was no movement looking toward dissatisfaction with the management, as had been rumored. The contract of the Directors and President with Mapleson for the opera festival to be given in February, was approved. The Treasurer's report shows an increase this year in receipts for tuition amounting to $4,000.

HOOLEY'S.

Charles L. Davis, who has visited this city on previous occasions, appeared last evening at this house as *Alvin Joslin* in the play of that name. As a New England farmer Mr. Davis will hardly give satisfaction in places where Owens and Thompson have appeared.

ETHELBERT A. MARSHALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Ethelbert A. Marshall, the oldest theatrical manager in the country, died this morning in his 71st year. He was a printer's apprentice, and worked at the trade until 1838, when he went into theatrical management. He managed the Walnut Street for many years ago with a brilliant company, and it is said that he paid Forrest over a million of money while managing for him. He also paid Charlotte Cushman a larger sum than any other manager. He was the first manager of the Academy of Music, which was opened in 1857, and he presented during that year all the great stars of the day, including Gazzanica, D'Angri, Aidini and Phillips, Brignoli, Amodio, Formes, and Ronconi. Peter Richings was stage-manager, Caroline Richings read the inaugural address, and Theodore Thomas was the leader of the orchestra. He afterwards managed the Broadway Theatre in New York. Two years ago he was doorkeeper at the Broad Street Theatre during the run of "Pinafore." He leaves a family of six children.

LONGFELLOW'S MASQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Longfellow's "Masque of Pandora" received its first representation at the Boston Theatre to-night, in the presence of many local notabilities, including the poet himself. The work was prepared for the stage by Ballou, Rowe, and Longfellow, the latter making several additions to the poem and helping on the libretto. The music is by Alfred Cellier, and is generally light and pleasing. The stage accessories are splendid, being literal productions of the beautiful scenes of the poem, with traditional accuracy of costumes and scenic effects. There is no spoken dialog, but an accompanied recitative runs through the prelude and three acts. The piece lacks movement. It is severely classic and terribly slow at times, and but for the graceful verse would be a tedious affair. Blanche Roosevelt, who made a hit in "The Pirates of Penzance," is the prima donna, but, beyond Hugh Talbot, the original *Frederick* in the same piece, the support is very weak. There were many floral tributes, including an elegant device from Longfellow to Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—Her Majesty's Italian Opera season opened at the Academy this evening with "Aida" to a house of $2,192. For to-morrow evening, the first night of Gerster, every seat in the house below the gallery was sold on Saturday, and for the other two Gerster performances of the week there are less than 100 seats left. The advance sale amounted to over $20,000 for ten performances. The receipts for tickets on the first day of the sale for single nights were over $8,000. The season will bring in about $40,000.

Emmet began a week's engagement at the Walnut Street to-night to a packed house, after a week's holiday, the last three days of which were spent in recuperation from the indulgence of the first three. To-night he was compelled to arrange for having the songs sung by some one else.

Mr. Sheridan was greeted with a full house on his return to the Chestnut Street, for his second star engagement.

M'CULLOUGH IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—John McCullough's engagement which terminated at the Walnut Street Theatre on Saturday night was the greatest he ever played, and the greatest ever played at the theatre. The last week, in spite of the Bernhardt opposition, brought in over $18,000, the receipts on New-Year's night being $1,767,—the largest ever known in the house. He sails for Europe in the Arizona April 5, accompanied by Mr. Fred B. Warde, to fill an engagement at Drury Lane. Mr. William E. Sheridan has been engaged for the rest of the season by Mr. Conner, and the company will be held together to play Mr. Sheridan's répertoire.

SALE OF SEATS FOR BERNHARDT.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—The sale of single seats for the Sarah Bernhardt engagement to-day was enormous, aggregating $5,400. The sale now amounts to $11,000 for four nights.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Phantom King," a new spectacle, was produced at the Olympic last night.

Owing to a certain contingency, Alice Atherton has retired for a few weeks from the Sparks company.

Mrs. and Mrs. Chanfrau began an engagement at the Grand Opera-House last night. The audience was a good one.

Lester Wallack has bought the new farce comedy which has made a great success in London, called "Where's the Cat?"

Mary Anderson's engagement in New York, which closed on Saturday night, was a most successful one financially and artistically.

A telegram from Baltimore says that Tom Keene opened last night at the Academy in that city as *Richelieu*. The house was crowded and the performance was well received.

In February Burgess and Bishop will play *Widow Bedott* against each other in New York. Burgess swears Bishop studied his business for two weeks and then stole it; Bishop swears he never saws Burgess play the part.

On Saturday next the 350th performance of "Hazel Kirke" will take place at the Madison Square Theatre. The celebration of the anniversary will occur Feb. 3, and preparations are being made to make it a memorable event.

Before the War, C. W. Couldock, the veteran actor, riding in a Tennessee stage, gave his shawl to two little shivering girls among the passengers, and last week the father of those little girls gave Couldock a gold watch in token of remembrance of his kindness.

The announcement is made that on Wednesday afternoon Mlle. Bernhardt will give a reception to the members of the press and invited guests. O'Brien's gallery, Wabash Avenue, has been selected as the place, where the actress will exhibit her paintings and specimens of sculpture.

"My Geraldine" will be played at the New York Standard Theatre this week, and will be followed next week by Miss Fannie Matthews and Mrs. Ettie Henderson's new drama, "Bigamy." The principal parts in the new play will be sustained by Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Louise Sylvester, Mrs. Farren, Miss Lilian Westbrook, Miss Ernestine Floyd, Mr. Eben Plympton, and Mr. J. W. Shannon.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

Two Children Murdered by a Druggist's Mistake.

August Kussman Fills a Quinine Prescription with Morphine.

He Throws the Blame on the Manufacturers of the Drug.

August Kussmann, a druggist doing business at the corner of Canalport avenue and Halsted street, was arrested early last evening by Lieut. Blettner, who locked him up at the West Twelfth Street Station upon a charge of manslaughter. Some few hours later Justice Ingersoll admitted him to $5,000 bail, which was given by William Karge, a saloon-keeper at 811 Halsted street, for Mr. Kussmann's appearance for trial at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst. The charge against the druggist is that of causing the death of Ella, 2½ years old, and Martha, 4½ years of age, the only children of Gustav Blank, residing in the upper story of No. 129 Canalport avenue, by filling a prescription given by Mrs. Dr. Rosa H. Engert, out of a bottle containing muriated morphine, instead of muriated quinine. But it was not until after general attention had been called to the case, and not until after a semi-investigation of the charges that the police felt warranted in making the arrest. Their attention was called to the facts, however, as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, immediately after the death of the child Martha at the home of her parents. The younger child, Ella, had died early the previous morning under very peculiar circumstances, and the older child had been in fairly good health until taking some of the medicine prescribed for her little sister. The parents, and such of the neighbors as were conversant with the facts, were of the opinion that the children had been poisoned, and that either the prescribing doctor or the druggist filling the prescription had blundered. This opinion was concurred in by Drs. Braun, Frazer, and Steri, who were called in to attend the elder child. They found her suffering

FROM MORPHINE POISONING,

and treated her accordingly, and they pronounced the medicine which she had been given the common muriate of morphia, which, in doses of the size administered was deadly poison. They took the precaution to seal all the medicines prescribed for the children in a package, which was placed for safe keeping in the safe of a Mr. Wiedemeyer, a neighboring grocer, and this package they turned over to the police yesterday afternoon. The druggist, Mr. Kussman, was at once charged with making the fatal blunder, and it certainly looks as if the charge was well put.

Owing to a pressure of business, Deputy Coroner Hanson was unable to give the matter the full attention it deserved, and besides he was desirous of having the true cause of death made known by a post-mortem examination before he proceeded to make any investigations. He deemed it proper that the druggist should be arrested, and so advised the police. By this time copies of the prescription had been obtained both from the druggist and from Mrs. Dr. Engert, who wrote it, and, as quinine was plainly the drug prescribed, it was fully apparent that the druggist had blundered. In fact, he himself was ready to acknowledge the fact, but he exculpated himself from blame by producing from his stock a bottle labeled quinine, and which really contained morphine.

The Doctress, Rosa H. Engert, was found at her home, No. 15 South May street. She was in sore tribulation about misrepresentations made concerning her in the afternoon papers, and readily consented to tell all she knew about the sad affair. She was first called to the children Saturday night, and upon reaching the house at about 10 o'clock, found the younger child suffering from a high grade of bronchitis and inflamed sore throat. Her diagnosis was that that bronchitis, and perhaps an indication of diphtheritis, was the ailment. There were no patches visible in the throat, and nothing to indicate diphtheria, but last fall she had treated a child in the same house for that disease, and had reason to suspect its recurrence on the premises. She ordered a mixture to allay the cough, and also prescribed twenty grains of muriate of quinine, to be administered in twelve doses, one every third or fourth hour. And owing to the disagreeable taste of the latter she requested that it be done up in wafers. Upon going to the house Sunday morning she found to her surprise that the child was dead. The parents stated that the little one slept well all night, but after taking a powder at 5 o'clock in the morning had grown worse. The breathing was very heavy and oppressed, and there was a strange gurgling or gasping for breath in the throat. They also told her that they supposed croup was the trouble, and had administered emetics and other household remedies for that complaint. Dr. Braun, who was called in, thought croup was the cause of death. The doctress readily concurred, and before leaving the house was asked to examine the other child. She found the same symptoms, and prescribed the same medicine. And upon going there yesterday morning she found the second child dead also, and heard for the first time that the druggist had made the

POWDERS OF THE DEADLY MORPHINE.

It is only fair to add that Dr. Engert is pronounced to be reputable and competent in her business by many skilled physicians, and her treatment of these cases was in accordance with common medical usages.

Late in the day County Physician Bluthardt made a post mortem examination of both bodies. He found the trachea and bronchial tubes swollen and inflamed, especially in the older child, and the brain in both cases was badly congested. The stomachs of both he caused to be sealed within glass jars, so that an analysis can be made of their contents should it be considered necessary. At the house the Doctor found bottles containing a weak solution of carbolic acid, a gargle of chlorate of potash, and antiseptic drugs, a bottle containing muriate tincture of iron, and a few powders inclosed in wafers. All these were left in the safe at the West Twelfth Street Station. The Doctor was quite unwilling to say what was the actual cause of death, but in answer to a question he stated that the congestion of the brain strongly indicated narcotic poisoning. At his earliest opportunity he intended making an analysis of one of the powders he had taken home with him.

Mr. Kussman retired to bed early and refused to be seen. Two of his clerks said they had been empowered to answer all questions. They stated that some time ago a bottle of quinine had mysteriously disappeared from the shelves, and that the empty bottle was subsequently found. This led Mr. Kussman to think that some person had purposely put up the job to ruin his business. He acknowledged that the powders were made up of morphine, but he maintained that the bottle, as it came to him from the wholesaler, was labeled quinine, and that the fault was that of the manufacturer, and not his. As a proof of his honesty in the matter he turned the bottle over to the police. It is an ounce vial, plainly labeled Muriate of Quinia, and is from the large Philadelphia factory of Powers & Weightman. The drug within is unmistakeably morphine, which is little darker in color than quinine, and besides the crystals are not so perfectly prismatic, and adhere more closely to each other than do quinine crystals. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Kussman can substantiate this charge against the manufacturers. Suffice it to say that the story told by Mr. Kussman's clerks is wholly incredible, by reason of a number of plain falsehoods and contradictions, and lying out of such a serious case as this will hardly avail.

The scene of this sad accident is two neatly furnished rooms on the upper floor of a plain, two-story building at the number mentioned. The father, Gustav Blank, is a young German, who works as a joiner, and who has been in the country only about one year. His wife is completely prostrated with grief at the loss of her little ones, and

LIES IN A CRITICAL CONDITION

at the house of a neighbor. The younger child had a painless death. Of the first powder administered, it swallowed just a little,—enough, perhaps, to make it sleep soundly for the night. The second dose finished its life in something like two hours. The first powder was given Martha at noon Sunday, and she fell asleep shortly after. Within the hour she awoke and started to play, but she reeled over in a few moments and began sleeping heavily as had her little sister before death. The family became alarmed, and Dr. Braun, and, in quick succession, Drs. Frazer and Steri were summoned. They administered antidotes, applied an electrical apparatus, and caused the little one to be rubbed, slapped, and forced into exercise until the skin was fairly rubbed from its little body. By 6 o'clock in the evening they had succeeded by these violent, but necessary, means in restoring consciousness, but the patient was thoroughly exhausted. Her pitiful pleadings to be let alone, and to be permitted to sleep, and the torture to which she was subjected, drove the mother frantic with grief, and she repeatedly asked the doctors to desist, even at the risk of the little one's life. Dr. Braun remained in the house doing all he could to save the life until 2:40 o'clock in the morning, when death ensued. After the post-mortem yesterday the bodies of the two two little ones were neatly laid out in coffins in a bedroom adjoining the parlor. Both were unusually bright and intelligent, rugged, and healthy children.

The father is extremely bitter against Mr. Kussman. It was he who went to the drugstore to have the prescriptions filled, and he describes very minutely the manner in which the druggist fumbled among his bottles and vials, and if any member of the jury on the day of the inquest will ask him what he thought of the druggist's mental condition at this time, Mr. Blank will give a very decisive answer. To the reporter he avowed that Mr. Kussman was under the influence of liquor, and several of his neighbors at once chimed in with him in asserting that Kussman had frequently made mistakes of this kind before, and that he devoted altogether too much time to Mr. Karge's saloon. Mr. Blank and his neighbors make more damaging assertions even than this, chief of which is the following: Mr. Wendt, from whom they rent, was in the drugstore early Sunday morning, and Mr. Kussman stated to him incidentally that he must send over to Blank's and get those powders back again, making for an excuse that they had been done up in the wrong kind of wafers. And shortly thereafter he sent his clerk over to the house. For some inscrutable reason the Blanks declined to return them; they do not know why themselves, unless it was that the clerk seemed overanxious to get them. The younger child was not then dead. Had they returned them the life of the elder child would have been spared, and in all probability the druggist's blunder would never have been discovered. The Coroner will likely take some decisive action this morning.

OMAHA WATER.

The Job of Supplying It to the Citizens Not One Liable to Be Very Profitable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb. Jan. 10.—A new and somewhat serious complication has arisen in the enterprise of the water-works now being built here by the City Water-Works Company. This Company has been sued by the Holly Company, who seek to restrain them from the use of the direct pressure system, by which water is pumped directly into the mains, and on which plan, together with the appliances, they claim a patent, and that they have been successful in several similar suits. The Omaha Company is employing a double system, combining reservoirs and direct pressure, and have works partly built, their contract calling for their completion in September next. The Holly Company, over a year ago, started in to build works here under contract with the City Council, but which contract was upset by the new Council, with the aid of the courts, and then the Omaha Company came in and underbid all competitors under the new advertisement. The Holly Company was compelled to abandon the field, and have several miles of pipe lying around the city.

GOULD'S CONTEMPLATED TRUNK LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Hon. J. J. Belden, of this city, stated to-day that a company was soon to be organized to build a new railroad from New York to Chicago. When asked who were the men most prominent in the movement, he said: "Jay Gould has been watching events for some time past, and with him are associated other prominent railroad men and capitalists. He declares the time is near at hand when another through route from the West must be constructed to meet the annually-increasing demands for the transportation of Western produce." When asked the estimated cost of the proposed road, Mr. Belden replied, "From $75,000,000 to $100,000,000," and then added, "The present value of the stock and bonds of the Central and Lake Shore Roads is $346,000,000. This fact, of itself, tells a story. If the earnings of the Central and Lake Shore Roads are sufficient to carry their stock to their present figures, does it not look as if capitalists would do well to examine the question as to whether a parallel road is not demanded?" Mr. Belden stated that several meetings had been held in New York recently to consider the question of building the new line to Chicago, and at each meeting capitalists were present who had expressed their determination to carry out the project. The plan of Gould, Mr. Belden stated, is to build the new road as nearly straight as possible, making it really an air line. The triumphs of modern engineering skill would render it possible to construct a railroad on this plan. The object of Gould and his copartners would be to get as short a line as possible from New York to Chicago. Mountains would be tunneled and rivers bridged. A meeting of those interested in the scheme is to be held in New York next week, at which plans will be discussed and possibly matured. Mr. Gould has had the promise of ample capital to construct the proposed line. Mr. Belden states that capitalists in nearly all the cities from New York to Chicago have promised their coöperation in the project, and that in thirty days more money would be subscribed and paid in than would be required to build the road.

THE NORTHWEST TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 10.—The Northwest Transportation Company had its annual meeting in this city to-day. The following officers were elected: E. F. Brownell, Esq., Cashier of the Keokuk National Bank, President; Col. H. C. Akin, of Sioux City, General Manager; Capt. J. W. Bishop, of Keokuk, General Agent. This Company have had the Government contract for the transportation of military supplies on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and have operated their line of steamers from Sioux City, Ia. Seven steamboats are employed by the Company, which have carried during the past season 30,000 tons of freight. During the next season it is probable they will operate from East Pierre, D. T., in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—The *Republican's* Jefferson City special says the State Convention of the National Guard of Missouri met there this afternoon. Brig.-Gen. E. W. Squires, of the National Guard, was elected President. A delegation of five, with Gen. Squires at the head, was elected to attend the National Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 20th inst., to perfect a uniform system of militia for the United States. The Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of five on legislation, whose duty it will be to see that the interests of the National Guard are properly attended to before the Legislature, and that a more perfect militia law be enacted.

UNITED IN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—East St. Louis is agitated over the death of two young ladies. Miss Maggie Stock, aged 13, died yesterday, and was to have been buried this afternoon. As she lay in her coffin, preparatory to the placing of it in the hearse, Miss Mary Stock, a cousin of the deceased, bent over and kissed the latter. The kiss had scarcely been given when Miss Mary fell dead. She was before her death supposed to have been in real good health. The funeral of Miss Maggie has been postponed until to-morrow, when she will be buried with her cousin.

NEW WATER-WORKS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 10.—The capacity of the new St. Joseph Water-Works for throwing fire-streams was tested by the City Council to-day. The works are built upon the reservoir plan, the reservoir being at an elevation of 310 feet above the Missouri River. The pressure is by gravitation alone, and streams thrown from fire-hydrants in various parts of the city varied from 100 to 175 feet. This affords complete fire protection to all parts of the city.

JOURNALISTIC.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—A change in the management of the *Journal* took place to-day, Abal, Brooks, and Bunker retiring; Van Horn, Stevens, and Mann remain. A. J. Bletchery a new stockholder, becomes manager, while Col. Van Horn remains editor-in-chief, and W. H. Stevens managing editor. The change is regarded as greatly beneficial to the newspaper.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10.—Gen. McKenzie, with Maj. Weeks, Chief Quartermaster, and Capt. Lawton, Inspector, arrived yesterday to assume command of the new military Department of the Arkansas and the Indian Territory, with headquarters here.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 10.—The oil market opened at 96¼ cents; highest, 96¼ cents; lowest, 95⅝ cents; closing at 96¼ cents; sales, 273,000; shipments, 54,000; charters, 22,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Thielman's Dramatic and Specialty Combination

In the Spectacular Play,

THE PHANTOM KING.

Every evening at 8, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Monday, Jan. 17—One week only, Hyde and Behman's Combination.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

SECURE YOUR SEATS TO-DAY!

FOR THE PERFORMANCES OF THE

PALESTINE

ARABS, who will give four of their unique entertainments on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings and SATURDAY, afternoon and evening. Season tickets for the STAR LECTURE COURSE good only on Thursday evening. This is the first troupe of native PALESTINE

ARABS

That has ever visited America. They will, during their performance, illustrate the Music, Jugglery, Dancing, Sports and Games, Feasting, Religious Rites and Ceremonies of their Native Country, the entertainment being under the direction of Prof. JAMES ROSEDALE, of Jerusalem.

Reserved Seats will be sold to-day at the Box-Office at 25, 50, 75c, and $1, according to location.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

WM EMMETT .... Sole Proprietor.

Every Evening and Matinees this week.

Miss CARRIE HOWARD, Mr. SHED LE CLAIR, HOWARD DORR AND SON, Miss MADGE AISTON,

In Specialties.

Mr. J. W. RANSONE, in his drama, "ACROSS THE ATLANTIC," supported by GEO. LEAROCK and the Stock Company.

Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 25, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Jan. 10, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the great comedian,

Mr. CHAS. L. DAVIS,

In his celebrated character-comedy in 4 acts, entitled

ALVIN JOSLYN,

The great representative of the New England farmer, supported by a powerful company of selected artists.

Monday, Jan. 17—Rice's Bijou Opera Company.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY .... Manager and Proprietor

BRILLIANT RECEPTION, by a large audience, of

D'OYLEY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY,

The Original Fifth-av. (New York) Theatre Cast,

In W. S. GILBERT...and...ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S

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Grand Chorus 40 Voices. Enlarged Orchestra.

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Wednesday Matinee! Wednesday Matinee!

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Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

Renewed Triumphs! Great Success! Increased Enthusiasm! Brilliant reception of the greatest character-comedian of the day, Mr.

FRANK CHANFRAU,

In his own peculiar creation,

KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

New Scenery, Startling Effects, Superb Cast.

Monday, Jan. 17—Mr. BEN MAGINLEY as "Deacon Crankett," in John Habberton's Idyllic Play.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Your Only and Last Opportunity to See

THE MONSTER WHALE.

Weight 80,000 pounds! Just think of this enormous proportion,—over 40 tons!

None can afford to lose this best of all practical lessons in Natural History.

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Mlle. SARAH BERNHARDT.

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FROU-FROU.

GILBERTE .... Mlle. SARAH BERNHARDT

Wednesday—LE SPHINX and LE PASSANT. Thursday—CAMILLE. Friday—PHEDRE. Saturday Matinee—FROU-FROU. Carriages will approach the Theatre from Dearborn-st.

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ART EXHIBITION

Will be open to the public on Thursday and a few days thereafter, at O'Brien's Art Gallery, 208 Wabash-av., from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the door.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

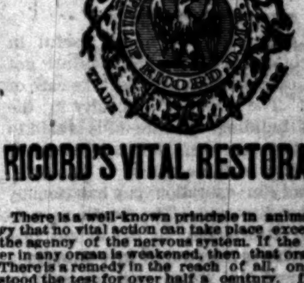
French Lectures, by L. Sauveur, Ph. D., LL. D.

The Sixth Lecture will be given on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 p. m.

Subject: "QUELS LIVRES FAUT-IL LIRE?"

Tickets at the door.

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There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 10 bis Rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietor, Room 40 World Building, New York. Send for circular. Box of 100 pills, $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail on receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CERTIFICATE.

PARIS, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix.—Out of 30 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.

DR. M. PERIGORD,

Medicin de la Hopital Charity.

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VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agents for the Drug Trade.

Notice is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER JUNE 9, 1880.

DR. S. B. SIGESMOND:—You write that you will in future advertise for yourself. Do you mean in your own name, or in mine as agent? Do you propose to continue the agency or not? In case you do I shall, of course, go on and expend some money in advertising at my own expense. Will pay every 30 days for what I order. If, however, you do not want me to continue the agency inform me of the fact.

R. L. DE LISSER, 28 Beekman-st., New York.

The counterfeiter of Ricord's Vital Restorative, of which I am the sole owner and proprietor in the United States, tried to keep the agency and prepare himself with a spurious imitation, and change the name from Ricord's Vital Restorative to Dr. Ricord's Restorative to have a similarity. I have analyzed De Lisser's Pills, which contain ¼ grain Damiana; the public can take the whole 50 pills at once, and will neither gain nor lose. He tried to analyse Ricord's Vital Restorative for nearly six months, but in vain. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.

These are the Restorative advertised and sold by Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago.

New York, Dec. 1, 1880.

For sale by THOMAS BRAUN, 351 South Clark-st., and T. & J. A. BRAUN, 139 East Madison-st., Chicago.

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THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

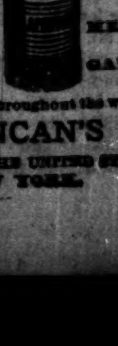
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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt. "Frou-Frou."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of D'Oyley Carte's London Opera Company. "The Pirates of Penzance."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Charles L. Davis. "Alvin Joslyn."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Henrietta Chanfrau. "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Thielman and Weyland Dramatic and Specialty Combination. "The Phantom King."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Lake front, opposite Adams street. Whale exhibition from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1881.

BOYCOTTING is a new word, but the thing which it signifies is as old as the hills. The ancient commercial policy which sought to cut off all intercourse between nations was a kind of boycotting. During the Revolutionary War citizens of Roxbury boycotted by name twelve persons who imported goods from Great Britain, and the same practice was common in all the Northern towns. Abolitionists were boycotted, when they were not hanged, in the Southern States before the War; and since the War Southern Republicans have been treated in the same manner.

STEPHEN GIRARD founded a college from which clergymen were to be forever excluded, and thereby showed a narrow and unworthy prejudice; but the funds of the institution have not suffered for the want of clerical handling. There are now 873 pupils in the school and college, and 471 applicants. The whole cost of maintenance last year was $350,112. The cash receipts with the cash balance on hand at the beginning of the year amounted to $886,798, while the total expenditures on account of the estate were $465,755. The total value of the residuary fund is $6,311,765, and of the Delaware avenue fund $689,188. Without disparagement of the abilities of the gentlemen of the cloth as teachers and guardians of public morals, it might be said that the management of business affairs is not their strong point.

NEGRO-LABOR is not found useful in Southern cotton-mills. Field-hands are not nimble or cautious enough to take care of machinery. The greatest difficulty in the way of the building of more mills is said to be the want of laborers. When this want is supplied, mills will go up as if by magic. Those already in operation pay handsomely on the money invested. The Southern people do not realize that, to the extent that manufacturing is introduced in that section, their political and social systems will be revolutionized. They can coax or bully the negroes, but they cannot control free white laborers in the same way. Oligarchies, aristocracies, and "first families" will have to get out of the way before mill-hands. The coming man in that section will wear a blouse.

THE Canal Auditor of New York, in his annual report, makes a much-needed attack on the custom of building expensive bridges at the State's expense over the canal in cities. So long as the surplus revenue is not sufficient to pay in full the interest on the canal debt and the annual contribution to the Sinking Fund, as required by the Constitution, the Canal Commissioners have no more right to build expensive bridges than to pay for street pavements in the City of New York. But neither the Auditor nor the Commissioners have come yet to the point of seeing that it would be good policy for the State of New York to abolish tolls altogether and make the canal free. The expense of maintaining the Erie Canal as a free National highway would be many times repaid by the new business brought to the metropolis.

A NEW ORLEANS immigration agent has succeeded in picking up a car-load or two of German immigrants, and now expresses the opinion that the tide of immigration is about turning towards the Southern States. Let us wait and see. No class of people are better informed as to the social, moral, political, and material development of the States of the Union than the Germans intending to seek homes in the United States. They are, as a class, very intelligent; they have many correspondents who have gone before; and no people are more gregarious or fonder of equality and domestic good-fellowship than the Germans. The Southern climate is not suited to them. They are not accustomed to Southern crops or ways of living, and they will think twice about settling in any Southern State, except Texas, which already has a considerable German population in the northern counties.

IT is claimed on the part of the South Park Commissioners that it will not be necessary to make any further assessments for the payment of the purchase money of lands, and that no such assessment will be made. The extent of the land in litigation is stated to be 200 acres in all, and it is believed that the Commission will not be required to pay more for it than they have the means provided to meet it. Against such payment the Board claims available resources amounting to $880,000. These include the tax-certificates held by the Board and the litigated tax cases, but it is estimated that a sufficient sum will be realized in the end to cover all liabilities on account of land purchases. The outstanding bonds amounting to $822,000 are provided for by a sinking fund to which a certain percentage of the bond issue is set aside every year; this will cancel the entire amount within the term of the issue. For the future, then, it is a question of regular taxes, and not special assessments, and the amount of these taxes will depend upon the honesty and economy of the South Park management.

MR. JOHN KELLY, the widely-known political leader of New York City, delivered a lecture last night at Central Music-Hall on the subject of the "Sisters of Charity." The recent events of party history have given to Mr. Kelly an interest which extends beyond New York City, and *Puck* and the other comic papers have presented to the public a portraiture of the gentleman which has become familiar to all. The lecturer may well complain of the caricaturists. As he appeared last night, a person unacquainted with his history might have set him down as a well-to-do merchant or banker,—one who lives well, is blessed with a good appetite, and surrounded by all the comforts of life; a well-dressed, self-possessed man, unobtrusive, and even diffident in his manners. Though Mr. Kelly has a good voice, he is not a good reader; what he might do as an orator, delivering an unwritten speech, we do not know, but as a lecturer we cannot assert that he was a success. Those who saw Mr. Kelly for the first time must have failed to recognize in him anything indicating the agitator, or the unrelenting "boss," or the imperious dictator,—much less anything of the uncouth vulgarian that he has been charged with being. In private life he is an exemplary gentleman, a man of liberal education and cultivation, and from his tone and manner at the Music-Hall would be judged, as he undoubtedly is, a most respectable citizen. The subject of his lecture, the charitable mission and services of the Sisters of Charity, afforded him a wide field for eloquence, but we are obliged to say that, however successful he may be in ruling and swaying vast masses of people in political matters, his influence must be exerted otherwise than as a lecturer.

AN interesting discussion is now going on in the English journals as to the merits of long-range infantry firing. The bulk of the testimony favors it. One of the best military authorities in England claims that the two most important lessons taught in the late European wars are: 1, the value of long-range infantry fire, by which alone the true advantages of the modern rifle are gained; and, 2, the necessity for increased power and accuracy in our guns and the need of a powerful shrapnel. He says that "in the next war will be seen the systematic use of wide-sweeping infantry fire, and that the modern battlefield will be more or less under bullet fire from rifles and shrapnel shell up to a range of 3,000 yards." Another authority illustrates the efficacy of long-range firing by the battles at Privat and Plevna, and says:

> When the Prussian Guard commenced their movement at the battle of Gravelotte against St. Privat, they were distant from this village about 2,500 yards. The advance being plainly made out by the French infantry in possession, the latter began to fire, and so murderous was the execution that the enemy were brought to a halt when scarcely within replying distance of their own arm. The severest loss was experienced in the interval between 1,700 and 700 yards. In the Russian attack upon the Turks at Gorni-Dubniak their advancing columns began to feel the effects of infantry-fire when still a mile and a half away. When they got a quarter of a mile nearer, bullets swept the columns like a hail-storm, more or less partial, and between three-quarters of a mile and half the fire became inconceivably violent, causing enormous losses.

The London *Saturday Review* in discussing the subject takes a middle ground between the opposing schools, and while it does not concede that by long-range infantry fire alone the true advantages of the modern rifle gained, neither does it believe that because long-range fire is often attended with expenditures of ammunition disproportionate to the results obtained that therefore it is better to reserve all firing or heavy firing for short ranges, but that something must be done to determine accurately the distances where, the occasions when, and the degree in which infantry fire power may be turned to the best account.

A SO-CALLED FINANCIAL DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

On Saturday last there was a debate in the House of Representatives on the Funding bill. It was in one sense a nearer approach to a debate than is often seen in that body. It was a discussion in which some twenty or more members took part, and though the speeches were limited to five minutes each that time seemed to be sufficient to enable every man who spoke to tell all he knew.

Two propositions were presented as alternatives: (1) The issue of bonds running twenty years at 3 per cent interest in exchange for $667,000,000 bonds now maturing bearing 5 and 6 per cent interest; or (2) the issue of short notes or paper, payable in ten annual installments, by the proceeds of direct taxation, and the payment of this portion of the debt.

On these alternative propositions there was the widest and the wildest differences of opinion. First, there was a fierce dispute whether a 3 per cent bond could be floated at par under any circumstances; and, strange as it may be, those who favored paying, instead of extending, the debt, insisted that the interest should not exceed 3 per cent, and that even that rate was extortionate and rapacious; while those who favored funding, instead of paying, thought 3 per cent bonds would never sell. The friends of the National banks all insisted that 3 per cent was too small an interest, and it was strongly suggested that they would retire their circulation unless a greater interest was allowed or the tax of 1 per cent on their notes was repealed,—as with the tax the bonds will yield them but 2 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury says emphatically that he cannot place a 3 per cent loan. Of course, there were others who would be glad to vote for any measure that would force the banks out of the currency business; and these were opposed to paying any interest, insisting that the Government should pay the bonds by an issue of fiat notes. Still another faction insisted that the Government should pay the debt immediately in silver coin, but these failed to explain how the Government was to get the silver, or why, if the Government had the money to buy silver, it could not apply this money directly to the payment of the bonds. There was a great amount of direct and positive assertion *pro* and *con* whether a 3 per cent bond could or could not be sold at par, but, beyond the statement of the fact that no such bond had ever been sold at par in any country, and the ignoring of the equally established fact that no such bond had ever been offered in this country, the whole controversy rested on the blank assertion of the disputants.

The rapid debt-payers were, however, the most rampant and dogmatic. They went for "saving" interest by refusing to exchange a 3 per cent for a 5 and 6 per cent bond. They all insisted that the best policy was to collect from $70,000,000 to $100,000,000 from the American people by direct taxation annually and save 3 per cent interest. Of this class of financiers, Mills, of Texas, carried off the dunce-cap for stupidity. He argued that it would be a saving of $100,000,000 to let the debt stand at 5 and 6 per cent and pay it in five or six years by taxation instead of letting it run for twenty years at 3 per cent! Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, predicted that not one 3 per cent bond would be taken in Ohio. Mr. Hurd, the Democratic statesman from Toledo Ohio, is about to retire from public life, and it is to be hoped that in his leisure hours he will give some attention to finance. He believed that all the public debt could be paid in ten years by piling on taxes. He believed the country was rapidly going to ruin. (He was not reëlected.) He wanted no currency but gold. Legal-tender paper and silver money he denounced as "frauds," and he gave warning that there was opening a fearful chasm of ruin into which the country was hastening with terrible speed. He was for piling on taxes and paying the debt now; issuing no more bonds, paying no more interest, but getting out of debt, and then going into the chasm empty-handed. Chalmers, of Mississippi, however, had all the financial problems strung upon a shoestring. He would vote against the Funding bill because "such a law might change the terms of the contract under which bonds were payable in gold and silver."

Chalmers is evidently better versed in counting ballots than in managing National finances, and he dreads, perhaps, that some villainous printer or engraver might insert on the face of the new bonds a dash or some other distinguishing mark, under which the new bonds would have to be repudiated, thrown out and not counted, to the loss of those entitled to them.

Townshend (Dem.), of Illinois, talked learnedly about the bonds of the Government not being taxed, which, he claimed, was equal to 3 per cent in their favor over other bonds. The City of Chicago made a loan the other day at 4 per cent, and could have sold five times as many bonds at that rate. Nominally these bonds are taxable, but really they are not; and had there been any danger of their being taxed nobody would have touched them. Practically, no bonds of any kind are taxed.

During this whole debate the reader will search in vain for a suggestion of the real points which should govern the action of Congress in this matter. They are, briefly: (1) The Government has no revenue save what it obtains by taxation. (2) There is now a yearly surplus revenue varying between fifty and one hundred millions of dollars above the needs of the Government, which is conclusive that taxation is that much too high. (3) This surplus war-taxation is taken from the hands of the people, taken from the wages or working fund of the country, and is worth to the people in their reproductive industries, whence it is taken, from 7 to 10 per cent. There are now hundreds of millions of bonds and mortgages and other debts, bearing from 7 to 10 per cent interest, issued by private persons, and by corporations engaged in every branch of productive industry. These bonds and debts are ten times as great as the National debt. Such persons want this money to pay their own debts and to enlarge and improve their own business. Every manufacturer and agriculturist in the land is crippled and injured because of this onerous tax, by which a portion of his working capital is taken from him every year. The annual value of these hundred millions of dollars of unnecessary Federal taxation to those from whom it is taken is the real and the only true figure by which this proposition to exchange 3 per cent bonds for 5 and 6 per cent bonds can be measured. Is it wise, just, or rational to take $100,000,000 of the working capital of the country, worth to those who hold it from 7 to to 10 per cent, to pay off a debt which can be extended indefinitly at 3 per cent?

Let Mr. Mills ask any one of his Texas constituents who is in debt and paying 7 or 10 per cent interest thereon, whether he would like to change that debt into a 3 per cent obligation and let it run for a considerable time, or to let it continue at 7 to 10 per cent interest and struggle to pay it off in a few years,—this high interest in the meantime eating him up.

The 670 millions of debt which Mr. Hurd demands shall be paid in ten years is a mortgage on the business and property of the country. Will Mr. Hurd ask any of his constituents whether he is in favor of paying over the money used by him in his business, and worth to him from 7 to 10 per cent, to take up a mortgage bearing only 3 per cent interest, when that mortgage can be extended at that rate as long as he needs it?

This $670,000,000 is a mortgage falling due, but which may be extended twenty, thirty, or forty years, at 3 per cent interest. It is proposed by these high taxation and rapid debt payers that this sum of money be taken from the pockets of the people, to whom it is of immediate use at a value of 7 to 10 per cent, and pay off the 3 per cent mortgage. And this proposition is advocated, defended, and justified on the ground that it is saving 3 per cent interest. Is it not (to use the homely but not less expressive term) saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung? One hundred extra millions taken annually from the people is a loss to them on an average of say 7 to 10 per cent; to use it to pay 3 per cent bonds is to save 3 per cent interest; net loss 5½ millions a year. The interest on a 3 per cent bond for twenty years is 60 per cent; the loss on the taxes extorted from the people to pay that bond computed at 8 per cent for twenty years is 160 per cent; and yet the House of Representatives has for days echoed with the frantic claims of so-called statesmen insisting that to take the money worth in business 8 per cent to pay a debt bearing only 3 per cent interest is a "saving" to the country,—the very embodiment of financial wisdom!

Let Congress fund the debt at the lowest practicable rate of interest and repeal the war-taxes under which the country is plundered unnecessarily from 50 to 100 millions of dollars annually. That is the true way to save and to benefit the American people.

PROPER PROVISION FOR GEN. GRANT.

Senator Logan seems to have hit upon the proper scheme for retiring Gen. Grant with rank and pay commensurate with his eminent services to his country. The text of Gen. Logan's bill is as follows:

> A BILL to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army and ex-President of the United States, upon the retired list of the army.
>
> SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That, in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army and ex-President of the United States, the President be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the retired list, with the rank and full pay of General of the Army.
>
> SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any time when the President shall consider that an emergency has arisen requiring the services of Gen. U. S. Grant on active duty, he is hereby authorized to assign him to any command commensurate with the rank of General.

This bill seems to overcome the objection which was made to the bill introduced by Gen. Anson McCook in the House—viz.: that the simple retirement of Gen. Grant as General of the Army might at some future time, in case he were recalled into active service, bring about a conflict as to rank between Grant and Sherman. The assignment of Gen. Grant to duty, in case of recall to active service, is left to the President within the rank of General, and this discretion may be safely and properly vested in the President, whoever he may be. In any war emergency that should demand the services of Gen. Grant the sentiment of the American people would be so overwhelmingly in favor of appointing Grant as the head of the army that no President would dare to resist it, even if he were personally disinclined to such a course. It may be assumed, too, that this bill, being proposed by Gen. Logan, is entirely satisfactory to Gen. Grant and his friends, and hence it may be regarded as the most fitting conclusion of the matter.

We do not think that Gen. Sherman can afford to antagonize the passage of this bill, as it is rumored he intends to do. Gen. Grant is universally regarded as the great leader in the War of the Rebellion. He will enjoy this distinction in history as he does to-day. Gen. Sherman's services were distinguished and valuable, but he was confessedly second to Grant. He ought not now to interpose himself in the way of a proper recognition of this fact. It would have been just as unbecoming in any of the Marshals or Generals of their time to dispute the title of leader with Washington, Napoleon, or Wellington. The fact cannot be changed. The proposed bill in nowise affects the present authority or dignity of Gen. Sherman, and consequently furnishes him with no warrant for resisting the measure; but his opposition, if he make any, will be regarded as captious, selfish, and unreasonable. In the case of Gen. Grant's return to active service, Gen. Sherman would scarcely care to insist upon the chief command of the armies in the field against the protest of the people, and such obstinacy would not avail him, if he were foolish enough to exhibit it.

The bill offered by Gen. Logan ought not merely to escape all antagonism in Congress, but its passage should be facilitated in every way by common consent. No man in Congress can make himself friends among either the Democrats or Republicans by placing any obstacle in the way of the prompt passage of this measure; and if the Democratic leaders in Congress have any sagacity whatever they will hasten to secure for their party, now in control of Congress, the credit of having matured and passed such a measure.

THE MORGAN JOINT RULE.

It is rumored in Washington that the Democrats are making a "still hunt" to secure the attendance of a sufficient number of their own members in the House of Representatives to constitute a quorum and then push through the Morgan joint rule for counting the Electoral vote which passed the Senate at the last session. As the proposition is in the shape of a joint rule of Congress, it will not come under the Executive supervision and will escape the review of the Judiciary branch of the Government. Thus a partisan majority of one of the three coördinate branches of the Government, to the exclusion of the other two, proposes to determine the most important and vexed question of the day. What does this mean?

The joint rule in question proposes in effect that the objection of either House shall operate to defeat the counting of the vote of any State. There is no necessity for this or any other rule. The election of Gen. Garfield is conceded by all parties. It would be supreme folly for anybody to deny this fact. There is nothing to do but to count the votes that have been properly certified under the law. All that remains to be done is a simple matter of computation. The counting may proceed as it did during three-quarters of a century. There will be no party nor individual to dispute the result. Then why do the Democrats insist that a rule shall be adopted under these circumstances which shall enable either House to reject any votes that have been cast.

Congress has its hands full of business of an urgent nature. It is stated that the passage of all the necessary appropriation bills will require four of the seven weeks which remain in the present session. The refunding measure is scarcely second in importance to the appropriation bills, and there is now so wide a difference of opinion in both Houses as to the terms and conditions under which refunding should be undertaken that the discussion of the measure will probably consume considerable time. The report of the Census Bureau is ready, and the necessary information will be furnished to Congress for proceeding with the new apportionment, which ought to be made at the present session in order to enable the various Legislatures to redistrict in time for the elections to the first Congress under the new census. The friends of National railway supervision, who include the great mass of the American people without regard to party, are anxious that some agreement upon this subject shall be reached at once. There are numerous other measures which appeal to Congress with urgency, and it is clear that it will not be possible to accomplish at the present session all that ought to be done. Then why do the Democrats propose to consume time and resort to their partisan majority, which has already been repudiated by the people, to pass a joint rule which is in no sense necessary if they intend to count the vote honestly?

This state of things leads up to an inevitable inference that the Democrats contemplate mischief-making, and any desperate effort to force through the proposed rule will be so regarded by the people. They have no right to put this temptation before themselves, if they do not actually intend to make a dishonest use of the opportunity the proposed rule will give them. The vexatious question of electing the President and counting the Electoral vote ought to be settled deliberately and finally by a constitutional amendment, upon which not merely all the branches of the Government, but the people themselves through their local Governments, should pass judgment. The proposition to settle it temporarily by a mere rule of Congress, and in such manner as will give a partisan majority in either House an opportunity to defeat the will of the people, and at a time when no settlement of the question is necessary, is vicious on its face, and the Democrats can only urge it at their peril.

THE HALIFAX AWARD SWINDLE.

Representative Newberry, the new member from Michigan, has made a good beginning in the House by his resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling upon the Secretary of State for information in reference to the Halifax award, "and especially relating to the alleged fictitious statistics and perjured testimony imposed upon the arbitrators, and upon which evidence the award was made; and whether this Government has taken any steps to procure a verification of the recently published statement by Prof. Henry Y. Hind." In his speech upon the resolution, Mr. Newberry openly charged that this award was obtained upon the basis of fraudulent representation, and that the false statements were prepared by agents and officials of the Canadian Government who knew them to be false; that they presented them to the Commission with this knowledge, and that they greatly increased the award; furthermore, that knowledge of the fraudulent character of these statements was communicated to the Commission, to Delfosse, the arbitrator, to Galt, the Canadian official, to the Marquis of Salisbury, and that all of them declined to take any action upon them, and not only this, but that the British agents took extraordinary precaution to prevent the knowledge of these fraudulent transactions from coming to the United States officials.

The allegations made by Prof. Hind have several times been printed in our columns, and it is to be presumed that our readers are familiar with them. The only attention that has thus far been paid to them was an effort of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, to stigmatize Prof. Hind as a blackmailer,—an effort, however, which miserably failed, the Professor indignantly and triumphantly refuting the charge. The English Government has been aware of these charges for two years, and has taken no steps to investigate them. Prof. Hind, about the middle of last month, wrote to Sir John Macdonald and requested the privilege of an investigation, when he would produce his proofs. No answer has yet come to that request. Mr. Newberry, at the close of his speech, declared that he was ready to produce the proofs of his charges, but it is questionable whether this will have any more effect than did Prof. Hind's request, for it is well known that Secretary Evarts is opposed to reopening the case, and, with his masterly ability in befogging and suppressing a case, he will probably succeed in staving it off until he is out of office.

The situation as it now stands is this: Serious charges reflecting upon the honor of the Canadian Government have been made by a responsible gentleman, who was intrusted with the compilation and indexing of all the papers that came before the Commission and upon which the demand was based. He long ago laid his charges before the Canadian and the English authorities, and no action has been taken upon them. These charges reflect upon the honor of the agents of the Canadian Government and the Government itself, and, if they are true, convict them of swindling the United States out of $5,500,000. These charges are now brought to the attention of our own Government, with no prospect that they will receive any serious attention, because the Secretary of State is prejudiced in favor of the English Government, and, having but a few weeks more to serve, will not give them the attention he should. It may not be etiquet for our Government to assume that the English Government is aware of anything dishonorable or to openly charge that the award is in the nature of a swindle, but it is certainly pertinent and just to call the attention of the English Government to the existence of such charges. This done, if the English Government is disposed to do the fair thing and wishes to maintain friendly relations with our own, it will investigate them. If Secretary Evarts is not disposed to do his duty in the premises, it will be in order for the Secretary in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet to give them his prompt attention, and if, as now seems likely, Mr. Blaine is to have the portfolio of State, no one need doubt that he will do his duty promptly and thoroughly. Should the English Government investigate them and find them to be without foundation, that will be an end to it, and no harm will have been done. Should it refuse, then our own Government must investigate them, and if it shall eventuate that the award was a swindle, obtained by forgery, then the money must be given up, no matter what the consequences may be.

AN attempt is being made to suppress the public gambling at Monaco, the resort of the winter guests at Nice, Mentone, Cannes, and other places in the neighborhood. This time the appeal is made to the French Chambers. The petition says:

> The undersigned foreigners, belonging to different nations, resident or temporary guests at the winter stations on the French shores of the Mediterranean, have the honor to respectfully submit to you the following: The gaming-tables established in the Principality of Monaco have become a den of corruption, a centre of unhealthy influences, the deplorable effect of which is more and more felt. Their proximity is not only pernicious for those who frequent them, who in general meet there with ruin and often with dishonor and death; they are not only in the highest degree injurious to the inhabitants of Monaco and of the surrounding towns, both morally and materially; they are equally hurtful and dangerous for the numerous and peaceful families of every nation who visit these parts during winter for the sake of health and quietude. The Monaco gaming tables attract and retain in the neighboring towns quite a host of corrupt and depraved people, men and women, living by vice and doing their utmost to propagate it. The public haunts and promenades are filled with them. Not only do these persons everywhere parade the scandal of their luxury and corruption, driving away by their presence such as have no desire to be confounded with them, but they actively apply themselves to enticing the foreign youth into debauchery and ruin, thus rendering quite dangerous for the guests of France the hospitality she so liberally accords them. For these reasons the undersigned beg you to direct your attention to the increasing evil they point out and to seek the means of remedying it.

THE Toronto *Globe* says:

> The initiative taken by the Dominion Board of Trade of Canada in proposing a Free Trade Union Conference with the rest of the British Empire has been followed up by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the result has been that a great representative Conference is to take place, at which delegates will be present from all the Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom and from representative commercial bodies in Canada, Australia, India, and elsewhere. Resolutions will be proposed for the establishment by special regulations of reciprocal trade advantages between the Mother Country and the colonies of the Empire, and between these colonies themselves, for inducing by uniform, or at least reciprocal fiscal regulations, all parts of the British Empire to trade with each other rather than with foreign countries, and for admitting foreign countries to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the British Empire on agreeing to give all the advantages which they would receive.

A MANIAC or practical joker—it is difficult to say which—has given notice to the world that a society has been formed in Kentucky for the purpose of destroying the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. The notice as printed in the Louisville *Commercial* is:

> *To the Northern People:* Be it hereby known that we as citizens of Kentucky have organized a society for the purpose of destroying the Cincinnati Southern Railroad as Revenge for the insults we have as Citizens of Ky and all the other southern states received during the late campaign. We do not want to kill innocent people but we are determined to destroy the entire Road. The High bridge over the Kentucky River will be our start, therefore let this be a warning to all who travel on the Road. Cincinnati paid 18 million to build the road and we are willing to pay *Our Blood to destroy it.* By Order of C. S. R. R. D. C. of Kentucky.

ONE of the New York papers—the *Herald*—is slowly waking up to the fact that Gen. Grant's recent speech at the banquet of the Press Club of that city was not a eulogy of newspapers. It says: "Gen. Grant's capacity for light raillery and persiflage is perfectly delightful." While the *Herald* has evidently not yet realized the real nature of that speech, its change of tone shows that it is gradually waking up, and when it entirely recovers from the effects of the press banquet it may discover that Gen. Grant's "light raillery" was pretty heavy satire, and that his "persiflage" was a most unmerciful personal assault that was directed against the *Herald* perhaps more than any other paper. The other New York papers are still sleeping off the effects of their potations.

THE experiment of irrigating the lands at Genevilliers with water from the sewers of Paris appears to be working successfully. In answer to protests which have been made against applying a similar irrigation to the forests of St. Germain, the engineers say that the apprehensions that have been expressed on the subject are exaggerated. Many buildings have been put up at Genevilliers since the sewer-waters were taken there, but the inhabitants have never been sick. Moreover, since the prevailing winds are from the west, places lying east of the irrigated district should be the ones most troubled with the infection if there were any; but no complaint has come from Clichy, which is thus situated, while the barren tracts on which it looks have been converted into a fertile plain.

MANY fine and handsome newspapers were printed on New Year's Day, but none of them was more wonderful than the Leadville *Herald*. It consisted of twelve large folio pages of nine columns each. One article showed the progress of the ore from the mine to the shipping-room, being embellished by many wood-cuts. Another recited the history of silver. The Rio Grande Railroad had a page with many illustrations. The scenery of the South Park was exhibited in another page, and the progress of Leadville in a year simply set forth in an article of twelve columns. When it is remembered that all this was done in a city barely four years old, it must be admitted that the Leadville *Herald* has carried off the honors of the season.

IT is reported that ex-Secretary Thompson became very annoying at the Cabinet meetings before he sent in his resignation. He would walk up and down the room, imitating the rolling gait of a sailor, and singing in a cracked voice:

> A life on the great canawl,
> A home on the long tow-path,
> Where you hear the driver's yell,
> And the mule kicks high in wrath.
> Like a sea-gull caged I pine
> In this quiet temperance hall,
> Oh! give to me the flashing brine,
> And life on the great canawl.

JAMES REDPATH did not call Queen Victoria "an infamous woman," as the Boston *Globe* reported; but he does say in a card of correction:

> I only spoke with the contempt I feel for the richest woman in Europe, who, when appealed to by the Duchess of Marlborough, gave only one day's income to relieve the starving peasantry of Ireland. That miserly old woman is only generous to the Irish when she thinks they need coercion. She ought to be hissed into a sense of decency by the public opinion of countries where it is not "sedition" to tell the truth about her.

PROF. NOVAK, of Pesth, has formed a theory of the origin of earthquakes, which is ingenious to say the least. It is, in brief, that the first causes of earthquakes are sudden changes in the position of the axis and the equator due to almost imperceptible variations in the earth's orbit, resulting from the attraction of planets and other bodies. There is not much scientific basis for the theory. It rests upon pure conjecture; but it accounts for some phenomena connected with earthquakes which are otherwise unexplained.

THE tabulated statement of the population of Illinois by counties printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE shows that the region of slowest growth has been the territory between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers. The northern counties bordering on the Mississippi and Illinois had a particularly low rate of growth, and some of them lost absolutely; as, for instance, Henderson, Hancock, and Schuyler,—all in the Tenth District; Jo Daviess in the Fifth, and Putnam in the Sixth District.

THE whole increase in the population of Illinois in ten years has been 538,745, or 21 per cent. Of this amount 234,083, or 44 per cent, has taken place in eleven cities having over 10,000 inhabitants, while 304,662, or 56 per cent, has been in the rural districts and smaller towns and villages. The cities having over 10,000 inhabitants have increased 54 per cent since 1870, while the remainder of the State has gained, as compared with its population ten years ago, but 14 per cent.

THE Equitable Life Insurance Building in New York City is lighted by Maxim incandescent lamps of twenty-candle power each. About one hundred horse power, which can light 600 lamps, can be spared from the engine in the Equitable Building, and these will be placed in adjoining buildings. By the 1st of February 2,000 lamps will be put in private dwellings in New York. Edison has not begun yet. Gas stocks are just at present a risky investment.

THE Greenbackers are hopeful of a fusion in the Seventh District of Michigan, where Mr. Conger resides, between the Democrats and their own party friends. The total vote of the district is about 25,000. Such coalition would consist of over 8,500 Democrats and 4,500 Greenbackers, leaving the Republicans in about 1,400 minority. Mr. Mallory, the leading National there, ran against Conger twice. He is reported to be both rich and popular.

IF we have omitted any persons who think they should be inserted for a Cabinet position, we should be pleased to add their names to this list if they will only remind us of the fact that we have forgotten them.—*Evening Journal.*

You have singularly overlooked the name of his Excellency ex-Lieut.-Gov. Shuman. Please add his, as you have "forgotten" him.

MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE, who has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons that "an hereditary chamber cannot be a permanent institution," was cut out of the House of Lords by the malice of his uncle, Lord Taunton, who took a Peerage excluding all but his own direct heirs from the right of succession.

PERSONALS.

The New York *Herald* says that "slush is second-hand snow." The *Herald* is the snowiest paper on our exchange list.

Some people are very inconsistent. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who believes in giving women an equal chance with men, named her only daughter Maude.

The practice of dueling, so common in France, cannot be too severely condemned. One of the participants in a recent affair caught such a cold that his life is despaired of.

We do not agree with the New York *Tribune* that the outlook for 1881 is not a promising one, especially as the same journal states that Joaquin Miller has not written a play for three months.

The Sweet Singer of Michigan has written a poem eulogizing Gen. Garfield, and sent the President-elect a copy. If there is any silver lining to this cloud we should be pleased to have somebody point it out.

"What can be sadder," asks a correspondent, "than the wail of a half-starved and friendless child?" Nothing that we know of, unless it is to receive word that your children's grandmother on their mother's side is coming in to spend the winter.

"An exchange says that by pricking her finger with a brass pin a Brooklyn woman became blood-poisoned, and died in three days. It is certainly curious that nobody ever hears of a woman dying from overexertion in darning her husband's stockings or getting up first to build the fire."—*Samuel J. Tilden.*

Capt. Webb, who first accomplished the feat of swimming across the British Channel, has determined to try next summer to swim from Holyhead to Kingstown, a distance of seventy miles. America will never be perfectly happy until the Captain tackles the Atlantic ocean.

"Effie" sends in a poem, in which she remarks:

> Awake, beloved! it is the hour
> When earth is fairyland;
> The moon looks from her cloudy bower,
> The sea sobs on the sand.
> Our steps shall be by the dreaming sea,
> And our thoughts shall wander far
> To the happy clime of a future time,
> In a new-created star!

We are obliged, Eff, but you will have to excuse us. The dreaming sea is probably a nice place to wander by, and we have every reason to believe that the new-created star is a very commodious and high-toned planet, but until the weather moderates Chicago does very well for people who are not poets. Proposals for a trip to Jacksonville, Fla., or some other mild climate might do.

S. E. Anderson has the following in the *Californian*, headed "To Ethel":

> Who has not seen the scarlet columbine,
> That flashes like a flame among the ferns,
> Whose drooping bell with rich, warm color burns,
> Until its very dewdrops seem like wine?
> In thy dark eyes the blossom's soul doth shine,
> On thy bright cheek doth live its splendid hue,
> Of all the wildwood flowers that ever grew
> Thou'rt like but one—the dainty columbine.

A nice cake awaits the person who can tell what Ethel has got to do with this.

You kissed me! my soul, in a bliss so divine,
Reeled and swooned like a drunken man foolish with wine;
And I thought 'twere delicious to die there, if death
Would come while my lips were yet moist with your breath!
'Twere delicious to die if my heart might grow cold
While your arms wrapped me round in that passionate fold.
And these are the questions I ask day and night:
Must my lips taste but once such exquisit delight?
Would you care if your breast were my shelter, as then;
And if you were here would you kiss me again?
—*From "Staten Island Lyrics," by John Kelly.*

It was in the early day when the cultured and experienced statesmen thought it incumbent to guide the backwoods President. Senator Sumner called one day to offer his share of the advice. He talked long, learnedly, and, as usual, rather dictatorially. Lincoln heard him through, smiling occasionally, but making no remark. But when the stream of Senatorial eloquence finally stopped, he said, to the utter amazement of his distinguished guest: "Stand up, Sumner, and let us measure backs." Sumner [illegible] with all the reluctance of offended dignity [illegible] the two backs were brought in contact. [illegible] said Lincoln when the measuring was [illegible] "my back is a good deal longer than [illegible] Sumner; yes, a good deal longer." The [illegible] view, as might be supposed, was speedily terminated; and as the door closed upon the [illegible] Lincoln remarked, as if soliloquizing, to a [illegible] present: "Sumner's a smart man, a [illegible] smart man. What an education he's got! I [illegible] I had such a one. Sumner ought to be King [illegible] Prussia; the place would just suit him."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* It requires a powerful magnifying-glass to discover the [illegible] Giro, and as for Mr. Christiancy's immortal [illegible] he doesn't appear to have any.

Nashville (Tenn.) *American* (Dem.): The man who betrays his party in this crisis [illegible] his God and his people and all their [illegible] and moral courage in his case is [illegible] Such a man will call upon the mountains to [illegible] upon and hide him in his shame.

Boston *Herald* (Ind.): The Post's [illegible] tion of the Hon. E. B. Washburne for [illegible] of the Treasury is a good one. If [illegible] go out, no better man can be found for the [illegible] than Washburne, who used to be known in Congress as "the watch-dog of the Treasury."

Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* (Dem.): [illegible] kansas can afford to snap her fingers at [illegible] With plenty of bread and meat to feed her people, and as many more as may choose to [illegible] their lot with us, nothing is wanted to [illegible] the high road to prosperity and progress [illegible] wise, equitable, and common-sense legislation.

Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* and [illegible] The fact is already fixed as Fate itself; [illegible] spindles of the East and the spindles of [illegible] must move South. Southward the star of [illegible] pire takes its course. It is the empire of [illegible] and providence, and independence, over [illegible] sunny realms King Cotton is to sway his [illegible] sceptre.

New York *Times* (Rep.): Since the Colo[illegible] rado Senator has called attention to the [illegible] must be admitted that a majority of the [illegible] brought before Congress, excepting the [illegible] known as "war claims," come from the [illegible] and boundless West. Whether this is due to [illegible] freedom and boundlessness of the West, or [illegible] the claims, we leave others to decide.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): Our postal [illegible] vice has been gradually improved each year, [illegible] about all that is now needed to bring it [illegible] standard of public demand is a universal [illegible] cent postage rate for letters. England has [illegible] cheap postage for forty years, and we [illegible] slowly followed, after her experiment [illegible] proved successful. She now has a universal [illegible] cent rate, while we are hampered with [illegible] three cent postage for local and general [illegible] respectively.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): The burden of [illegible] taxation is that assessed for municipal [illegible] Good streets, proper sewerage, free [illegible] water-works, and all the requirements of a [illegible] ple living in a city require large expenditures of money. It cannot be otherwise. In the [illegible] penditure of this money there is opportunity for the exercise of the highest executive [illegible] ity. There is public business that may be [illegible] trusted to most any man, but it is not [illegible] pal. For that the ripest judgment and the [illegible] capacity should be sought and secured. [illegible] fact will be impressed upon the citizens who realizes the large expenditures and the [illegible] and difficult duties which municipal officers [illegible] required to do. And yet there is reason to believe that comparatively few persons realize the importance of securing the best ability for municipal affairs when they vote at the [illegible] elections.

Philadelphia *Times:* Parnell throws [illegible] the gauntlet and Gladstone hastens to [illegible] up. The phalanx of obstruction is [illegible] silenced by a colossal gag-law,—the terms of which remind us more of the high-handed methods of Clarendon, Pitt, or Grafton [illegible] than the liberalism of the Whigs. It is difficult to discern the shades of equity in the [illegible] of Wilkes and the silencing by rule of the [illegible] body of malcontents. When Littrell, the minority candidate, was declared the representative because Wilkes was distasteful to the [illegible] headed King George, all England arose to [illegible] the right of the constituencies to be [illegible] through their elected members, and [illegible] years later Parliament placed it on the record that the iniquity should never be adopted as a precedent, and even the evidences were [illegible] ly obliterated by Lords and Commons. Gladstone, in his anger, moved in the last [illegible] that the House refuse to hear a member [illegible] the House and country vindicated the [illegible] independence of their forefathers by a [illegible] ous outcry of indignation. It remains to be seen whether party discipline has emasculated the spirit that has made England the [illegible] free government in Europe.

London *Spectator:* Ireland is a damp [illegible] tic island, intended by Nature to be a more [illegible] tiful Holland, the property of men half [illegible] and half dairy maids, with endless bays, [illegible] harbors, and fords, and lakes, and pastures [illegible] fat cattle, and therefore it has been given to people who love the *petite culture*, who [illegible] faster than their means, and who have a special distaste or incapacity for the life of [illegible] fishermen, or seagoing traders. There is no great race in the world which does not understand or like the Keltic genius, specially [illegible] their faults, is blind to their many virtues, [illegible] objects and wishes essentially different from theirs; so that race is bound by inexorable political geography to conciliate or govern Irishmen. The land is one in which cereals should not be grown, so the effort of centuries has been to grow cereals. There is [illegible] edible which will grow there easily which [illegible] people like, and which will, like rice, support excessive numbers; so the potato alone, [illegible] edibles, is stricken with deadly disease. The very fishes swarm around a coast where the [illegible] are by nature no fishermen and belong to a kingdom in which the majority think that encouragement or compulsion to fish is [illegible] childish absurdity. The people have a special domesticity, and it keeps them overcrowded; a special love of their home, and it keeps them always poor; a special patriotism, and it blinds them utterly to the true place of their [illegible] in the world. They are so brave that they [illegible] not look forward, so faithful to each other that law is nearly impossible, so lovable that [illegible] immigrant catches all their faults, and the leaven, instead of leavening, becomes [illegible] doughy than the dough.

Toledo *Blade:* Though several Southern papers revive the wearisome prate about the incoming President adopting such "a magnanimous policy toward the South as will [illegible] harmony between the estranged sections," [illegible] majority have the good taste to see that [illegible] cant has been worn threadbare by the [illegible] received in three Presidential elections, and [illegible] refrain. All sensible people comprehend that Gen. Garfield's Administration has no [illegible] make any difference in its treatment [illegible] South from that of any other section. [illegible] to be no more coddling of that sulky [illegible] Any insistence upon the idea that it [illegible] bon-bonned and carameled into good [illegible] tiresome impudence. What the new President will do, and what he ought to do, is to [illegible] South precisely as he treats the West or [illegible] cific Coast. If there is such violation of [illegible] tional law in one section or the other as [illegible] his action, let him take it in one precisely as in the other. A moonshiner assassin of a revenue agent in Georgia must be punished as [illegible] and severely as the murderer of a Custom [illegible] official in Illinois. A man who stuffs [illegible] boxes in South Carolina must be sent to the [illegible] itentiary just the same as criminals of the [illegible] class are in Ohio and New York. The fact that these men were lately in rebellion should in [illegible] wise be allowed to mitigate the energy of the measures taken to bring them to justice. The President-elect will enter upon his [illegible] unincumbered with that galling fetter [illegible] vious Administrations,—a Southern policy. [illegible] can have no policy. All that is required [illegible] is the execution of the laws with equal thoroughness in all parts of the Nation. If [illegible] resistance to that execution either in [illegible] Texas, Massachusetts or South Carolina, he [illegible] take such measures as come within the scope of his powers to overcome that resistance.

How no license works in Ohio is [illegible] described in the Cincinnati *Gazette:* [illegible] 4,358 to 4,364, inclusive, contain what is known as the Adair law. This holds persons [illegible] liquors and the property where sold responsible in damages to any person who may suffer [illegible] the acts or negligence of the person [illegible] the same. Now, the point we make is [illegible] the laws we have are not enforced, what [illegible] use of additional legislation? What [illegible] have we that new laws would be enforced [illegible] more than old ones? The law is now [illegible] close every saloon where distilled liquors [illegible] tailed in the State of Ohio, and it is the [illegible] of any citizen or number of citizens to [illegible] the law. Holding meetings and passing [illegible] tions will accomplish nothing. Calling [illegible] the police or constables will [illegible] nothing. These we have always [illegible] and there is the result,—2,500 [illegible] at work night and day in Cincinnati, [illegible] houses, including hotels and restaurants, [illegible] to be declared common nuisances. [illegible] proprietors sent to the common jail. [illegible] not writing for or against local option. [illegible] want sensible people to know what the [illegible] tion of Ohio is on the liquor traffic [illegible] opinion that nothing is to be gained by [illegible] plying dead-letter laws. A dead [illegible] statute book is almost as damaging [illegible] politic as a dead limb is to the health of [illegible] In spite of the laws we have pointed out [illegible] article, we have practically free trade in [illegible] cating liquors in Ohio. Is this policy [illegible] able? Ought this business be exempt from [illegible] ation because many people regard it as [illegible] Is it any less immoral because it is [illegible] not taxed? Would not a good tax [illegible] affording a revenue, wipe out many [illegible] secure the regulation of the [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Discovery of a Tremendous Plot in an East India City.

Intention to Inaugurate an Awful Massacre of Christians and Their Native Followers.

Three Thousand Natives Banded Together for This Fearful Purpose.

Preliminary Robberies to Raise Funds the Cause of Its Discovery.

Fine Weather Throughout England Imparts a Healthier Tone to the Grain Trade.

The French Government Will Permit No Rival Influence in Tunis.

The Powers Still Trying to Effect a Pacific Settlement of the Greek Frontier Question.

Sixty-four Lives Lost by the Foundering of a Japanese Steamer.

SENSATIONAL.

DISCOVERY OF A TERRIFIC PLOT IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.—A plot to depose the Rajah and massacre all European residents while in church has been discovered at Kolopore, and twenty-seven natives have been arrested.

MORE DETAILS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.—The *Gazette* reports that a conspiracy was formed among the Hindoos and Mussulmans of Kolopore to massacre the Europeans at church on the 7th of November, to slay the native officers and get the soldiers to join them to loot the town and raise a rebellion. Dakotoles or gang-robberies for the purpose of raising funds led to the discovery of the plot. The twenty-nine conspirators are now being tried at Kolopore. Three thousand natives were engaged in the plot.

IRISHMEN.

THE TRAVERSERS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The five members of the House of Commons who are traversers in the Irish trials will remain in Parliament until the case for the prosecution is closed, but if debate on coercion is not concluded by that time they will allow the defense to proceed without their presence.

UNFOUNDED.

The *News* says it is informed that the statement that two members of the Irish Land Commission dissented from its report is unfounded.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored that if necessary further debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech will be postponed until after the passage of a coercion bill.

THE STATE TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—The Court of Queen's Bench continues taking merely formal evidence against the traversers.

THE HOME-RULE "WHIP."

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day the Rt.-Hon. Hugh C. Childs, Secretary of State for War, said parliamentary privilege would prevent the War-Office from interfering in regard to the position of Capt. John P. Nolan as Home-Rule Parliamentary "whip." [Capt. Nolan is an officer of the Royal Artillery.]

FAITH IN GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—William Shaw (Home-Rule), member for Cork County, resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said he had faith in Gladstone passing a good land bill, but if he would now propose a commission to fix fair rents such a measure could be rapidly passed, and a coercion bill would become needless.

WHAT WILL BE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the Irish and English Liberal members yesterday general dissatisfaction was expressed at the vagueness of the Government's declarations on the Irish land reform. The prevailing opinion was that no measure which does not include the "Three Fs," and does not provide for a very liberal extension of Bright's clauses of the Land act would satisfy Irishmen. The meeting agreed to ask Gladstone to receive a deputation.

THE IRISH LIBERALS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The meeting of Irish Liberal Members of Parliament, as distinguished from the Parnellites, to express regret at the incompleteness of the change proposed in the land system, which was at first announced for Saturday, was held to-day. The Right Hon. James Stansfield presided. Forty Members of Parliament were present, including James E. Thorold Rogers, Ashton W. Dilke, Peter Ryland, Joseph Firth, Henry Richard, and other English Liberals, advanced Liberals, and Radicals. The proceedings were private.

WILL HEAR THEIR VIEWS.

Gladstone has consented to receive a deputation of Home-Rule members who sit on the Government side of the House, and of Irish and English Liberal members, and hear their opinions on the proposed Land bill.

THE PEASANTS TO BE PARALYZED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—Five flying columns, including all arms of the service, are to be sent out on a two days' march Tuesday.

MANAGED TO HOLD IT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—A large land-meeting was held at Armagh.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—From the latest accounts Republican success at the municipal elections is assured in Lille, Roubaix, Nantes, Angers, Alais, Nimes, Vannes, Montaby Dijon, Nice, and most of the large towns. The Republican papers have congratulatory articles on the result of the elections, which is considered to have made apparent the breach between the Republicans and the irreconcilable Radicals.

SEVENTY-FIVE SENATORS

become liable to reëlection next year. Of these forty-two are Republicans and thirty-eight Reactionists. In consequence of the share which the municipalities take in the Senatorial elections the Republicans have hoped, if they were successful at the municipal elections, that very few of the retiring Senators would be able to return to their seats. The Republican successes noted above are distinctly Gambettist and anti-social. Even in Paris

NO COMMUNIST HAS BEEN ELECTED,

although several received large votes in districts where second ballots are necessary, of which there are about twenty. Clemenceau, the leader of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies, was cut by Trinquet and the Communists Saturday night, and went away from the meeting quite crestfallen after a bitter speech against him by Louise Michel, because he did not attend the funeral of Blanqui. In the Pere la Chaise quarter, where Trinquet headed the poll at the municipal election, a second ballot is necessary.

RENTES.

PARIS, Jan. 10—11:30 a. m.—French rentes 85 francs 10 centimes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Dutch correspondent writes that the suggestion of the Rotterdam newspapers that members of the "Red Cross" be dispatched to the Transvaal to aid the wounded Boers has been received with lively sympathy. A subscription is talked of for the purpose of starting some surgeons immediately for the Transvaal.

THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the House to-day, Henry Labouchere (Liberal) asked whether the Boers would be recognized as belligerents. The Rt.-Hon. M. E. G. Duff, Under Colonial Secretary, said operations would be carried on with every regard to humanity; that nothing was known requiring or justifying the consideration of the question of belligerent rights.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Lord Kimberly, Colonial Secretary, in his instructions to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, says it is impossible to consider any arrangement to confer free institutions on the Boers until the authority of the Crown is vindicated. With regard to the Basutos, instead of disarming them it would have been better to form a Fingo-Basuto militia. When war is terminated Sir Hercules Robinson should use his influence on the side of leniency. Any question of a confiscation of territory must be submitted to the Queen for sanction. Lord Kimberly discourages all extension of British jurisdiction.

HOPES FOR PEACE.

The President of the Orange Free State in a telegraphic dispatch urges that no credence be given to malicious fabrications about the Dutch. He declares that the Free State only wishes peace for the whole of South Africa, and fervently hopes every effort will be made to prevent further bloodshed.

BOERS REPULSED.

A dispatch from Durban reports that the British garrison at Wakkerstroom repulsed a determined attack of the Boers on the 7th inst. The Boers have chased a party of buck-hunters and killed five of them.

THE EAST.

ITALIAN INTRIGUES IN TUNIS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A letter from Algiers, semi-officially published here, relative to the recent alleged abortive attempts to induce the Porte to revive its long dormant authority in Tunis, says: "France would not admit of rival influence in Tunis. Her interests in Algeria oblige her to exercise protection." It is to be observed that the above declaration is interesting, in view of the attempt of Italy to obtain influence in Tunis. The writer of the letter proceeds to state that the alleged Italian intrigues in Tunis are merely acts of private individuals.

GLADSTONE ON THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Premier Gladstone says that what the Government had to say relative to the Greek question was covered by the Queen's speech: that the Powers were endeavoring to effect a settlement of the frontier, but had not agreed upon any measure to effect that object. Their endeavors, he said, were of a pacific nature. He expressed the hope that he would not be considered as generally confirming the alarming published accounts of the relations between Turkey and Greece.

PRINCE OF ALBANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Belgrade says: "News has been received here that Ali Pacha, of Gusinje, has arrived at Skoplia with 700 men, and has been proclaimed Prince of Albania.

MARK LANE.

A HEALTHIER TONE TO TRADE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The fine, dry, and seasonable weather has favored growing crops, and imparted a healthier tone to the trade in breadstuffs. The holiday season having expired, there were signs of activity, though transient at beginning of the week, except at a few provincial markets, where values improved. Prices were unchanged throughout the country. Since Monday breadstuffs have met a dull and labored sale. On Wednesday business was at a standstill, and Friday it was slow at a slight decline. Foreign was very quiet and in favor of buyers until Friday, when

AMERICAN ADVICES STRENGTHENED HOLDERS.

At London stocks were in moderate supply, though considerably above that of the previous week. The quantity on passage was materially greater. Indian wheats are rather cheaper. Nearly all foreign flour was obtainable at inside current prices. Barley slow. Good malting samples were readily sold. The rest continued in favor of buyers. Foreign barley also was slow. Oats not marketed freely, but prices steady. Foreign oats in restricted demand and unchanged. Maize slow and declining. The supplies of spot and forward months are gradually decreasing. Sales of English wheat for the past week, 22,297 quarters at 43 shillings 4 pence, against 30,075 at 46 shillings 2 pence the same period last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 1, 1,128,679 cwt wheat and 347,920 cwt flour."

BRITISH ITEMS.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The *Daily News* says: "The total effect of the statement of Henry Youle Hind is to vitiate the fisheries award by vitiating the statistics accepted by both Governments on which it rests. If Hind's figures are correct, falsification has been committed, and the whole question must be reopened. We hope the Government will refuse, in the name of English honor, to profit by a misstated case, and by insisting on a complete investigation."

THE CANADIAN ROWER.

Hanlan has a slight sprain of one of his arms.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, Jan. 10—11:30 a. m.—Consols, money, 98 9-16; account, 98 11-16.

SILVER.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Bar silver is quoted at 51⅜ pence per ounce.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

CUBA.

NAVAL FRAUDS.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Frauds have been discovered in the administration of the naval station here. Eleven employés have been arrested and closely confined on board a man-of-war.

TURKESTAN.

SKOBELEFF AT WORK.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Gen. Skobeleff reports that Geok-Tepe is invested except on the northern side by 8,000 men with fifty-eight guns.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Late advices do not confirm the report of the capture of Lima by the Chilians.

GERMANY.

FIRE.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A great mass of military information, collected by Gen. Count Von Moltke, narrowly escaped destruction by fire at the headquarters of his staff.

MARKS.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 74,000 marks.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A Christian Liberal Club has been formed here, and is organizing workmen's demonstrations against the anti-Jesuit agitation among the poorer classes.

SIXTY-FOUR LIVES.

DISASTER IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Yokohama advices by the last steamer state that on Dec. 13 a Japanese coasting steamer with sixty passengers and a crew of twenty-two foundered in an inland sea and sixty-four lives were lost.

INDIA.

TEA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.—The syndicate formed last summer for the purpose of introducing Indian tea into the Austrian market has resolved to extend its operations to the United States and Canada.

ITALY.

REJOICING TURNED TO WAILING.

PALERMO, Jan. 10.—Fifteen persons were seriously injured by the fall of a staircase in a church during the rejoicings on the occasion of the visit of the King and Queen to the city.

THE INDIANS.

Arrival of Chief Gall and the Other Captives at Fort Buford.

They Do Not Number, All Told, More than 200 Souls.

Deplorable Condition of the Redskins When They Reached the Fort.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—The *Pioneer-Press'* Fort Buford special of the 10th says: "Contrary to expectations, Chief Gall and the captured Indians arrived here at an early hour in the morning. Three mounted soldiers of Capt. Bell's command reached this post with intelligence to the effect that the Indians and escort captured on Muddy Creek, distant from here twelve miles, Sunday night, would arrive the next afternoon.

THE CONDITION OF THE THREE CAVALRYMEN

forcibly portrayed what the condition of the Indians might be expected to be, the thermometer registered 48 below zero yesterday forenoon, and a ride of thirteen miles proved to be anything but a pleasant affair for the three soldiers. Their condition was truly lamentable, the blood oozing from their frozen faces, and they were so benumbed as to require assistance to dismount from their horses.

"On receipt of the intelligence as above, immediate preparations for

THE RECEPTION OF THE REDSKINS

commenced, but not till 1 o'clock did they make their appearance, at which hour their approach was announced by the sentinel at the guard-house. An order issued yesterday morning by the commanding officer prohibited any one from visiting the Indians, and your correspondent was thus debarred from an interview. The advance guard of the cavalry escort arrived a short time before the Indians, and, posting myself in their wake, I had a good opportunity to view the captured reds. They presented a melancholy appearance as they entered the post

MOVING ALONG SLOWLY

in a procession of a quarter of a mile in length, guarded on either side by mounted soldiers. The procession was made up of ponies dragging the indispensable tent-poles in the usual Indian fashion, Indians mounted, Indians on foot, army wagons, ambulances, and the escort of soldiers.

Closely scanning the faces of the most prominent warriors, I at length espied Gall, and was greeted by a prolonged "How!" from the chief who boasts of having slain with his own hands fifteen soldiers in the Custer massacre. The probability is that more than half of them were half dead and would have passed to that end without any assistance from Gall.

GALL

is a short, stout, bull Indian of about 35 or 40 years. The most prominent characteristic of his hard, stolid countenance is an expression of cruelty lurking around the corners of his large, sensual-looking mouth. Making as careful a count as the circumstances admitted, I would say that the entire number of captives does not much exceed 200, and comprises not more than fifty or sixty efficient warriors. They are now in comparatively

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS,

in a storehouse cleared out for the purpose, closely adjoining the Missouri River. Nearly all of their tepees having been destroyed in the fight. This provision was necessary. Capt. Clifford, of the Seventh Infantry, was appointed Acting Indian Agent, and will be assisted by Company E, Seventh Infantry, to take charge of the captives. Scout Allison left Poplar River on Saturday for Sitting-Bull's camp. The capture of Gall has removed the last barrier to a successful termination of Allison's mission, and this time he will probably be successful in bringing Sitting-Bull to Fort Buford.

CASUALTIES.

A HAIR'S BREADTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 10.—No. 1 north-bound passenger-train from Clinton this morning met with an accident which came very near resulting in a horrible and fatal catastrophe. A short distance north of Elk River the train rounded a narrow bend and ran over a large tract of ice which had flowed from a spring from the hillside and completely submerged the track. The engine lost its rails, pulling the coach and baggage after it, tearing up seven steel rails, and nearly losing the entire train down a thirty-foot embankment. The engine came to a standstill, leaning at an angle of forty-five degrees on the river side, part way down the embankment, with the tender its only hold upon the track. Conductor Hibbard and Engineer Jenning bravely stood their ground, the engineer holding his position upon the locomotive, saving life at the risk of his own. Hardy, fireman, made a jump from the engine, and made a break for the hillside.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 10.—The remains of Samuel Grant, an engineer on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, were brought to this city this evening. He was instantly killed this morning about fifty miles east of Rock Island by his locomotive being thrown from the track by a broken rail. The fireman was slightly wounded. Engineer Grant was formerly for a long time on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and has lived in Davenport for years.

A CHICAGOAN KILLED.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 10.—The man killed by accidentally falling from a train Saturday morning has been identified by friends as E. Wittman, cigar-dealer, North Clark street, Chicago, and not Charles Rode, as was supposed from his papers. The train was going a mile a minute at the time of the accident.

BURNED TO DEATH.

UNDERWOOD, Ont., Jan. 10.—The dwelling of Mrs. McLean burned to-day. Mrs. McLean perished in the flames. Other members of the family were seriously burned.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the steamship Henry Edye, from Antwerp.

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the steamships De Ruyter and Vaderland, from New York.

Shakers' Sarsaparilla is a true medicine.

THE RAILROADS.

Continuance of the Tonnage Pool in the Southwestern Association.

The Mexican Grant to Eads' Ship Railway Over Tehuantepec.

Election of Officers of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie—The Reading Complication.

THE WALTON REGULATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—There is some excitement at points along the Cincinnati Southern Railroad in consequence of notices received by ticket-sellers and agents warning them to sell no more tickets north of High Bridge after to-day, as travel would be unsafe. These notices purport to come from the Walton regulators, whose object, as announced several days ago, is to destroy the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. In their manifesto they say that the City of Cincinnati spent $18,000,000 to build a railroad to the South to get trade and money away from the Southern people, but, the moment that political questions were raised, the Cincinnati press announced the Southern people as thieves and cutthroats. Therefore, the Walton regulators have formed a secret organization to destroy the Southern Railroad, by burning bridges and wrecking trains, and they will not stop till their object is accomplished. Many view the matter as a hoax, but many others think it has a serious aspect.

THE SOUTHWESTERN POOL.

It is more than six months since the last meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association was held, and there is not the least prospect that a meeting will be called to get the affairs of the Association into shape again. But the Association is being kept up wonderfully well under the circumstances, and all the roads report to the Commissioner the same as if there were no dissensions or troubles. The business between the various roads and divisions is being equalized with great success by ordering business from roads which run ahead to be turned over to those that have fallen behind. Thus, as far as the tonnage division is concerned, everything is running smoothly and satisfactorily. The only trouble is in settling the cash accounts. The provisions of the pool provide that at the end of each month the deficiences of roads or divisions in the pool should be settled in cash. This has not been done, and will not be done until a reorganization of the present pooling arrangement has been made. The Southwestern Railroad Association, therefore, is at present only a tonnage pool, and as such works quite satisfactorily. The reason that the various roads in the pool are so content to allow things to go on in this manner is because none of them would like to see the Association go to pieces. While they are satisfied that it will not be possible to continue the pool as at present constituted, yet they feel equally well satisfied that unless a new pool takes its place that will occupy a wider field, admitting roads and lines that have heretofore remained outside, the Missouri River business will be worth very little hereafter to the roads, as the competition between the various lines leading there will become so great as to force rates down to losing figures. This is exactly the condition that prevailed before the present pool was formed, and which brought about its organization. The Southwestern pool has proved of great benefit to the roads connected with it, and they cannot be blamed for their anxiety to keep up the arrangement. Even the Gould, roads which at one time were thought to be hostile to the pool, have lately given utterance to sentiments which show that they are fully as anxious as the other roads to have the Association perpetuated. This is best shown by the fact that the business from the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, which Gould directed to be taken out of the pool about two months ago, has since been ordered back into the pool again, and is now regularly reported to the Commissioner. It is very likely that the present condition of things will be allowed to continue until spring, when steps will be taken to reorganize the pool on a new basis. There have been so many changes in the condition of the roads, and so many new lines and routes formed, that it will be impossible to continue work under the present arrangement. It is proposed to consolidate the Southwestern and Iowa pools and take in all the lines leading to Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City from Chicago, St. Louis, and Hannibal. Of course it will be no easy matter to form a pool of such dimensions and provide satisfactory percentages for all the various lines. But the anxiety of the roads not to destroy their business by a railroad war, which would necessarily follow the breaking up of the Southwestern and Iowa pools, will no doubt cause them to make concessions and permit the appointment of arbitrators to fix percentages for them.

EADS' SHIP-RAILWAY.

Capt. Eads has completed his negotiations with the Mexican Government for the construction of his ship-railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and has received from it the most liberal concession which it has ever granted. It gives him the right to construct the ship-railway on such line as he may determine, and and he is to be entirely untrammeled in the plans and execution of the work, which is to be commenced within two years from the date of the grant and completed within twelve years. The concession gives a right of way across the isthmus half a mile in width, which width is increased to one mile wherever stations are required. It gives him the right to improve such rivers and harbors as he may deem proper, and to collect liberal tolls from vessels entering them. It permits him to collect $5 per cubic metre of the displacement of each vessel transported on the railway. He is also entitled to charge $15 for each passenger on the ship and 1 per cent on the value of gold or silver coin or bullion or precious stones; and, in the event of such valuables not being declared to his agent, to collect 10 per cent on their value, and to detain the ship until the same is paid. He is also entitled to such compensation as may be agreed upon by his agents and any vessels in transit for dockage, repairs, or cleanings when needed by them, and to operate a telegraph line and an auxiliary freight and passenger railway line in connection with the ship-railway. In addition, the Government grants him a subsidy equal to 1,000,000 acres of public lands, to be located on the isthmus or elsewhere, in aid of the construction of a suitable harbor on the Pacific Ocean. It also gives him the right to consolidate the Tehuantepec Railway with the ship-railway on such terms as may be agreed upon, and in such an event the location of the Tehuantepec Railway may be altered as desired by Capt. Eads.

The most remarkable feature of this liberal concession is that which gives to Capt. Eads the right to hypothecate the revenues of the road to any other Government which he may select to aid him by money or guarantees in its construction. It gives to such Government, in case of any default on the part of the Company to such Government, the right to intervene through the courts of Mexico and have Receivers appointed to insure the faithful application of its revenues in accordance with the terms that may be agreed upon. No hypothecation or conveyance of the grant or of the works themselves, or of the lands, however, can be made to any foreign Government without invalidating the concession.

This is intended to give to the United States the privilege of coöperating with Mexico in aid of the construction and control of the works, as this is regarded by the leading men in Mexico as the American route across the isthmus, the one in which these two Republics are most vitally and directly interested.

A NEW ERIE SCHEME.

A corporation has been formed under the name of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad Company for the perfection of a through line between the Hudson River at Newburg, N. Y., and the Delaware River at Belvidere, N. Y. The purpose is to build twenty-three miles of the road between Belvidere and Andover, use the Sussex Railroad or build an independent line from there to the McAfee terminus of the Warwick Valley Railroad, and run over the latter road to its connection at the New York, Lake Erie & Western and Newburg Branch. The plan includes the consolidation under one management of the whole route between Greycourt and the Delaware River. Connection at Newburg will be had with the New York & New England Railroad, now being built, and at the western end of the route with the Lehigh Valley and other roads, making the line an important one between New England and the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. Much of the line is located, and a portion will be put under contract in a few weeks. The road is to be completed next fall. The company's officers are: Grinnell Burt, President; George R. Blanchard, Vice-President; Alfred Ely, Secretary; D. B. Halsted, Treasurer. The Directors are: Thomas C. Platt, William C. Sheldon, John S. Martin, G. A. Hobart, D. F. Merritt, James B. Titman, Frederick A. Potts, B. W. Spencer, and Charles Scranton. Articles of association were filed in New Jersey last Thursday, and the Company was organized in New York Saturday.

READING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Vice-President Keim, of the Reading Company, was accosted this morning at about a quarter to 12 by Mr. George C. Magoun, who politely asked if the annual meeting of the Company would be held as advertised at noon to-day. He was told that it would not. In company with Messrs. Bullitt and McCook, his counsel, he repaired to Musical Fund Hall, where the meeting was to have been held. He carried in his right hand a little black satchel, which, unpretending as it was, held President Gowen's fate. It contained the proxies, duly signed and sealed, upon which he could vote 257,000 shares of stock, of a par value of $12,000,000, and a market value of $7,500,000. They found no one there but the janitor, and, after a sidewalk consultation, disappeared. This course was taken to secure all their legal rights, and not in the expection of any meeting being held, for Magoun had been informed of a resolution passed by the Board to meet on Wednesday to consider when to issue a new notice for the annual meeting. In the meantime, the opposition has been furnished with the opinion of John C. Bullitt and Judge Green, their counsel, that the issue of deferred income bonds, which is reported to have been all taken in London, is illegal, for the alleged deposit has not been made in Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Receivers, as provided in the order of Judge McKennan. They have, therefore, notified the Board of Managers of their intention to apply for an injunction to prevent the issue, and, further, that they, as representatives of more than one-third of the stockholders, will hold them individually responsible for any loss that they may sustain by the proposed issue. It is evident that the opposition are so secure of their voting power that they will bide any reasonable time.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—No annual meeting of the Philadelphia & Reading stockholders took place to-day. Bullitt, McCook, Smith, and other members opposed to the present management met at the office, and, ascertaining that no meeting would be held, retired.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburg Titusville & Buffalo Railroad Company was held this afternoon. The net profits for the year are $268,135; balance of reserve fund and amount received from Buffalo, Chautauqua & Pittsburg Railroad Company under terms of merging, $263,945, making $532,080, from which interest, dividends, and drawbacks are deducted, leaving a balance of $36,948. The annual election resulted as follows: President, J. W. Jones; Directors, Clarence H. Clark, George F. Tyler, Edward A. Rollins, Archer N. Martin, Levi N. Wagner, Foster W. Mitchell, B. K. Jamison, C. C. Pomeroy, and Harold M. Sill.

WISCONSIN ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 10.—The Hon. A. J. Turner, the Railroad Commissioner for Wisconsin, will soon be ready to distribute his seventh annual report, which will give a good deal of practical information in regard to our system of railways. It will probably appear from Mr. Turner's report that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Campany, which has its offices and most of its lines in Wisconsin, and is therefore regarded as a sort of local institution, is the boss corporation in the United States so far as number of miles operated under one management is concerned, the St. Paul Company having over 3,800 miles under its control. It has built and purchased over 700 miles of new road during the year just closed, and a change in its map has been necessary almost every week. During the year there has been built in Wisconsin 233 miles of new railroad, the St. Paul Company building much of its new line in Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota, and it is estimated that the number of miles built in 1881 will far exceed the mileage of 1880. The Chicago & Northwestern will build a line from Milwaukee to Madison, 100 miles. The St. Paul Road will extend its line from Monroe to Gratiot, a distance of twenty-three miles. The North Wisconsin will build about fifty miles. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western will continue to extend its line from Monawa. The Wisconsin Central intends to build about seventy miles, and change its line so as to run into Neenah.

The cost of all roads having track in Wisconsin is set down at $210,153,316, the proportion for Wisconsin being about $120,000,000. The capital stock is, in round numbers, $107,000,000, an increase of nearly $6,000,000 as compared with last year. The aggregate income of all the roads was $31,000,000, a gain of nearly $5,000,000 as compared with 1879. It requires 22,000 men to operate the roads, and the receipts from freight are three times greater than the receipts from passengers. Fifty persons were killed during the year on Wisconsin roads, and 177 injured. Total number of passengers is set down at 27,217,366, who rode thirty-nine miles each on an average.

Mr. Turner is the author of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1874 which wisely prohibits cities, counties, and towns from incurring a debt greater than 5 per centum of its last assessed valuation, and now he will recommend to the Legislature that all laws authorizing the contracting of debts in aid of railroads be repealed.

ELKHART TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 10.—The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway Company have said to the citizens of this, Concord, and Osolo Townships that they cannot wait upon uncertainties any longer. They must at once go to work and survey the route from Warsaw to South Bend. The citizens who have most interested themselves have asked the Railway Company to wait for one week until they can see what can be done by subscription. The opposition to the tax of $34,000 to aid the extension of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway have used as their argument that the amount required could be raised by subscription. Now they have a chance to prove their assertions. If they fail to raise the amount, Elkhart might as well drop the clam. The road would be a very valuable one to Elkhart. No better one could be got.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Company have been very liberal. At the least possible figure to secure the right-of-way and grade the road-bed between Goshen and Benton Harbor would cost $170,000. The Railway Company agreed to build the line if $100,000 would be donated. No other road has, in the history of Elkhart, ever given such a good bargain to this city and vicinity. Norman Beckley, the General Manager, seems to prefer the route via Warsaw and South Bend to Benton Harbor; the grades are very light and very little bridging to be done. Should this route be adopted then the line from Goshen to Warsaw would be used as a branch of minor importance.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—The stockholders of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad held their annual meeting this afternoon for the election of officers and Directors. The chief interest centered in the contest between Dr. Hostetter and James I. Bennett for the Presidency, the former seeking to oust the latter from the position. The stockholders, after considerable discussion, settled the matter by electing a compromise man, Mr. Jacob Henrici, who is one of the five Trustees of the guarantee fund, and also represents the large interest of the Economites. A few changes were made in the Board of Directors to place it in harmony with the views of the new President. It is thought there will be no material change in the management of the road, the condition and prospects of which, according to the reports presented, are satisfactory. General Manager Quincy says in his report: "The change of gauge and the improvement in the track and equipment of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad has opened another line to the City of Pittsburg. With this and our other valuable connections, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, tickets are now sold in our office over 138 routes, and cars have been interchanged with 183 different companies."

PENNSYLVANIA PAYS OFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—The statement of the Philadelphia clearing-house today shows clearings for the past week of $67,000,000, the largest amount ever known in the city for a single week. The clearings for Monday were over $17,000,000, or more than the entire capital of the associated banks. The deposits also are up to the highest total ever known, being $58,340,000. Part of this extraordinary increase is due to the payment by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of almost $6,000,000 on the 1st inst., $4,000,000 being in the shape of checks for the redemption of the outstanding first-mortgage bonds of the Company.

A BATTALION OF LAWYERS.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 10.—The great railway case was resumed before Judges Rothrock and Zevers, of the Supreme Bench, at the Central House this afternoon. The counsel for the Northwestern Railway present were A. M. Herrington and R. C. Richards, of Chicago; N. M. Hubbard and Charles A. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, and A. R. McCoy, of Clinton. For the Milwaukee, there were D. S. Wegge, of Milwaukee; J. M. Griffith and J. Knight, of Dubuque; and George B. Young and E. C. Foster, of this city. General Superintendent W. C. Van Horn, of the Milwaukee Division, and Superintendent F. O. Wyatt, of Dubuque, were also present.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Jan. 10.—Information comes from Pierre that the Chicago & Northwestern are putting in a winter bridge there over the Missouri, and will cross the material for the extension of the road on the west side of the river towards the Black Hills.

ITEMS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has just completed a new wrought-iron Pratt truss bridge, 450 feet long, over Salt Creek, about three and a half miles south of Clinton, Ill.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has just made a contract with the Missouri Car Company for the construction of 200 box-cars. This is in addition to 300 box-cars and 100 coal-cars now in course of construction at the Company's shops.

Mr. T. B. Caldwell, of Decatur, Ill., has been appointed Southern Passenger Agent of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Caldwell was recently connected with the passenger department of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road, and is very popular through Missouri, Central Illinois, Arkansas, and Texas.

Gath writes as follows about the panic which Jay Gould and other railroad magnates have lately been predicting: "It is very clear that the next panic is not to be on real estate, but on railroads. The great railroad crash in England, under Hudson, is recalled by existing speculation. Hudson used to make half a million of dollars a day by the rise of shares in the lines he controlled. He was sent to Parliament, and a statue was prepared for him, when it was shown that his accounts had been 'cooked,' and dividends paid out of the capital. In 1845 more than $600,000,000 were subscribed in England by all classes of the people for railroad shares; but the famine swiftly followed, and after $800,000,000 had been actually expended on railroads, a commercial panic began, followed by the Chartist riots in 1848, which were somewhat like the railroad riots in America in 1879. The general effect, however, was the extension of the suffrage and popular power, and of the Government over the corporation."

The rumors that Mr. John Noyes, late General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, would most likely be the successor to Mr. Skinner as General Manager of the Merchants' Dispatch (Fast Freight) have been verified by the official announcement of Mr. Noyes' appointment to that important position yesterday. Mr. Noyes is an able and energetic freight man, and well qualified for the duties of this responsible position. His headquarters will be at Cleveland, O.

Although the work on the foundations of the new viaduct which the Illinois Central is building across its tracks at the foot of Randolph street, has been stopped by the excessively cold weather, yet the Company is carrying forward its arrangements to have everything in readiness to complete the structure as quickly as possible as soon as milder weather sets in. It has just awarded the contract for the iron work of the viaduct to the Central Bridge Company, of New York, which is to commence work next Wednesday and expects to have the entire superstructure ready early in the spring.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

VIOLATING NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10.—The Union Pacific train from the West to-night brought in five Mexicans who were convicted in Arizona for violation of the neutrality laws between the United States and Mexico last summer by organizing and arming in Arizona a revolutionary body of nearly 200 men against the Mexican Government of Sonora. Their names are Col. Thomas Martinez, Lieut. Luis Rand, Manuel Castello, Ricarde Garcid, and Feliciana Marquez. They were formerly gallant officers of the Mexican army. They were ironed and in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Evans, of Arizona, and two assistants, who left with them to-night for Detroit, where they are to serve out a two years' sentence in the House of Correction.

ROBBERY AT QUINCY.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 10.—Saturday night the residence of James Arms, on South Eighth street, was entered by burglars, who chloroformed Mr. and Mrs. Arms, tore up the carpets, and secured $135 which Mrs. Arms kept hid under the edge of the carpet, the savings of Mr. Arms' summer work as a carpenter. They also took a double-barrel shotgun and all his cartridges. The villains had evidently been posted. During the day a young man came into the house from the rear without ceremony, ostensibly hunting for rags, and found Mrs. Arms counting her money. Suspicion rests in that direction. Detectives are working on that clew.

GEN. MORTON.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Carthage, Mo., says: "Gen. A. R. Morton, who was arrested at St. Louis last May for forging a check for $2,000, on the banking house of Moffit & Sergeant, of Joplin, Mo., and who has since been in jail at Carthage, has had his bail reduced from $10,000 to $2,000, procured bond for the latter amount, and left yesterday with his family for the East. Gen. Morton will be recollected as holding a high office in the National Liberal League, a lecturer of some note among Liberals, as claiming to be a prominent railroad man in New England, and as having obtained considerable notoriety in connection with some financial transactions in the West and Southwest a year or so ago.

INDIANS.

FORT DAVIS, Tex., Jan. 10.—Mr. Brain, of El Paso, states that the west-bound stage, Jan. 8, was captured by the Indians in Guitman Cañon, 100 miles west of here. The driver and the team were killed, and everything, including mail, cut to pieces and carried away.

AGAIN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Nathan Orlando Greenfield, the several times respited Oswego County wife-murderer, was again sentenced this morning to be executed Feb. 17.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 10.—Last night at half-past 11 o'clock the wife of David Best, of this city, died of injuries received at his hands last Thursday night. Best is a drunken, worthless fellow, and on the night mentioned came home drunk and kicked his wife in a shameful manner, she not being able to raise herself in bed since, until last night death came to her relief. Best was arrested last night and is now in jail. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-night.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Jan. 10.—Mrs. James Ball, in a fit of despondency, hung herself last night, leaving a husband and two children, one 6 months old. When her husband found her she was dead, her feet touching the floor. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause. She was 26 years old, and had been married three years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To All Our Friends.—Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards, each in six colors, and on a gold background, in the very highest degree of art, illustrating Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man." We have spared no expense in these cards,—they are simply little art-gems. Our only aim has been to publish the finest cards yet shown. Applications for them have come in so rapidly that nearly the whole edition is engaged before the receipt by us of the cards from the artist. We have therefore been obliged to adopt the following plan for the distribution of the remainder: No more of the gilt Shakspeare cards, seven in the series, will be sent excepting upon the receipt of a statement from a grocer that the person applying for the cards has bought of him on that day at least seven bars of Dobbins' Electric Soap, with price paid for same. All applying in this manner will receive the full set of seven cards gratis by mail. This will insure us that our friends and patrons get their share of these beautiful designs, although it in no manner repays us for the cost of the cards. Your grocer has the soap or will get it, and the purchase by you of seven bars of it at one time will secure for you gratis seven really beautiful cards. The soap improves with age, and is an article of necessity in your house every week. Therefore you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one that you must have anyway. Please send us your applications at once, and tell your lady friends making "Card Collections" to do the same. Yours respectfully, I. L. Cragin & Co., 116 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Macalister's Cough Mixture.—The best remedy for use in the family for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, consumption for adults, and whooping-cough and croup for children. Prepared only by John F. Lee, corner Halsted and Harrison streets, and for sale by all druggists.

Strangers visiting the city should not fail to visit the homeopathic pharmacy of Boericke & Tafel, No. 35 Clark street, and inspect their large assortment of family medicine cases and books, from a $1 pocket case to the [illegible] medicine chest.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn., writes: "For *Weak Digestion, Consumption, General Debility*, etc., I recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.

CORSETS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Corsets"

FOR THE SEASON OF

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We have made such arrangements that we are enabled to place before our customers the Largest Line of

"Perfect Fitting"

Fine French Hand-made, French and German Woven

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Ever shown in this market,

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75 Different Styles

Insuring a fit for every form.

A Special Lot of

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Sizes 18 and 19,

At 75 Cts. a Pair,

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Full lines of Madam Foy's, Dr. Warner's, and the Duplex Corsets.

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CURE—Unquestionably the most important medical discovery since vaccination. A remedy which assimilates with the mucous membrane, and forms not only a local but a constitutional cure at any stage. One package generally suffices. Delivered by Druggists or by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., $1.00 complete. Treatise and remarkable statements by the cured mailed free. The afflicted can refer to:

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Mrs. M. E. SHENEY, 2022 Savannah-st., St. Louis.
Mlle. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna.
PAUL BOYTON (the swimmer), Flushing, L. I.
SAM'L BENEDICT, 697 Broadway, New York.
Rev. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. A. H. SUMNER, Frederick, Md.
Rev. GEO. E. PRATT, St. Stephens Church, Phila.
Rev. C. J. JONES, New Brighton, N. Y., &c., &c.
A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00.

NOTICE.

Special Election.

A Special Election for one Director of the Board of Trade, to serve until the First Monday in January, 188[illegible] (in place of Mr. Wm. H. Goodnow, who declined to serve), will be held in the Exchange Room of said Board on THURSDAY, Jan. 13. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

NEW YORK.

A Picture of the Imperial Regime of Lord Roscoe Conkling.

The Development of the Political Nincompoop under Such a Dynasty.

Review of the Nincompoops in Detail—Present Unavailability of Really Eminent Men.

Large Parties of Engineers and Laborers Forwarded to the Mexican National Railway.

Stocks Very Active and Buoyant, and the "Boom" Thought to Have Arrived.

Continuation of the Cinderella-Like Good Fortune of Western Union.

The Produce Markets Strong, and Values of All Kinds Show an Upward Tendency.

De Lesseps' Lieutenants Still Bragging About the Amount of Money They Have to Spend.

SENATORIAL.

SMALL MEN THE ONLY AVAILABLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The inevitable product of the one-man power in politics is—nincompoops. Some political scientist ought to tell us the why and wherefore of this law of reproduction. The political observer cannot escape the fact. One secret—and, in fact, the great secret—of John Kelly's long control of Tammany Hall has been that he put a nincompoop at the head of each district association, wherever he could. The nincompoop never dared to disobey orders, never had personal strength enough to organize the district against Kelly, and could always be removed and degraded without causing any ill-feeling among the rank and file of the party. The Tilden regency in the State generated nincompoops in profusion. To use Tony Weller's phrase, Tilden had brains all over him and down to his fingers and toes, like a frog. All he needed was a few boys to carry out his orders. The consequence was, that the old war-horses and wheel-horses, and all that sort of thing, saw the party nominations going to ex-Republicans, put forward to catch the independent, floating vote, and the management of the party in the hands of clerks. It is a sad thing to say, but Conklingism is beginning to show the same results, and the contest for Senator is making them highly apparent to the naked eye.

SUCH A SITUATION

was never before seen in this State. A Senator is to be chosen to represent the foremost State in the Union, and not one man of ability commensurate with the place is mentioned in connection with it by the powers that be, simply because it is known that no such man will be allowed to get it. Under the imperial domination of Mr. Conkling, the Republican nincompoop has become the very flower of his species. The present Board of State officers is probably the least capable, from the Governor down, that has been seen in Albany in a long period. The conceit of some of these men, like their mediocrity, is phenomenal. The Attorney-General is Hamilton Ward, who is said to be regarded as a second-class lawyer in the rural districts of Allegany County. To get his duties properly performed he has been obliged to retain the former Democratic Attorney-General's deputy—a course almost unprecedented In olden times it was the custom for the Attorney-General, who had less to do then, to go about the State trying the important murder trials. Mr. Ward has been anxious to distinguish himself in some way, and it is said to be true that he lately went to the District-Attorney of Albany County with the following statesmanlike remark: "Look here, let me try this murder case. I'm not much in civil matters, but I'm h—l on murder trials!" Nathan Wendell, the State Treasurer, who had been only a bank officer in Albany up to the time he obtained that place, and was thought then to have been struck by lightning, has actually had himself proposed in the newspapers as a Secretary of the Treasury for President Garfield.

Mr. Ward, who holds the place once filled by Martin Van Buren, and John Van Buren, Thomas Addis Emmet, Aaron Burr, Josiah O. Hoffman, and Ogden Hoffman, and Lyman Tremain, wants to be Senator.

SO DOES ALMOST EVERY SECOND-CLASS REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN

in the State. The candidates are as thick as the Brigadiers were in front of Willard's Hotel during the War. The fight has begun at Albany and the town is crowded. The field is full of nincompoops. By a sort of common consent, or universal despair, the men of ability seem to have abandoned the prize to a wrangle of the nobodies. You couldn't roll down one of those steep Albany hills without bowling over half a dozen aspirants, and you cannot be sure that you are ever talking to a man who is really without a thought that he will finally turn up as the compromise candidate. The secret of this situation is plain enough. Instead of settling this matter also, as he has always settled all others, Mr. Conkling has taken his hand off,—temporarily at least,—and the result is an awful tangle of nincompoops. It reminds a spectator of that old picture in *Punch*, where the cabman, having been intrusted with four sad cases of inebriation to take to their homes, carefully adjusted one of them in each corner of the cab, with a mental memorandum of his address. When he opened the door at the first stopping-place a shower of arms and legs fell out on him. They had got tangled up—and poor cabby couldn't tell which was which.

But there are degrees among the candidates, and it may be of interest to know something in detail of the men from whom, in the next ten days, Mr. Conkling may be compelled to select his colleague in the Senate. This is subject, of course, to the possibility that it will be found necessary to end the contest with a compromise. These leading candidates are ex-Congressman Thomas C. Platt, Congressman Richard Crowley, and Congressman Levi P. Morton.

MR. PLATT

deserves the first mention, because he has, as matters stand now, the largest number of votes, and is regarded by many as the best qualified of the three for the place. He is almost a college-bred man. He was a member of the famous Yale class of 1853, that graduated Andrew D. White, Randall L. Gibson (Senator-elect from Louisiana), Edmund C. Stedman, Wayne MacVeagh, George W. Smalley, Isaac H. Bromley, Benjamin K. Phelps (for many years District-Attorney of this city, who has just died), and others too numerous to mention; but it did not graduate Mr. Platt, who left on account of ill-health. He is a man of many enterprises. He is in mines and banks, and is at the head of the New York branch of the United States Express Company. He has been all his life in politics, but without making a reputation as a statesman. He is a working politician, with all that the name implies. He has served two terms in the House of Representatives, has been for a number of years Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, the directing power of the State Committee, and made a political sensation at the famous Rochester Convention of 1877, where Mr. Conkling pounded away at George William Curtis until he fairly beat the blood out of his face, and left it as white as a sheet. Mr. Platt's sensation came earlier. He had been a disappointed candidate for Postmaster-General under Hayes, and was made temporary Chairman by the Conkling men. His speech was a violent attack upon Hayes, which threw the minority into a rage. Then Mr. Conkling did

A CHARACTERISTIC THING.

It had been the program to make the Senator himself permanent Chairman. He allowed himself to be elected, and, then declining, nominated Platt in a speech of the most gorgeously complimentary character. The minority howled and writhed, but it was of no use. Platt was elected, and the Conkling rule of always fighting to hurt—which, it must be admitted, works well in politics—was reasserted. Platt is an absolute machine man. The anti-machine men, however, regard him with more favor than any other of the machine candidates, because they believe that, if he should be elected, he would not be utterly subservient to Conkling. He has as much ability to form opinions as the average member of the Senate to-day, and a considerable degree of independence.

This question of the relations of the new Senator to Mr. Conkling plays an amusingly large part in the discussions here and in Albany. Privately a good many of the Conkling men favor Crowley, because he has sometimes shown the courage which very few of them possess,—to go to Conkling and tell him he is making a mistake. This takes more pluck than might be supposed. Conkling seldom tolerates suggestions, and criticism never. Let a newspaper editor, for example, who may have given him a manly support for years, venture so much as to suggest in the friendliest way that a certain course of action is perhaps unwise, and he is hurled out of the communion at once, while all the Conkling legions gnash their teeth at him. Crowley is rather an interesting character. The son of an Irish day laborer, he has raised himself pretty well up. He has been a member of the State Senate, United States District-Attorney for his district for two terms, and member of Congress for two terms. He has a strong face, is a fine speaker, and a popular man. But there is an element of tragedy in his candidacy. He is practically a bankrupt from causes which he might have controlled, and he is playing for this high stake with the air of a desperately anxious man. His religion,—which is that of a Roman Catholic,—his circumstances, and the conviction that he has not got the solid ability requisite for the place, all tell against him. The Vice-President-elect, Gen. Arthur, and all his circle of political friends are warmly for him, and Mr. Conkling's next friends make it a rule to speak of him in terms of the greatest admiration.

THE ONE CANDIDATE WHOM NO ONE EVER SUSPECTS

of any symptom, even the slightest, of individuality, is Levi P. Morton. So far as personal record goes, Mr. Morton makes the most respectable figure among the Conkling candidates. He stands in the front rank of New York's solid citizens. His record in Congress, though not brilliant, has been excellent. He began life as a poor boy, and has achieved wealth by his own exertions. But all the native hue of resolution which made him a successful business-man is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of that fierce appetite for office which comes upon middle-aged men. He is Conkling's abject friend, and, in the Senate, would do anything he was told to do. It is for this very reason that many expect to see him emerge at last as Conkling's personal choice. Without that he can hardly receive a single vote in the Legislative caucus. He has no personal strength whatever. Speaking of Morton's lack of independence, some say that he is not a business-man of real grip. He failed in the dry-goods business, and taking up banking at the opening of the War was carried on to fortune. One of the reasons for Conkling's alleged secret partiality for him is said to be that he would be only too glad to do the Senator's entertaining for him, and thus place his house and long purse at his disposal. This same long purse is the cause of many growls among the rank and file of the Conkling men. Four years ago Morton was an anti-Conkling man. They say they have borne the heat and burden of the day, and they don't like to see this prize carried off by a new man, just because he has a cellar-full of money. But they will all bow to the Senator's command, even if he should select Daniel Pratt himself.

GEN. GRANT'S NAME

is heard now and then, as a possible compromise, but it is impossible—except that nothing is impossible with Conkling. This is too big a State to elect a man as Senator who acquires citizenship by moving his baggage into a New York hotel a few days before the election. Any attempt at it would bring on a riot. There would unquestionably be a bolt, and probably a union with the Democrats on an independent candidate.

The situation is embarrassing even to Conkling. All these men are his special friends, like every man, in fact, who has been mentioned by his supporters. He has allowed them to get into a hard fight for the place, and now probably sees himself compelled to interfere in order to prevent the election of the opposition candidate, Chauncey M. Depew. A swarm of the Conkling men have come to the city to hold a conference in a place big enough to be lost away from the eyes of the reporters. It does not seem possible for them, however, to reach a decision without the direct intervention of Mr. Conkling.

A fusion of the Conkling men on one name will be almost equivalent to an election, but Depew will keep up the fight. He is the one man talked of in this matter who can be called brilliant. He began his career as a public speaker the day after he came home from graduating at Yale, when he happened to be singled out of the crowd in default of the orator of the day. He is called the most entertaining talker in the State since John Van Buren died. He was the youngest Secretary of State New York ever had, and refused a foreign mission at an age when he might more naturally have been studying law. He was then thought to be near the Governorship. He is a fine orator. It is interesting to speculate what he might have been if he had never seen

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

He became the confidential counsel of the road, and was seen a good deal at Albany. It wore the gloss off his young reputation. He was a little less than lawyer, and more than lobbyist. He was such a good fellow, and such a bright one, that it seemed cruel to call him by that name. This is at once his strength and his weakness. He will be handled pretty roughly before the campaign is over as a railroad lobbyist, and, on the other hand, the railroads are making common cause for him. The influence of the New York railroads on the New York Legislature is not to be despised. The anti-machine men have other candidates, among whom are Vice-President Wheeler and Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo; but Depew is far in the lead, and is the most likely rallying-point. Gov. Cornell is a possibility, though not a probability, as a compromise Conkling candidate.

MEANWHILE

Republicans of the stature of William M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, Joseph H. Choate, E. D. Morgan, George William Curtis, and a host of others who might be named, must stand by and see the great prize raffled off among the small men.

A DEMOCRATIC FACTOR.

It has been hinted that the Democracy of the State Legislature, knowing full well that they have no chance to elect a Senator from among their party, would, as a last resort, providing the Republicans who support Depew would refuse to go into the party caucus, cast enough ballots in his favor to secure his victory. The *Express* (John Kelly's organ) this evening sounds the keynote of this program in an editorial headed "The Question at Albany." That paper says: "The issue is narrowed down to this sharp point: Whether the Legislature will elect a Senator for New York or a body-servant to Roscoe Conkling." The list of candidates is run over and the statement made that no Democrat has the remotest chance of being elected. The simple and sole question, the *Express* says, for the members of the Legislature is which of these men

WILL BEST REPRESENT THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

and the article concludes with these significant sentences: "The Democratic members of the Legislature have a duty to the State which they ought resolutely to perform. There is no use in throwing away votes as a matter of compliment. The Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature could have elected Charles Francis Adams, but threw away the opportunity to compliment Judge Abbott, who did not need the honor and was not helped by it, and a bitter partisan Republican was elected to a position which only a statesman can fill. The Democrats of Illinois threw their votes for David Davis, and he has honored them for it and served the State and Nation well. There are times when fidelity to principle requires legislators to rise above party considerations, and the election of a Senator for the State is one of them. The Democrats of the present Legislature should see to it that New York has at least one Senator in the next Congress."

PLATT CONFIDENT.

An Albany special to the *Times* says: "Until to-night there has been no indication of a change in the Senatorial situation. Mr. Platt has been in a confident frame of mind all day, and his friends have been more satisfied with their prospects than at any previous time. To-night they are exhibiting increased confidence, and are claiming greater strength than they had on Saturday. One member who had been regarded as a positive Wheeler man, but who has on all occasions heretofore been very guarded in his declarations, said in answer to a question, that he would vote for Wheeler, but that he regarded the vote for him as a complimentary one, and would vote for Mr. Platt as soon as he was relieved from his obligations to Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Platt's friends say that there is little doubt in their minds that the regular Republicans

WILL CONCENTRATE THEIR STRENGTH UPON PLATT,

and that before to-morrow night it will be very fully developed. Mr. Depew has established his headquarters in Gen. Husted's room, and his friends have begun to push his cause with renewed vigor. While Mr. Platt's friends are confident, those of Mr. Crowley are equally so, and intimate that the increased confidence in Mr. Platt's success is to be found only among the State officers and the men who are brought here by them. Some of the Democrats here are endeavoring in a mild way to stimulate opposition to the friends of Senator Conkling, and have even suggested that it would be possible to form a coalition of Republicans and Democrats to

BEAT 'THE STALWARTS.'

At midnight the conference between the leading Republicans referred to was not yet over, but it is said by a prominent Republican that it was called to consider a make-up of committees, and not at all with reference to the contest for Senator. There are indications to-night that the contest will be waged with great activity to-morrow, and that another day may possibly bring forth decisive results."

CONKLING SAID TO SECRETLY FAVOR PLATT.

The *Tribune's* Albany special says: "An important statement is made by a gentleman having excellent facilities for information upon the subject, that Senator Conkling is personally in favor of Mr. Platt's election, and that he has allowed this preference to become known to a few, though a very few, of his friends. Very great care has been exercised in this matter hitherto, and no doubt will be still. Among other indications of it is the attitude of the Republican Assemblymen from Oneida County, who have taken no sides in the rivalry between Mr. Platt and Mr. Crowley, in order, it is said, that no one should be able to charge that Senator Conkling was dictating the action of the Legislature through them. In all probability

IT WILL BE DENIED

that Senator Conkling has allowed any expression of his preference to escape, but the assurance comes from a most trustworthy source. At present, therefore, Mr. Platt's prospects of receiving the support of the Conkling Republicans in the Legislature seem brighter than those of the other candidates. At the same time, if the contest between himself and Mr. Crowley should develop a bitterness, which it has not shown up to this time, the necessity of compromising on

SOME THIRD MAN

would be generally admitted. In that case, some of Senator Conkling's friends do not hesitate to say that Mr. Morton would have an excellent chance of getting the nomination. A politician said to-day that, if it became necessary, Mr. Morton could be put in the field in two minutes, and, if it was understood that he must be accepted as the Conkling candidate, there would not be the slightest difficulty about it, as a gread deal can be done in three days."

GEN. GRANT.

The *World's* Albany special says: "The report that Gen. Grant would be brought forward as a candidate is positively denied by the friends of the candidates on the Conkling side now in the field. The rumor that several Democrats stand ready to cast their votes in the joint ballot for the anti-Conkling candidate has also excited attention."

ALLEGED PROPOSED COMBINATION.

The *Herald's* Albany correspondence gives color to the alleged proposed combination of Democrats and Republicans at Albany as follows: "One of the rumors circulated to-night indicated that Mr. Chauncy M. Depew's friends' plan was to carry the election by a political coup de main,—nothing more nor less than a combination of anti-machinists with Democratic Senators and Assemblymen. A proposition made by some of the Democrats that no caucus of their side shall be held at all, so as to leave them unshackled in voting for a Senator, gave some color of truth to this rumor. This is one of the reasons why the professional lobbyists are

PARTICULARLY JUBILANT

to-night. In any event they hope the acrimonious divisions exhibited in the Republican ranks from all standpoints will give them an opportunity to practice their delicate handiwork extensively between now and Tuesday of next week. Other adventurous Democrats take a different view of the process to be pursued in case Depew solicits their aid to help him out. One of them said: 'Depew won't be able to get enough support by 25 or 30 votes to put him through. Now, if we give him what he wants,

WE BURST THE MACHINE

and demoralize the Republican party. We will hold a caucus, of course, and go through the formality of indorsing Senator Kernan, but we shall have an understanding between ourselves, unknown to the Republicans, to vote as we think fit in the joint convention of the two Houses.'

"The talk about a prospective alliance between the Democrats and the anti-Machine Republicans was ridiculed by some; some also declared the scheme without precedent and outrageous in its conception, but its advocates insist that everything is fair in love, war, and politics, and, if Depew can be elected through the instrumentality of Democratic votes, the Democrats will lose nothing, while they may have something to gain in setting the Republicans by the ears and making a permanent split of what is now but a crack in their ranks."

MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

SURVEYS TO COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Those in charge of the Mexican National Railway scheme here say that within the next few days two large parties of engineers will be dispatched from this city to begin the survey of the line southward from Laredo, which is to be the northern terminus. Several hundred engineers are already at work on the southern end of the line, from the City of Mexico northward. The work will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The main line and branches will aggregate over 1,300 miles. One branch is to be built westward from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast at Manzanillo, and another from the same point to Laredo, on the Texas border. Contracts for building materials, equipment, etc., have already been made, and a force of 5,000 laborers are now at work on the route in the vicinity of the City of Mexico.

STOCKS.

GREAT ACTIVITY AND BUOYANCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The week opened with great activity and buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, and the special feature of the market was the "bull" speculation in the telegraph shares, on reports that an understanding has been arrived at between the companies. The overshadowing feature of the early stock market was Western Union Telegraph, which opened at 93¼, and steadily but quickly advanced. After the telegraph stocks the features were Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, Michigan Central, Erie, Wabash, Reading, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Northwestern, and Milwaukee & St. Paul. No "bull" of anything like reasonable aspirations could have been dissatisfied with to-day's stock-market. From the opening to the closing hour the dealings were on a large scale, the sales up to noon being nearly 250,000 shares, and the advance in values was material in several of

THE LEADING STOCKS.

Western Union was erratic in its movements, and in the morning made rapid and wide fluctuations. In the afternoon, after it had scored an advance of 4⅛ cents, it settled down into steadiness, but before the close touched nearly 100. Canada Southern was quiet early, but later it became a favorit among the speculators and advanced rapidly. American Union, the rival of Western Union, was almost as erratic as that stock. It is said to be pretty well pooled, however, and, if this be so, its fluctuations may be readily accounted for. New Jersey Central was in good demand. The San Francisco shares were unusually active. A slight advance was also recorded in Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, and the Wabash shares. Perhaps the "bulls" were justified in claiming that

THE LONG-PREDICTED BOOM HAD ARRIVED.

Railroad bonds were strong, and generally higher, with the largest transactions in Kansas & Texas seconds, which advanced 1½ per cent to 78½. The largest advance was 3 per cent, in Minnesota & St. Louis firsts, which sold up to 113. The other changes were as follows: An advance of 1½ in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts; 1 per cent in Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts; ¾ in International & Great Northern firsts, ½ in Alton & Terre Haute second income, Denver & Rio Grande first consols, do firsts, Jersey Central consols assented, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented, and St. Paul & Sioux City firsts; ⅜ in Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, and Kansas & Texas consols assented; and ¼ in Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central trust certificates assented, supplementary Indiana, Bloomington & Western seconds, Metropolitan firsts, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, St. Paul consols, do firsts (Lacrosse Division), Iron Mountain first preferred income, Texas & Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division), and Wabash seconds. There was

A DECLINE

of 1½ in Peoria, Decatur & Evansville income; 1 per cent in Burlington & Quincy 7s and Mobile & Ohio second debentures; ⅜ in Texas & Pacific income land grant 7s; and ¼ in Jersey Central income.

There are altogether about 1,100 members of the Stock Exchange in this city, and figuring the price of seats, which are now up to $32,000 bid, the total membership foots up in value $35,200,000. Adding to this sum the life-insurance of $10,000 upon each life, the total value of the seats amounts to the nominal sum of $46,000,000. It now seems very likely that seats will before long command $50,000 each. There are not a few brokers who bought their memberships for less than $5,000 within the past two years, and some of the older ones bought theirs for less than $500. As an investment there is scarcely anything which has yielded such handsome profits. There is

AN IMMENSE VOLUME OF SPECULATION

going on in railway stocks and bonds here on orders from Europe, and nearly all the large banking houses abroad have correspondents here who are constantly telegraphing over their advice regarding their operations on the New York Stock Exchange. The cable companies are so overrun with messages of this sort that it is found very difficult for the bankers to get their advices through in time for operations the same day. The Londoners now take chances in everything, from Western Union down, and there has recently been a large buying of the Wabash stocks and Iron Mountain. Jay Gould and Russell Sage are said to be very "bullish" on the two latter named railway securities. Mr. Gould is quoted as saying that Iron Mountain will eventually sell higher than Union Pacific.

THE MINING BOARD.

At the first and second calls of the New York Mining Board to-day the changes generally were slight. At the first three calls of the American Mining Board Boston Consolidated declined to 85, Silver Cliff to 375, Hibernia to 140, Mexican to 638, California to 125, Little Chief advanced to 85, and Copper Knob to 9.

WESTERN UNION.

Speaking of the whirl in Western Union to-day, a prominent broker, who is neither a bull nor a bear, said: "It is safe to state that the consolidation between the Western and the American Union took place when the stock was at 104. These boys give me a great deal of trouble, and the 'lambs' of Wall street don't seem to understand them yet. When the 'lambs' have been here as long as I have they will understand them a great deal better than at the present time. Sage and Keene had a reasonable number of shares at from 90 down to 81. They have been 'unloading' since it went above 95, but 10,000 or 20,000 shares won't count on a 'bull' market, nor does that quantity of stock stop the market from advancing to much higher prices. I said the other day that I said to Mr. Gould's young man that 'He had better lie to new, not to old, liars.' But I guess he did not know anything about the deal."

PRODUCE.

WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A further rise is reported in winter wheat of about ½@1c per bushel on reduced and less urgent offerings and a generally good demand. Early deliveries of the favorit grades of No. 1 white and No. 2 red in especial favor, and showing most decided firmness at the improvements, but are in comparatively light supply. Fluctuations occurred during the day as reflecting in part the variable tenor of the reports from the West. The general market, however, closed about steady, though late in the afternoon as a rule it was very quiet. Sales of No. 1 red at $1.25, closing at $1.25 bid; No. 2 red at $1.18@1.19¼, chiefly at $1.18⅝@1.19, closing at $1.19¼; do January at $1.18@1.18⅝, closing at $1.18¾ bid; do February at $1.19⅝@1.20¼, closing at $1.20¼ asked and $1.20⅛ bid; do March at $1.21¼@1.21⅝, closing at $1.21⅝ bid; do May at $1.22@1.22¼, closing at $1.22 bid; No. 3 red at $1.16⅝@1.17¼, closing at $1.17¼; ungraded red, $1.07@1.22¼, as to quality, chiefly at $1.12⅛@1.19¼; New York No. 2 spring at $1.13; No. 3 spring at $1.10; ungraded spring at $1.03; rejected spring at $1.00@1.02, chiefly at $1.00.

CORN

again advanced ¼@¾ cents, generally ¼@⅜ cents, a bushel on restricted offerings and a fairly active demand in the instance of early deliveries meeting with increased favor from shippers. Sales of mixed Western ungraded at 54½@57¼ cents, as to quality; No. 3 at 53¾@54 cents, closing at 54 cents; New York steamer mixed at 54¼@54¾ cents, chiefly at 54½ cents, closing at 54¼ cents bid.

OATS.

An active inquiry reported, largely speculative, at a further advance of about ½@1¼c, generally ⅝@1c a bushel, on light offerings. Sales white Western ungraded at 45@48½c, as to quality; mixed do at 42½@45½c; white State at 48¾@50½c; No. 2 Chicago at 45c.

RYE

strong and wanted; prime State sold at $1.

BARLEY

without reported movement; quoted weak and irregular.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products in fair request, the feature of activity having been as usual recently peculiar to Western steam lard, with prices quoted higher. Western mess pork attracted a moderate share of attention for early delivery; quoted at $12.75 for old, and in the option line without important inquiry; February delivery at $13.85 bid and $14.25 asked; March at $13.95 bid and $14.10 asked; April at $14 bid and $14.20 asked; May at $14.10 bid and $14.25 asked. Cut meats in fair request at previous prices. Bacon in limited demand, with long clear quoted at $7.25 and short clear at $7.70. Western steam lard quite active for early delivery at advanced figures, closing at $9.20@9.22½, and in the option line a fair business was reported at an improvement of about 10 cents, with January options closing at $9.20; February at $9.20@9.22½; March at $9.30@9.32½; April at $9.35; May at $9.42½.

TALLOW

firmer, with sales noted at 5⅞@6⅛ cents, the latter for choice.

SUGARS.

Raws quoted somewhat stronger on lighter offerings and a fair demand. Closing at 7 11-16@7⅞c for fair to good refining Muscovado. Refined sugars moderately active, with cut loaf closing at 9⅞@10c.

FREIGHTS.

A fair inquiry is reported in the berth freight line, mainly for provisions, flour, and general cargo, at somewhat firmer rates. Room for grain attracted a moderate share of attention, in part for Continental ports, at current figures, with room for British ports, especially for Liverpool, scarce. For Liverpool, engagements are reported by steam: Flour at 2s@2s 6d, mostly through freight and forward shipments, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. Wheat quoted at 6½d bid; provisions at 22s 6d@30s, mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 22s 6d@25s.

WORLD'S FAIR.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—There was a very fully attended meeting of the United States International Commission in this city this afternoon, over seventy members being present and all the States represented. When the roll was called, however, it was found that of the 108 members from this city but thirty-four responded to their names, and of these thirty-four not one was a member of Judge Hilton's originial committee, all of whom were included in the Commission by the terms of the act of Congress. Judge Hilton himself, and other prominent New Yorkers, such as C. L. Tiffany, A. S. Hewitt, D. F. Appleton, David Dows, Horace Porter, Orestes Cleveland, R. M. Hoe, Jackson S. Schultz, Norvin Green, and others were conspicuous by their absence. After the preliminary business had been attended to, Mayor Grace made a speech, and the Executive Committee's report was read. The report says that, owing to embarrassments growing out of the delay in fixing upon a site, etc.,

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE NOT BEEN VERY LARGE.

Within the last few days a movement has been started to secure subscriptions conditionally based on the raising of enough money to pay for the needed buildings, and also for raising a subscription of the million dollars required before the Commission can do any corporate act, making the payment conditional on the full amount being raised. This plan is now working very well. The report of the Sub-Committee on Sites recommending Inwood as the location of the Fair is as follows: The Committee recommends that a supplemental act of Congress be asked for, authorizing the President of the United States to invite foreign Governments to participate in the Exhibition, admitting goods for the Fair free of duty, and making the buildings of the Commissioners bonded warehouses during the time of holding the Fair.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

was then read, which concludes as follows: "To make this Centennial celebration such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands will require the enthusiastic coöperation of the people of the whole country. It is estimated that $12,000,000 will be required, and Congress has provided that this sum shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the stock shall be divided into shares of $10 each. The Commission has asked no Government aid, and is therefore compelled to rely upon the patriotism of the people of every section of the country for subscriptions to the requisit amount, and, as each State will receive its share of the benefits of this exhibition, the Commission appeals with greater confidence to all the people, confidently relying upon them for such a display of zeal, patriotism, and liberality as will enable the Commission to make this the grandest international exhibition in the history of the world." When it came to the adoption of the Executive Committee's report there was

A GOOD DEAL OF OPPOSITION

manifested because there had been no intelligent statement made as to the financial condition of the Commission, the amount of subscriptions received, etc. All were favorable to the Inwood site, and would vote for it were they informed as to how the money was coming in. After a good deal of wrangling the report was adopted, and the Commission then indulged in a bear-garden quarrel over the site for the fair. Ex-Mayor Cooper took occasion to say that the Committee was not unanimous in selecting the site at Inwood. He continued as follows: "A great many of the most prominent citizens named in the act of Congress have never taken any part in this movement. The City of New York is now asked to say whether it will go on with the preparations for a World's Fair under the management of certain men who have gone to Washington and got themselves made a Commission. I want the Commissioners present to know just how the case stands."

Mr. Casey, of Wyoming—"Do you want a new Commission, or what do you want?"

Mr. Cooper—"I will say frankly that with this Commission, as it stands it is not probable that you will have a successful fair, and the people of New York don't want to be disgraced with a failure."

It was finally decided that the fair should go to Inwood, and the quarrel terminated.

DE LESSEPS' CANAL.

THE AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A meeting of the American Committee of the Panama Canal Syndicate was to have been held to-day, but was deferred owing to the unavoidable absence of two of the members. The Committee will hold a conference on or about the 20th inst., when it is expected that a thorough organization will be effected, immediately after which proposals will be invited for supplying machinery, tools, etc., for use in the construction of the canal. A large party, consisting of several prominent French engineers and a score or more of skilled mechanics, sailed from Havre for Panama last week. A member of the syndicate said to-day that the stories about the extensive purchase of machinery in this country were not without foundation "I can't give the exact amount that will be disbursed in this country," he added, "but it will be a large sum of money. Already we have contracted in the South for 2,000 to 3,000 laborers, who will be ready to embark for the isthmus as soon as the necessary preparations for their reception and use shall have been made. I don't know myself what kind of tools we will order, but I presume that they will consist of dredgers, picks, spades, engines, etc. Everything on that score will be definitly settled within a few days."

THE MARINE SOCIETY.

IT HOLDS A MEETING, AT WHICH GEN. GRANT SPEAKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Marine Society of New York met to-day and elected officers. A dinner followed the meeting, at which President Snow had Gen. Grant on his right and Postmaster James on his left. Gen. Grant, on being invited to speak, said: "I hardly know what to say on an occasion of this sort. I look on this Association as representing a magnificent charity. It also represents a trade of which the Nation has had cause to be pround, and which, unfortunately, has now almost disappeared from the ocean,—the American carrying trade. I hope to see in a few years the trade again so prosperous that it will not be a tax to provide for every widow and orphan of every sailor hailing from this port."

OBITUARY.

JOHN B. BROWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 10.—The Hon. John B. Brown, of this city, died this morning, nearly 76 years old. He was one of Portland's most prominent citizens. He was prominent in the building of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, Portland & Kennebec, Portland & Ogdensburg, and Portland & Rochester Railroads. He was largely interested in the Portland Locomotive Works, Portland rolling-mills, the sugar house, and the Falmouth Hotel, and was a liberal friend of Bowdoin College, the Maine General Hospital, and the Congregational denomination, besides numberless private charities. It is to his munificence that Portland owes its Bramhall Park and other objects of interest. Mr. Brown was a heavy contributor to the fund for raising troops at the beginning of the late War, and was prominent in the Sanitary Commission. He leaves a widow, two sons, who were in company with him in business, and one or two daughters, one of whom is the wife of William H. Clifford, son of Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court.

THE HON. C. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Jan. 10.—This morning at half-past 1 the Hon. C. Grant died at this place, aged 70 years. He was born in Scotland, came to America in 1829, lived in New York State until 1838, then removed to Grundy County, Illinois, was elected County Judge in 1851, and appointed Register of Bankruptcy in 1868, which office he held at the time of his death. In the exciting time of anti-slavery he was one of the most active and influential Abolitionists. For many years he has been the mainstay of the Republican party in this county. He was always firm in his convictions of right and wrong. Even his opponents have respected him because they always knew just where to find him. He was one of the leading men in the Congregational Society, and ever ready to assist and contribute to every public cause. His death is a great loss to this community.

JACOB SCHRAEDER.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—Jacob Schraeder died suddenly last evening of heart disease, at his home in Independence, near here. He was born at Harxheim Rheinpfalz, in 1822. He was appointed Sheriff's clerk at 23, in Dahn, Bavaria. An enthusiastic leader of the German revolution, after its collapse he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at Zweibrucken, but was pardoned in 1852, and immediately came to Cleveland, living here most of the time since, though once connected with the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*. He held several important offices here, and was an intimate friend of Gov. Mueller. He leaves a widow and four children.

GEORGE H. WILLISTON.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 10.—George H. Williston died yesterday after a few days of severe illness. He settled here in 1837, and has been Register of Deeds and City-Clerk for several terms each. He was one of the earliest Aldermen, was a member of the Territorial Legislature and afterward of the State Assembly.

COL. SOLOMON.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Col. Solomon, a prominent German citizen, and late Supervisor of the census of this city, died Saturday in Salt Lake City, whither he had gone for his health.

COL. J. C. SUMMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Jan. 10.—Col. J. C. Summers, of Shellsburg, Benton County, a prominent politician, died this morning.

FRANK DALEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 10.—Frank Daley, the brakeman crushed between the cars Saturday, died to-day.

FIRE RECORD.

CHICAGO.

A defective fireplace caused a little blaze in the brown stone-front residence at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street yesterday morning. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 952 at 10:45 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in a two-story and basement brick building at No. 375 Dayton street, owned and occupied by C. B. Cleveland. Damage to the building $100. Cause, carelessness in thawing out a frozen water-pipe by burning paper beneath it.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 3 at 2:10 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in Fred Miller's saloon at No. 387 Milwaukee avenue. Damage, trifling. Cause, an employé trying to thaw out a frozen water-pipe by burning papers beneath it.

HYDE PARK.

Anthony Station, on the Fort Wayne Road, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was $200.

The South Chicago hotel took fire at midnight, and the roof of the east wing was burned. The damage was about $50. The fire was put out by the police and Fire Department.

NEAR DECATUR, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 10.—A disastrous fire occurred in Friend's Creek Township, this county, last night, and the inmates of the dwelling barely escaped with their lives. Michael Eveys' farm-house caught fire at 11 o'clock, and was totally destroyed, together with its contents.

AT MEMPHIS, MO.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 10.—The *Constitution* has reports of a heavy fire in Memphis, Mo., which destroyed the entire line of buildings on the south side of the square from the Reddish House to the Scotland County Bank, not including these buildings. The total loss is not ascertained.

AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 10.—At Plymouth, Senator C. H. Reeves' dwelling-house, occupied by H. A. Brown, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $3,000; fully insured.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 10.—A sensation was created in certain circles this afternoon by the announcement that Mr. William Buxton, formerly of Galena, now a thriving young merchant of Ida Grove, Ia., and Miss Lou M. Gelston, a well-known society belle, were united in marriage on the 26th of July last by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dubuque. The affair had been kept a profound secret by the twain until to-day, when the husband made known the fact, and commenced preparations to leave with his bride for Iowa in the morning. The romantic couple are well known in Chicago.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.



CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES. CURES BILIOUSNESS.
CURES HEART DISEASE. CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES *Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc.*

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.

Beware of Counterfeit Medicine. I employ no traveling agents or runners to solicit trade from druggists.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength. No. 30 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY.

An Excellent Remedy.

Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 18[...].

DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it. MRS. WESTFALL.

Kidney Disease.

Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrofula. MARGARET CHISM.

Third-Day Chills.

Flora, Clay Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills after all other medicines had failed. MISS BROWN.

Chills Cured.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. ELI MITCHELL.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.

Chills Cured.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefited the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM F. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease.

Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family. MRS. M. A. BUSH.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity. ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine. THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for my children, who were troubled with spasms, and in both cases it effected a complete cure. ELIZABETH [illegible].

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Headache, Pain in the Bowles, and Chills, and I can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity. RHODA A. [illegible].

Recommends It to All.

Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I think it is a good medicine to build up the system generally. Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility. J. W. [illegible].

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May [...].

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend it to all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-Headache. SARAH [illegible].

Rheumatism.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May [...].

DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all. ANNA [illegible].

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. [illegible].

Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. [illegible] ... INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease, with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing friends, she was soon restored to regular and good health. JOHN L. WHIT[illegible].

Female Weakness.

Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA [illegible].

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.
CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., [...] Lake-st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., [...] and [...] Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER, [...] Market-st.
TOLMAN & KING, [...] Lake-st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., [...] Wabash-av.

PURIFIER.
CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.
CURES HEART DISEASE, CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY, CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nervous Debility, etc.
ALREADY KNOWN to Man! 600 Bottles SINCE 1870.
TO DRUGGISTS.
TESTIMONIALS.
ILLINOIS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.
CHICAGO, ILL.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Inauguration of Gov. Porter, of Indiana—His Message.

A Rebuke to the Democrats for Overlooking the Boys in Blue.

Cumback Withdraws from the Senatorial Contest in Favor of Harrison.

No Doubt of Harrison's Unanimous Nomination by the Republican Caucus To-Night.

The Tennessee Governor Gives Some Good Advice in His Message.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, Does Not Believe in Repudiation—What He Says.

Assembling of the Solons in Madison, Wis., and at Topeka, Kas.

The Senatorial Question at the Various State Capitals the Main Topic of Interest.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—The inauguration of Gov. Porter to-day, under the management of a few energetic citizens, became an affair of much greater local importance than similar events in the past. In accordance with adjournment on Saturday, the Senate and House met in joint session this afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock, and, with Gov. Gray and Governor-elect Porter at their head, the members marched in double file to English's Opera-House, where the inaugural ceremonies occurred.

A LARGE CROWD

anticipated this arrival, filling the galleries and lobbies until standing-room was at a premium. To the dress-circle the friends of members were admitted by ticket, while on the stage, decorated with a profusion of plants, flags, and bunting, were seated several hundred invited guests. Conspicuous among these were the Senatorial candidates, Gen. Ben Harrison and Col. Will Cumback. Near the former stood Gen. A. D. Streight, Mr. Porter's principal opponent in the Convention, while scattered about were the outgoing and incoming State officers, two or three Congressmen-elect, and other citizens

MORE OR LESS PROMINENT

in political and social circles.

More than half the vast audience, which packed the hall from pit to dome, were ladies. Great as was the crowd, however, the absence of the Hon. Franklin Landers, Mr. Porter's Democratic competitor, was very conspicuous. During the campaign it was his custom to close his speeches with an earnest appeal for all to attend his inauguration. Upon this day and its event his mind seemed always to rest in

SWEET CONTEMPLATION.

He looked forward to the scene enacted this afternoon as the goal of his political ambition. He talked about it often, and to his friends he indulged in the pleasing hallucination that this day should be an eventful one not only in his own career, but in the history of the State as well. But how different the scene from the one he had planned! He was not even present. THE TRIBUNE's correspondent scanned the vast audience to catch a glimpse of his blushing face, radiant with the smiles that illuminated it on the stump; but nowhere could it be seen. It was

A FIT PLACE FOR HIM TO AVOID,

and he exhibited great compassion for himself by remaining away. Later in the day, however, THE TRIBUNE's representative saw him on South Meridian street. The smell of pork was still upon his clothes, but his manly form was less erect, his eye had lost its wonted lustre, and age seemed to have got in its work with rare success. As he passed, his eyes remained riveted to the sidewalk, and he seemed lost in the contemplation of

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

While the eye was searching for Mr. Landers, Govs. Gray and Porter entered the Opera-House arm in arm, their appearance upon the stage being greeted with hearty applause. Immediately behind followed Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, accompanied by Senator Viche, President pro-tem. of the Senate. The Hon. Will E. Niblock, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, had previously entered, taking his seat on the extreme right. In the rear sat the Hon. William H. English, the only prominent Democrat present not officially connected with the State Government, and on either side were gathered the officers of the House and Senate.

MRS. GOV. PORTER,

accompanied by the Governor's son and daughter, occupied conspicuous seats on the left. The band played a medley of patriotic airs, and the Rev. Dr. Vernon, of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, invoked the Divine blessing, taking this occasion to express the hope that the Lord would aid the new Governor in suppressing the traffic which destroys both the body and soul.

Mr. Viche then offered a series of resolutions bearing tribute to the patriotism and efficiency of his Excellency the Hon. Isaac P. Gray, which, upon the motion of the Hon. Henry Cauthorne, of Knox County, was adopted by a unanimous vote of the members of both Houses.

Chief-Justice Niblock

ADMINISTERED THE OATH

first to Gov. Porter and then to Lieut.-Gov. Hanna, both gentlemen rising and remaining standing until each had bowed assent. It was an impressive scene, the deep, rich voice of the Chief-Justice sending his words to the farthest listener. The pause and silence which followed was soon broken, however, by hearty applause as Senator Viche introduced the Governor of Indiana, the Hon. Albert G. Porter. The Governor gracefully bowed in acknowledgment, and was about to commence reading his message when a small boy in the upper gallery shouted in a clear, boyish voice,

"HURRAH FOR PORTER!"

It was a quick reminder of the campaign rallying cry, and in an instant the audience broke into the most deafening cheers and applause. The ladies joined, swinging handkerchiefs and clapping their hands, until the demonstration resembled that of a purely political gathering. It took off the keen edge of formality, and, as the sounds died away, people settled themselves more easily to listen to a message which rumor said was only three-quarters of an hour long.

GOV. PORTER READ HIS MESSAGE,

making no attempt to give it the character of a speech or even of an address. But, by the aid of his strong, clear voice and faultless articulation, he easily made himself heard by all his auditors. The applause was frequent, notably when speaking in the most delicate manner of the late Gov. Williams, of National affairs, and of the readiness of the North to extend the right hand of fellowship to the South. But the grand and overpowering demonstration occurred when he demanded that the corner-stone of the new State-House, recently laid by ex-Gov. Hendricks and his Democratic associates, be reopened, and that there be deposited within it records of the War, of the brave boys in blue, and of

THE GREAT WAR GOVERNOR

who gave his life to his State and to his country. At the mention of Gov. Morton's name the applause was soul-stirring, the vast audience approving the suggestion, and at the same time condemning the course pursued in the recent corner-stone celebration. Gov. Hendricks, the orator on that occasion, was not present to-day, but his face will burn with shame when he reads the brave, manly words of Mr. Porter, spoken with a courteous severity which must cut to the quick.

THE MESSAGE ITSELF

was a most able and admirable document, as will be seen from the following extracts covering the chief points of general interest:

THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

of the State ought to be watched over with anxious vigilance, not only to guard, as respects the inmates, against any intentional abuses and willful mismanagement and neglect, but the hardly less serious abuses that often creep in imperceptibly through routine. Where so large a body of helpless persons is collected—separated from their friends and placed under the care of persons who must be governed in their treatment and care of them, in the long run, however happily exceptional may be individual instances, chiefly by a sense merely of official responsibility—the experience of mankind has shown that there is a constant liability to an abuse or neglect of the trust. There is also often a disposition to treat these places too much as asylums, and too little as places where the inmates are to be restored to or prepared for a condition which will make them cease to be a charge upon the State, and enable them to be self-supporting and useful members of society.

It seems to me that, as an additional safeguard to these afflicted wards of the State, and to secure with more certainty such efficiency in their restoration or instruction as may be desirable, a Board of Visitors, composed of persons noted for their zeal and disinterestedness in benevolent undertakings, ought to be appointed.

This Board, it is believed, ought to be composed of five persons, and of these I have no hesitation in saying that provision ought to be made that two, at least, shall be women. They, better than others, could learn what ought to be known in relation to the treatment of their own sex, and their sympathetic feelings, quick intuitions, and experience in conduct of households would, in many cases, enable them to discern the abuses and the needs of inmates of the other sex better than their male associates. In relation to the domestic economy of these establishments, in which there is a tendency often to extravagance and waste, their observations and suggestions would be likely to be most valuable. The skill and economy with which our Reformatory for Women is conducted by women attests their capacity to take a leading and beneficial part in the administration of all our public charities.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The amendments to the Constitution, which at the last spring election were submitted to the electors for adoption or rejection, have been held by the Supreme Court, in opposition to what, it is believed, had, previously to the decision, been the general sense of the legal profession, not to have been constitutionally adopted.

The Court, while deciding thus, took occasion to express an opinion that another submission might take place, notwithstanding the submission and vote which have occurred, if the Legislature shall choose to provide therefor by an appropriate enactment. The Court, though not now composed entirely of the same members as when the decision was made, will, it is believed, feel constrained to accommodate itself to this suggestion, whatever view the new Judges might entertain, if the question were one of first impression. I therefore earnestly recommend that a bill be speedily passed giving the electors of the State another opportunity to pass their judgment upon these amendments.

The amendments have been the theme of frequent and careful discussion. So general is the sentiment of unbiased men in their favor, that I believe if a vote upon them could be separated from party politics, it would be nearly unanimous for their adoption.

The expediency can hardly be questioned of limiting within reasonable bounds the debts which may be contracted by cities and townships, so that taxes may not become an intolerable burden, and of fixing a limit upon the fees to be paid to officers in the populous counties, so that while they shall be adequately compensated, estates and suitors may not be burdened with needless costs and our politics corrupted by the expenditures made in the greedy scramble to obtain office. These reforms are provided for by two of the amendments.

Another amendment is of such extreme importance that it may be regarded as almost vital to the

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

When the elector places his ballot in the box, it is a hollow and preposterous ceremony if some other person, not entitled to the franchise, may neutralize his vote by a fraudulent ballot, or if some dishonest officer may substitute a false ballot for the one he has deposited, or stuff the box with fictitious ballots. Our laws do not provide—the Constitution will not allow that they shall provide—that the person who offers his ballot shall prove, even when challenged, that he has resided a single hour or minute in the county or precinct where his vote is offered. It is enough that he shall show that at the particular instant he is such a resident, and has resided in the State for six months. No Registration law can be passed; the Constitution will not allow one.

The consequence of all this is, that, where even the most expensive and organized vigilance is maintained, persons from other counties and other States, not entitled to vote at the precincts where they tender their ballots, often succeed in depositing fraudulent votes; and where this vigilance is not maintained the feeble flood-gates against fraud fly open at the first assault, and the ballot-box is deluged with fraudulent ballots.

I find upon examination that nearly all the Northern States, except Indiana, require as a qualification to vote a previous residence of the voter in the precinct where his vote is offered, and that hardly a less number require a registration of voters. These laws are an expression of the people of those States, founded upon experience, that such provisions are necessary to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

At every general election for many years sums of money, vastly greater than has ever been suspected by the people, have been expended to prevent invasion of the ballot-box by persons not authorized to vote, which need not have been expended but for the clause in our Constitution that will not allow safeguards against fraud to be established which our own experience has shown to be necessary, and the legislation of other States has provided with respect to those States.

Bad laws seldom inflict merely a single evil. Where the facilities for fraud are so considerable the members of each party think that their opponents will perpetrate them, and the next step is too apt to be to lay schemes by which wrong may be met by kindred wrong. The consequence of all this is that politics became embittered; that neighbors who, in their business transactions, would place implicit confidence in each other, believe that, to obtain a party advantage, they would quarter false voters, encourage repeating, and connive at a false count of the ballots, and that the young, learning and believing that fraud is perpetrated without disgrace by the most respectable persons, in what they are taught to be the most important of transactions, are not able to draw the refined distinction which would make it wrong or disgraceful to perpetrate frauds in less important ones. Thus the foundations of private virtue are sapped by tolerance given to public fraud.

I regret that I am not able to concur with my immediate and respected predecessor in his opinion that a convention ought to be called to revise our present Constitution.

DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LANDS.

The best means of reclaiming by drainage the vast area of swamp lands in the State, which it will not be practicable to reclaim under the provision of existing laws, ought to engage your earnest attention. These lands, according to the best estimate attainable, embrace more than 800,000 acres of soil that would be highly productive if rendered by drainage susceptible of cultivation. This area is larger than the territorial area of Rhode Island, and more than one-fourth as large as that of Connecticut. These lands are already crossed by railroads, and lie conveniently near to the Cities of Chicago and Louisville, respectively, and the drainage would, by increasing their value, add greatly to the taxable wealth of the State. The lands the natural market of whose products is Chicago would find, it is understood, a convenient means of drainage through the Kankakee River, could the barriers which obstruct the flow of that stream be removed. These obstructions, however, are in the State of Illinois, and it has not been found practicable to get rid of the difficulties which lie in the way of acquiring a right to remove them. There is strong reason to believe that with an outlay immeasurably less than the value of the benefits to be derived from the expenditure the current of the Kankakee might be diverted to the extent desired into the Tippecanoe and Iroquois Rivers, thus reducing the hight of the surface of the stream and rendering the country whose natural drain it is susceptible of easy and cheap reclamation by ditching.

I urgently recommend that provision be made by law for the employment of an engineer, of high skill in his profession and of good general knowledge, to make a careful survey of such portion of our swamp lands as are deemed insusceptible of early reclamation under existing provisions of law, with a view of ascertaining how these lands can be drained, the probable expense of drainage, and how the expense can be so defrayed that the owners may be able, without sacrificing them, to pay the cost of reclamation.

It is proper to remark that an examination of the legislation of other States shows that the money required to effect the drainage of lands is often raised upon bonds issued by Commissioners of Drainage, secured by a pledge of assessments, which latter are made payable in installments running for a series of years and bearing interest from the time they respectively mature.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

The Commissioners, along with other new legislation favored by them, have proposed the establishment of a Board of Pardons, without whose advice and consent the Governor shall not have authority to grant pardons in any case, except such as may, by law, be left to his sole power.

I concur with my immediate predecessor in the belief that there is no necessity for the establishment of such a Board. The power to grant pardons without any restraint but his own honest and intelligent discretion, has been confided to the Governor ever since the State was organized. While in a few instances this power may have been unwisely exercised, it cannot be said that it has been abused. It is believed that, as a rule, the Governor will exercise this power more carefully and deliberately where the responsibility of granting the pardon is not shared with others. Remedial legislation is generally unwise when the supposed mischief meant to be cured has not become clear and obvious. It is believed that in this State the exercise of the power to pardon offenders has been governed, with very rare exceptions, by thoughtful and sober judgment. For one upon whom this responsibility is about to be cast, I can say that I am willing to accept it, as my predecessors have done, and trust for my vindication to the judgment of the people.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The late Presidential election contained a renewed expression of the determination of the people that the provisions of the fundamental law of the land, with respect to the rights of citizenship, shall not be lightly disregarded. No party can justly claim to be National that would countenance the deprivation of any particular class of citizens of this highest constitutional right. For 200 years a class of citizens now invested with this just constitutional prerogative produced bread which they were not allowed to eat. The fruits of their hard and painful toil went to others, and not to themselves. Those who took it, let us charitably suppose, did not believe they did wrong; those who were too weak not to suffer it did not revolt, but bore the wrong with humble patience. A war came, which, they believed, was being fought under the providence of God to set them free. They were willing, if need be, to fight in the open field, and to die for that cause, but they would not be assassins or incendiaries, and they took care of defenseless women and children, when those who were their natural protectors were fighting against the cause which they loved, and for which, in battle, they were ready to offer, if need were, their blood. Their right now to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution, and is as complete as the right of those who formerly held rule over them. If, in education, or whatever else is desirable, they do not come up to the standard of those who once ruled them, it is not their fault. The fault is with those who now strive to deprive them of this inestimable franchise.

THERE CAN BE NO FRATERNAL PEACE

as long as this right is willfully withheld. The party under whose administrative policy the War for the Union was conducted has never shown hostility to anything that would really help the section where this wrong is practiced. It bears no malice toward the South. For the improvement of the harbors and rivers of that section of the country its representatives vote without sectional prejudice, and the industrial laws which it has passed would, if welcomed by the South, foster the diversification of her industries, and bring on the conditions which have filled the Northern States with varied pursuits and the advantages of largely accumulated wealth.

The older citizens of the South, who held this class in bondage, cannot easily surrender the prejudice which they feel against investing the freedmen with a prerogative so high as the ballot; but there are hundreds of thousands of young men in the South, now of the age to vote, who can hardly remember when slavery existed, who have but a faint remembrance of the War, who look upon it as fortunate for the South that slavery has fallen; who, as time has passed, have plainly seen that what they have often upheld as error has proved to be the highest truth, yet who cling with immovable tenacity to antiquated prejudices, and never share in the satisfaction of those who move in the vanguard for right. To such might we not well say: You are brave; you are gallant. To be brave and gallant is much, but to be just is more. And what more glorious than to see all these high qualities shedding their lustre upon one another? Shall prejudices which narrow the mind and extinguish the sparks which kindle a generous ardor in the soul, keep those great qualities apart that nature always strives to bring together? Because, under more favorable conditions, the Northern people first saw the right, shall you refuse to see it at all? Your generous natures, if once allowed to be released from bondage to a degrading prejudice, would embrace, with delighted zeal, the opportunity to right the great wrong inflicted by slavery, by conceding with generous alacrity to those who were oppressed, and to their descendants, every constitutional right with which the Nation has invested them.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CAPITOL.

It is an occasion of regret that I have to feel myself constrained to refer to a most disagreeable topic. In placing in the corner-stone of the new Capitol memorials of the history and progress of the State, none was placed in it referring to the deeds or valor of her soldiers who went forth to battle to preserve the Union, and to save Indiana from becoming a State upon the border, subject to hostile raids and incursions, and exposed, at the first approach of war, to the invasion of hostile armies. In the address delivered upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone, many minor incidents in the history of the State were dwelt upon with eloquent copiousness, but no reference was made to the illustrious dead whose lives were offered as a sacrificed for the welfare of their State and the preservation of their country. Nor was mention made of the no less illustrious living, whose grateful presence among us is a continued remembrance of the immortal cause for which they fought. If memorials of their services had been placed in this repository, the omission in the address would have been unimportant; but none having been placed there, the address seems to emphasize the supposition that no recognition was to be made of their services, their sacrifices, or their heroism.

It will not detract from the renown of the dead and the honorable fame of the living soldier that this was not done. Their place in history is secure. In less than half a generation it has come to be confessed by the most intelligent of those who were their enemies that it was best even for them that the intrepid deeds which they performed were done. As age shall follow age, the cause for which they fought, their sacrifices, and their prowess will become more and more illustrious. When, perhaps a century hence, the new edifice now ascending shall be razed to the ground to make room for some still more imposing structure, and the fame of these heroes shall shine with the lustre of the sun, what shall be said of the generation who, in placing in the corner-stone of its chief temple the memorials of its history, could find no room for any record or mention of them? It has been suggested that this omission may be redressed by placing some statue or other object in the dome commemorative of their services, and thus show that, while we could not remember them while laying the base of the Capitol, we were constrained to remember them when rearing the pinnacles.

I have no hesitation in saying that, if it can be done without releasing the sureties upon bonds of the contractors, this corner-stone should be laid bare, the repository of its treasures should be opened, and there should be placed therein a careful record in relation to the War, of whatever a great and patriotic State might deem best worth preserving in a record of its most illustrious citizens.

Nor should omission be made to leave there some mention of the great Governor, who was not less a soldier because he never drew a sword; who braved dangers as great as those did who fell in battle; and whose care, and vigilance, and inexhaustible energy in anticipating and providing for every want of our soldiers, in every field, seemed to invest him with the property of ubiquity.

I am sure, gentlemen, that no one will be so uncandid as to suspect that in saying what I have said on this theme I have sought to revive any old animosities. Surely it cannot be a party question that we shall honor the heroes of our great civil strife, whether they wore epaulets or a knapsack. We can all now do justice even to the mistaken braves who crossed swords with them in that strife.

After Mr. Porter finished, and the band had played another medley and National airs,

LIEUT.-GOV. HANNA

was introduced, and spoke for ten or fifteen minutes, addressing his remarks to the Senators. He spoke of his inexperience as a presiding officer, of the honor of holding a place in the Senate, of the prosperous condition of the State, and of the responsibilities resting upon each member of the body to legislate for the good of the whole State, and not for any section. "You should not," he said, "with poorly-digested legislation, break up the old established laws, precedents, and customs which now govern our people. It would be far better to adjourn without any legislation whatever than to enact new laws which, if poorly understood, will require the interpretation of the source of determining the right of persons under them. A few plain laws, well digested and easily understood, are expected and demanded by the people at your hands." He called especial attention to the benevolent institutions, and concluded as follows:

SENATORS: It will be my purpose to do all in my power to facilitate the business of the session, and I shall expect like assistance at your hands. I wish you to remember that on the floor of the Senate your rights are in all respects equal, and I indulge the hope that, when our deliberations have ended, nothing will have occurred which will mar the pleasant memory of the friendships and associations here formed, or which you may wish were left undone. I trust we will have a pleasant and profitable session, and that the results will be such as to honor yourselves, reflect credit on the State, and meet the approval of the people whom you represent.

THIS ENDED THE CEREMONIES,

although the reception tendered this evening by Gov. and Mrs. Porter at their elegant residence on North Tennessee street may well be classed as a part of them. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and from 8 until 11 o'clock it was opened to the public. During most of this time there was a continuous stream of people going and coming. The affair was a very enjoyable one, every one coming away singing the praises of Mrs. Porter, who is in every way worthy her distinguished husband.

Gov. Gray retired from office at noon to-day, and to-morrow Gov. Porter takes formal possession of the Gubernatorial rooms. Lieut.-Gov. Hanna will also take up the gavel in the Senate Chamber in the morning.

THE FOLLOWING CORRESPONDENCE

passed between Gen. Harrison and Col. Cumback to-day:

GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1881.—Gen. *Ben Harrison*—DEAR FRIEND: Having made a careful canvass of the Republican members of the Legislature, I am now convinced that a majority of them favor your nomination for United States Senator, and will so vote in caucus. I am willing to waive the compliment of a good vote in the caucus if by so doing I can unify the sentiment of the members in the election of a Senator. I, therefore, withdraw from the contest. In doing so I desire to say that throughout this spirited struggle I have the satisfaction of having had the earnest support of a host of friends, the kind and respectful treatment of all who preferred you, and others. I wish also to say that you have been in all respects a manly and honorable opponent. I take solid comfort in the fact that the good relations that have ever existed between us have in no degree been disturbed or impaired by our ambitions. Believing it possible for a disappointed candidate to tender a successful rival sincere and hearty congratulations, I know you will accept mine. I am your obedient servant, WILL CUMBACK.

To this Gen. Harrison replies as follows:

GRAND HOTEL, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—*The Hon. Will Cumback*—MY DEAR SIR: Your very generous letter of this date has given me great pleasure, and this not only because your action tends to advance my own interests, but because it tends to party harmony, and is an evidence of your friendship. I have felt from the beginning quite sure that you would countenance nothing in this contest for the Senate that was not honorable and consistent with party fealty. If the good wishes which you express for my success shall be realized, I shall gratefully remember your personal kindness to me throughout. Very sincerely yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Since this correspondence has become known it is admitted by every one, without regard to party, that Gen. Harrison will be unanimously nominated in the caucus which meets to-morrow night. In a brief interview to-night with Col. Cumback, he said that

HE FELT CERTAIN

of 34 votes in the caucus, but he could not see clearly where any others could come from. The Colonel has made an honorable canvass, and his friends have been multiplied daily.

Mr. Orth has not formally withdrawn, but he has gone to Washington, which is equivalent. To-night no one opposes Harrison. The joint caucus held to-night decided to hold the Senatorial caucus to-morrow night. No other officers will be balloted for.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 10.—The Governor's message was read in the House of Representatives this afternoon. In it he says the Administration of the State for the past three years has cost less than any period of two years for twenty years. He says: "Several of the States of the Union have created, with most satisfactory results, a Commission charged with the investigation and regulation of

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES

of their railroads. I recommend that you create a like Commission, charged with the assessment of the railroads of the State and investigation of their freight and passenger rates, and clothed with such powers as may be necessary to enable it to enforce justice and equality and the regulation of their freight and passenger rates."

In regard to the

STATE DEBT,

he says: "A bill was adopted by the General Assembly at its last regular session, providing for the settlement of the State debt. That bill was the result of mutual concessions on the part of the bondholders, railroad companies, and State, and was adopted by the General Assembly in a spirit of compromise. I gave that bill my approval. My convictions upon the subject have undergone no change. I still believe that a settlement, to be fair, satisfactory, and permanent, should embody the compromises and principles of that bill; and any settlement more burthensome upon the people than the one proposed by it will fail to command popular approval, which is the only sure rock upon which public credit can be built. A concession of the

EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS

of the self-constituted bondholders' committee would, in my opinion, involve the State in irrelievable embarrassment. The State has no income except a precarious and inconsiderable sum derived from the State Prison. Whatever is paid upon the State debt, aside from the amount contributed by railroad companies, must be raised by taxation. In the adjustment of the debt, practical statesmanship will recognize the fact that

A SETTLEMENT OF THE DEBT

upon the basis of the bill adopted at the last session will require the payment of a larger annual sum in proportion to the value of the taxable property of the State than is paid by taxation by any other State in the Union upon its public debt; nor will the fact be ignored that there is a possibility, to say the least of it, that the outstanding issues of the Bank of Tennessee may become an embarrassing charge upon the Treasury."

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—A *Post-Dispatch* special from Jefferson City says that Gov. Crittenden was inaugurated about noon to-day with the usual ceremonies. The largest crowd ever assembled at the Capitol Building was present on the occasion.

The Governor's inaugural congratulates the people on their general prosperity, recommends the refunding of all that part of

THE STATE DEBT

that can be refunded, and thinks a 5 per cent bond could be readily disposed of; advises the adoption of some measure to relieve the Supreme Court docket, and says that the indebtedness of some counties in the State is greater than can be paid, and should be compromised; but repudiation, direct or indirect, should not be considered for a moment.

A GENERAL REGISTRATION LAW

should be enacted, he says, and the perfection of a military law should receive careful consideration. He advises the restoration of the system of working extra convict-labor outside the Penitentiary when there is not a demand for it inside, and various other matters of interest to the people of the State.

The Governor refers to the finances of the State as in a prosperous condition, and says the embarrassment that temporarily surrounded Treasurer Gates has been removed. He also thinks the appeal to the Legislature by Col. Barns, who mainly provided to pay

THE DEFICIT IN THE STATE TREASURY

to allow the use of the name of the State in enforcing a first lien on the assets of the Masten Bank at Kansas City, where the funds of the State were deposited, should be passed. The actors in this arrangement to make the treasury deficit good, he says, deserve the approbation of the State, and he knows of no similar instance on record of any political party. It is another evidence, he adds, of the honesty of the Democratic party, and is a complete refutation of the charges made against Treasurer Gates and the party. On the subject of

IMMIGRATION,

he says we should have representatives in Europe to induce immigration to Missouri, and says no money can be more wisely used than in the encouragement of immigration.

On National matters, the Governor says Garfield will be declared President, and it is alike gratifying and commendable that it will be accomplished without excitement and the unnatural embarrassments surrounding the election of Hayes. Garfield has become President at a time when prosperity gladdens the hearts of all; when no animosities remain to disturb and fret the people; when the moment of defeat and victory is enjoyed by all.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The corridors of the Park Hotel are crowded to-night with members of the Legislature, office-seekers, and lobbyists, and buttonholing has commenced in earnest for positions, the Senatorial question falling to the background in the scramble for places. The contest for Speakership has narrowed down to three candidates—McCord, of Lincoln County; McFetridge, of Juneau County; and Bradford, of Eau Claire County. The friends of each gentleman are

SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly is being contested for by St. George, of Racine; Church, of Fond du Lac; and Snyder, of Columbia, with the chances in favor of one of the first two named.

Eldred, of Milwaukee, will be Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and Bross, of Madison, Chief Clerk of the Senate. Scott, the veteran of the Senate, has not arrived here yet, but it seems to be generally conceded that he can have the Presidency pro tem. of that body if he will accept it. Burrows, of Dane, and Southerland, of Fond du Lac, are also prominently mentioned for Sergeant-at-Arms. There are two contestants, Ingersoll, of Rock, and Baker, of Kenosha. For

THE MINOR OFFICES

of each House, there are a host of candidates, and predictions as to the successful candidates are useless. The friends of Mr. Sawyer throng his rooms at the Park, as do also those of Mr. Keyes at the Vilas. The friends of both gentlemen are confident of the ultimate success of their favorite candidate. Mr. Sawyer's friends confidently predict his election on the first ballot, while the friends of Keyes are equally sanguine. There seems to be

A WELL-DEFINED FEELING

among all that no dark horse will be allowed in the race.

The caucus for the nomination of the Senate officers will take place to-morrow afternoon, and that of the Assembly to-morrow night. The session promises to be a lengthy one. There is a good deal of important legislation likely to come before the Legislature, among the more prominent measures being biennial sessions, the woman-suffrage amendment to the Constitution, both of which have already passed one Legislature; redistricting the State, and the investigation into the affairs of the Hospital for the Insane, which will doubtless bring out a bill abolishing all local boards of charitable and penal institutions and the Board of Charities and Reform, and

THE CREATION OF A PAID BOARD OF CONTROL.

In fact, a prominent Senator has already drawn a bill of such import, which will be introduced early in the session.

The Senatorial caucus is not likely to commence its sitting before the middle of next week. The Governor will deliver his message to a joint session of both Houses Thursday noon.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.
JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.
A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 380 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 441 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 443 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEBBS, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SATURDAY EVENING from 165 South Western-av. a black mare, about 15 hands high, white spot on forehead, weighs about 950 pounds; front teeth broken on outer edge; side-spring leather-top buggy, Coan & Ten Broeck make, brown leather cushion and back; silver-trimmed harness, narrow band turrets, russet leather hand parts buckled to reins, square blanket, and black lap-robe. Return to GREEN'S Livery, 963 Madison-st., and receive reward.

$5 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF MY NEW Foundland dog. A. WILLEY, 499 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—77 ARTESIAN-AV. Location good, cars one block, $15. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 832 Michigan-av., with gas-fixtures, double windows, etc. Apply at once to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-LIGHTED, nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, at Hotel Emery, 40 Hubbard-court.

North Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, TO single gent, in private family on North Side. References. 149 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT 21, 211 NORTH CLARK-ST., consisting of four rooms and six closets, all modern improvements. Building first-class. Carpets for sale. Apply as above.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFTS. 54 and 56 Franklin-st., 40x80, 4-story and basement. 370 and 372 Wabash-av., building 40x175, 5-story and basement; first-class in every respect. 2 lofts, third and fourth story, 150, 152, and 154 Fifth-av.; size, each, 60x82; between Madison and Monroe. 3511 Cottage Grove-av., first-class store, suitable for a dry-goods store. Several first-class offices in the Lakeside Building. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—FROM MAY 1, A 4-STORY and basement brick building, a desirable location in the wholesale district. Apply to D. B. McCONKEY & CO., 25 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 198 EAST Madison-st., from Feb. 1; also, 2 lofts, 60x80, in same locality. H. POTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING; 20,000 to 30,000 square feet floor surface, well lighted, and some yard room; within ten minutes' walk of business centre. Address A 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; must be east of Clark and south of Chicago-av. No children; wish to locate permanently. A 37, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, with or without board, in a strictly private family on South Side. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT NICELY FURNISHED for light housekeeping for gentleman and wife, near Palmer House. Address W 65, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—TWO PAIRS of large, heavy chunky work horses, taken for debt, will be sold much less than market price, as the owner has no use for them and must dispose of them immediately. One pair is 5 and 6 years old, weighs 3,000 pounds, good, true pullers, and will be warranted sound and kind. Also a pair weighing 2,800 pounds, 7 years old, warranted good workers, and sound, and kind. Would separate to suit purchaser. Would give a week's trial to responsible party. They can be seen at any time at stable in rear of residence, 807 Michigan-av. N. B.—The man in charge of stable is authorized to sell and receive the money.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND KILLAM landau for $300. Sherman House Stables, No. 155 Randolph-st.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 66 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES, including landaus, landaulets, coupés, broughams, phaetons, carts, etc., etc., and our celebrated business and pleasure buggies, are the acknowledged standard for general excellence and finish and satisfactory prices. We solicit inspection.
We also have a large number of first-class second-hand vehicles, buggies, phaetons, etc., etc., our own and other good makers, in nice order, many nearly new, that we will sell at extra bargains.
PENNOYER & BLANEY, 330 to 336 Wabash-av.

$75 WILL BUY A GOOD, HANDY, USEFUL business or buggy horse; he is 5 years old, a handsome sorrel, all smooth and sound, and a good traveler; if you want such a horse you will save at least $50 in buying this horse; he cost $150 last spring. He can be seen at stable in the alley in rear of residence 1234 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.; number on stable.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 203 AND 205 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 OR $1,000 TO increase merchant tailoring business, well established; young man preferred; must have some experience in the business. Address A 26, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Now ready, the full descriptive catalogue of the Third Grand Public Sale of
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE CALL BOARD,
Wednesday, Jan. 19, commencing precisely at 2 o'clock p. m.
At the Real Estate Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
35 valuable pieces of property in all divisions of the city, Hyde Park and Englewood.
Business property, marble fronts, Brick houses, frame houses,
Cottages, vacant lots, manufacturing sites, etc., etc.
Fine investments for capitalists.
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By-bidding strictly prohibited.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st., Trustees.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Manager.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 95 WASHINGTON-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—New brick house, near Twenty-third-st.
CALUMET-AV.—Brick house and 50-ft. lot near Twenty-second-st.
WABASH-AV.—New brick house, near Thirty-fourth.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 30-ft. lot, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $9,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 25-ft. lot, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; $10,500.
LAKE-AV.—House and 50-ft. lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $6,000; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—26 BY 170, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st.
75x161 Fourth-av., near Harrison-st.
50x161 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
100x160, Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
75 feet, Kenwood-av., near Forty-seventh-st., two blocks from Kenwood depot.
J. W. FARLIN, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2406 PRAIRIE-AV., LOT 36X180, with a first-class 3-story and basement stone-front residence, all furnished; good 2-story brick barn; the house is 4 rooms deep; price, $13,500. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 289 Michigan-av., between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FEET ON WARREN-av., between Paulina and Page-sts., south front. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO GOOD BARGAINS IN houses and lots on Michigan-av. south of Twenty-second-st. L. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR 40 FEET ON CANAL-ST., NEAR Randolph, at a great sacrifice. A rare opportunity to realize a handsome return for the capital, as it must be sold. Call at 44 Bryan Block, 163 La Salle-st., soon.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS pieces of improved, centrally located business property for sale cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAND north of Sixty-first-st. and east of Ashland-av.; cheap; also several excellent houses. JOHN COVERT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NORTH OF CALUMET Lake, corner Stony Island-av. and Ninety-fifth-st., and adjoining the Pullman land. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT BUYERS, CALL AND SEE US before buying. We will give you the pick in four new subdivisions. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH A FEW thousand dollars to manufacture one of the best electric light machines and lamps on the market. Profits large and demands unlimited. Orders ahead for $10,000. All machinery necessary on hand. Can be thoroughly investigated. Address V 24, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES NEGOTIATED AT 124 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE; GOOD LOCATION; best thing we ever offered, for $250; restaurant, $675; saloon, $450; cigar store, $1,000; do, $175; do, $550; boarding-house, $850; restaurant, $350. Bureau of Exchange, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHED hardware business in Denver; capital required about $12,000. For particulars address V 25, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK. GOOD LOCATION, steady trade. First-class reputation. W 18, Tribune office.

I WANT A GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH A thousand dollars to join me in a business honorable. Large profits and absolutely secure. Best of references given. A 44, Tribune office.

REFRIGERATOR SAFE FOR DINING-ROOM; first-class patent; something entirely new; patent just issued; every housekeeper must have one; important to manufacturers as well as dealers. The patent is for sale; no better investment offered; model can be seen, and all information desired given up to Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. Call at Burke's European Hotel, 140 and 142 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., and see the "Bonanza" patent of 1881. It must be a fortune to many. Parties wishing to see the model and thoroughly investigate the great merit of this patent must call immediately.

$2,500 BUYS A FIRST-CLASS GENTS' FURNISHING goods store on the West Side that will net $4,000 per annum; terms will be made liberal to right parties. Good reasons for selling. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED PARLOR, with board, for three gentlemen; rooms on third floor, without board; day boarders taken.

494 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, HANDSOME front rooms with board; every convenience.

1228 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM AND good board for two gentlemen; private family.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day board, $4 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $5.50 to $6 a week, $15 to $17 a month.

241 OHIO-ST.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, with first-class board. References.

West Side.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM AND good board.

Hotels.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV., NEAR MADISON-st.—$2 per day. Reduced rates to traveling men and permanent boarders. Table board $5 per w'k.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR THREE LADIES, A gentleman, and child of 3 years, in a respectable private family or boarding-house in North Division, south of Lincoln Park and east of Wells-st. Address C. A. POMEROY, Room 4, 70 La Salle-st., giving terms.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND TWO LADIES desire to engage furnished rooms with board, on North or South Side, centrally located; rooms to have grate fires and modern conveniences. Address, stating terms, A 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WITH MODERATE INCOME is desirous of obtaining board in a small private family. Address, stating terms, etc., Z 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A FAMILY OF FOUR—GENTLEMAN and wife and two sons, 20 and 22 years of age. Must be within five blocks of Rush-st. bridge. A 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WARM ROOM FOR GENT AND wife; south of Thirty-first and east of Halsted; state terms, which must be reasonable. Address A 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM. ADDRESS, WITH PRICE, S. A. JOHNSON, M. D., 200 Michigan-av.

BOARD—WITH COMFORTABLE ROOMS, FOR two adults and two children, ages 4 and 9; give full particulars; prompt pay, but terms must be reasonable. Address W 15, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
2 organs, $20; $5 cash and $5 per month.
2 organs, $25; $5 cash and $5 per month.
4 organs, $30; $5 cash and $5 per month.
2 organs, $35; $5 cash and $5 per month.
2 organs, $40; $5 cash and $5 per month.
10 organs, $45; $5 cash and $5 per month.
5 organs, $50; $5 cash and $5 per month.
These organs are in good order. A few good second-hand pianos. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
300 NEW ORGANS.
200 NEW PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL, CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.
BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS, AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST.
FOR SALE ON EASY PAYMENTS, OR FOR RENT.
STORY & CAMP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS TO BE ADOPTED BY some good people who have no children of their own; she has no parents. Address A 16, Tribune.

GUNS, REVOLVERS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE free. P. POWELL & SON, Cincinnati, O.

I HAVE OVER 10,000 FRONT FEET OF THE very best suburban lots, all clear, and want a party with the cash to build 10 or 20 houses on a safe and profitable arrangement. Will give the very best city references. Address for one week Y 56, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY HANDSOME pet deer, male and female; these deer are full blooded Rocky Mountain black tails and as tame and gentle as a pet dog. They can be seen at present at 1088 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF STEAM-BARGES and consorts, tugs, and vessels adapted to all trades upon the lakes. For particulars apply to ATKINS W. BECKWITH, 127 La Salle-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO wish to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

THOS. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 56 La Salle-st., Chicago.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A MOSLER FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safe, with heavy steel inside door and extra large chest, as good as new. Also several Mosler fire-proof safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BANK CLERK competent to fill a position as teller; one who speaks German preferred. Address applications, naming references and expectations as to salary, BANK, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER IN a manufacturing establishment. Must furnish unexceptionable reference. State salary expected. Address A 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in a wholesale house; none but first-class parties need address A 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT bookkeeper experienced and willing to work for small salary for first year. Must come well recommended. Address A 18, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST THAT understands taking care of wood and iron working machines. HENRY WEBER, No. 158 and 160 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FEEDERS for ruling-machines. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK-BOOK FINISHER; steady work and good wages to a good man. J. S. McDONALD & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PLUMBER TO GO TO Kansas City; a first-class firm and steady employment to the right party. Apply to H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 175 and 177 Lake-st., Chicago.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; wages $2 per day; cheap fare; 200 wood-choppers, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 258 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN OR SALESMAN. Permanent situation. Address L 1207, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO carry our line of homemade boots and shoes in Central and Southern Iowa on commission. We manufacture calf, kip, grain, and stoga boots; also plough boots and shoes, and split kip and calf Alexis. MURPHEY & COMSTOCK, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—AT ONCE A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR salesman, with an established trade in the West for a cigar-factory; to the right party a good salary will be paid; no other need apply. A 42, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE; 91 SAMPLES free to men seeking business on small capital. This is a rare chance for the inexperienced to make money. Address, with stamp for papers, MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE WELL ACQUAINTED with the city; 15 years and over. Address in own handwriting, W 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, ENERGETIC SALESMAN to sell cutlery to the trade in the Southwest; knowledge of the business not absolutely necessary. Give full particulars. A 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF BUSINESS ability to engage in profitable business. Call at Room 32, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE A YARDMAN. One who can give references.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH IN SHIPPERS' office; must be a good writer, with some office experience. Address, stating age and salary required, A 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 674 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR housework. Inquire at 2343 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 551 NORTH CLARK-ST., A COMPETENT girl to do housework. Must come recommended.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK for family of two at 1728 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family; $4 a week. 145 East Jackson-st., three doors east of Clark, opposite Post-Office. W 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. References required. 456 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT girl to do the work of a family of three; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 709 West Monroe-st. between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; three in family; good wages. Apply at 2221 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT SECOND girl in a small private family, at 2334 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 182 South Hoyne-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO CAN give city references. Apply before Friday, from 8 to 12 a. m. or 5 to 8 p. m., at 252 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT CLARENCE House, corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS at Atlantic Hotel.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take care of a child. Apply at 380 Erie-st.

WANTED—GIRL, 12 TO 16 YEARS OLD TO take care of baby and help in family of three. Recommendations necessary. Apply at 91 Elm-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER WHO is a first-class cook; none other need apply; call 242 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 185 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. Salary or commission. 221 West Madison-st., in store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ATTORNEY of considerable experience in mercantile collections desires a clerkship with an established law-firm. Moderate salary or equivalent arrangement. Practice and acquaintance more an object. References. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST. HAVE had eight years' experience as prescription clerk and can furnish the best of references. C. H. POOL, Earl, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; OR would take a partnership for $2,000. Address I, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT EXPERIENCED office man would like a position of any kind in store or office, fire-insurance preferred; willing to work for very moderate salary. First-class city references. Address X 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AT present holding the position of head bookkeeper in a Canadian Government railway, a position in the accountants' department of some good American road. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address M. H. SEYMOUR, Q. M. O. & O. R. R., Montreal, Province of Quebec.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT drug-clerk, graduate in pharmacy. CHAS. J. NOHE, Oregon, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, competent and experienced in business. References unexceptionable. Address A 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN MAN of 35; steady habits and a worker; 15 years' experience as a salesman. Prefer grocery or produce commission house. References given. Address A 37, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL lately from Canada, to cook, wash, and iron in private family. 141 North Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress (cooking preferred) in a small private family. Address at 181 North Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of child not under 2 years. Best of references. Call Tuesday or Wednesday at 2632 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY COLORED woman. Inquire at 156 La Salle-st., Room 17, top floor. Mrs. JACKSON.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO second work or light housework in private family. Call at 43 North Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework. Understands her business; is a sensible woman. Please call at 222 North Vine-st., between North-av. and Willow-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and sew; is well educated; can teach French and English. Best of references. Address Y 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE care of child, do second work, or assist in light housework in small family. Best of references given. Address A 40, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Swedish girls, one as nurse and one as second girl. Address 32 Superior-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 185 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; order by Bell telephone; city free. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SELECTED GERMAN and Swedish girls for private families at Penzold intelligence office, 278 East Division-st.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY WISHES TO BORROW $90 FOR ONE year on new furniture which cost $1,200. Will pay 8 per cent interest. W 14, Tribune office.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 3 and 4, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 4.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal; and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 8.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates; also on all good securities. Rooms 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHOUT removal. G. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Room 46, 92 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit, at reasonable rates. H. S. MOLHAN, 155 Fifth-av., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM OR CITY PROPERTY at lowest rates. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON, 78 Monroe-st., Room 14.

WANTED—$5,000 AT 8 PER CENT. INTEREST on Lots 15 and 16, E. Smith's Subdivision, Block 2, on Wabash-av., Chicago. First and only incumbrance. Address GEO. HAMNEY, Sandusky, O.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs. Future predicted. [illegible]

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. A. Ellis, of Peshtigo, Wis., is at the Tremont.

C. W. Howard, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, Ill., is at the Pacific.

Washington Libby, of Ottawa, Ill., is at the Sherman.

Ex-Senator G. D. Thayer, of Nebraska, is at the Pacific.

Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawneetown, Ill., is at the Pacific.

R. S. Blakeley, of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, is at the Pacific.

A. L. Conger and J. A. Long, of Akron, O., are at the Sherman.

Miss Minna Wright, the dramatic reader, of Mendota, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Collector Smith and family have taken rooms at the Pacific for the winter.

Judge S. L. Glasgow and Thomas Hedge, Jr., of Burlington, Ia., are at the Palmer.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $10,000 gold yesterday, and redeemed $7,000 in silver.

W. W. Fowler, manager of the Sol Smith Russell combination is at the Tremont.

State's-Attorney Mills is again confined to his home, suffering from a severe cold.

R. W. Cannon, of Scotland, and David Cornfoot, of London, England, are at the Pacific.

Fred Wild, General Ticket-Agent of the Western Union Railroad, is at the Tremont.

L. H. Clarke, of Cleveland, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Sara Bernhardt has volunteered to read Saturday night at the benefit to be given the family of George B. Carpenter.

The Internal-Revenue Office collected $26,610 on spirits yesterday, $4,367 on tobacco and cigars, and $53 on beer. Total, $31,475.

The Palmer House register is decorated with the names of Sarah Bernhardt and party, as well as John Kelly, the ex-Boss of New York.

Frank Niesen, Collector of North Chicago having received his personal property tax-books from the County Clerk, yesterday put two collectors in the field, for the collection of the same. Mr. Niesen is in dead earnest, and proposes to prosecute a vigorous campaign among the taxpayers with a view of getting this class of taxes paid up and out of the way, if possible, before the real estate books are ready.

Emma L. Crosbin, 30 years of age, employed as a housekeeper by Mr. Kearney, proprietor of the Harrison House, at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, was found dead yesterday morning in a room where she had been employed making up the bed. She was discovered by two other employés of the house, lying between the bed and the wall, but life was already extinct. Heart-disease is supposed to have been the cause.

James Parsons, a switchman employed on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, while coupling cars at the yard at 8 o'clock last evening, was accidentally run over. Both legs were badly mangled, and the bones of the right leg between the knee and the ankle were broken. He was attended by Dr. Tagert, who fears that amputation may prove necessary. Parsons is 21 years of age, and boards at No. 105 North Leavitt street.

Last Friday evening the officers and some of the members of the First Baptist Church held a meeting and resolved to raise the necessary funds to pay the $9,000 of first-mortgage bonds held against the edifice. Of this amount $8,000 was paid in and promised before the Sunday services, and the remainder will probably be paid in this week. The debt of the church is now $18,000, which will not mature for three years.

William Hart, 18 years of age, employed in H. C. Tiffany's printing office at Nos. 151 and 153 Fifth avenue, while attempting to put the main belt on the fly-wheel at 7:40 yesterday morning was accidentally caught by the left hand and dragged around the shaft. His arm was broken in several places, and he was severely injured about the head. Something like twenty minutes elapsed before he could be rescued. Dr. Reynolds, who attended him, thinks he will recover. Young Hart lives with his parents at No. 228 North Franklin street.

Mrs. Mary Swadek, of No. 75 De Koven street, while picking up coal along the Chicago & Alton tracks beneath the West Twelfth street viaduct, was run down by Engine 13, A. J. Hendershott, engineer, and had her left foot crushed off at the ankle. The engineer says he was ringing his bell, and was keeping a sharp look out for obstructions along the track, but owing to the steam and smoke he failed to see the woman in time to stop his engine. The accident was witnessed by A. Horn and A. Burman, of Tolleston, Ind., both employed as laborers on the road.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Kalman & Lilienfeld, 45 bales leaf tobacco; Niewenkamp & Gowen, 1 case dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 11 cases musical instruments; Chicago Stamping Company, 250 boxes tin-plate; G. S. Haskell & Co., 61 bags peas; Moseback & Humphry, 30 kegs chlorate potash, 50 barrels ash, 50 barrels caustic soda; Thomas Meadows & Co., 224 barrels oakum; Burley & Tyrrell, 16 packages earthenware; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 130 sacks salt. Collections, $8,428.

By the falling of an iron rack on the main floor of Messrs. Jones & Laughlins' new warehouse, at the corner of Lake and Canal streets, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon, William Tennison, a laborer, was severely injured by being caught beneath a portion of the falling iron. He was attended by Dr. C. J. Lewis, who found an arm and leg badly crushed, and was thence sent to his home, No. 133 Fowler street. It is thought he will recover in time. The iron racks, of which there are a number in the building, are heavy joists of timber, against which many tons of bar-iron are piled in an almost vertical position. The one which fell yesterday was in the southeast corner, and it is unknown as yet whether the accident was the result of some defect in the construction of the rack or of piling too great a weight of iron on one side. The latter was probably the case. Tennison might have escaped uninjured had he not ran directly in front of the falling mass when he heard the rack giving way in his anxiety to reach the street door.

The annual meeting of the Union Club was held at the club-house Saturday, and the list of officers elected was printed in The Tribune of Sunday. The annual report of the Treasurer was submitted at that meeting and exhibited the following state of finances. Expense account—debit, $01,820; credit, $13,026; income, $17,801; assets, $15,070; invested in bonds, $7,500; to be invested during coming quarter, $2,500. The report of the Secretary showed the number of members, visitors, resignations, etc., for the year. The constitution was changed so that fifty instead of thirty members constitute a quorum, and a number of minor changes were made beside. The entire question of leasing or buying the present club-house, or building new quarters, was left to the Directory with power to act, provided no individual liability was imposed on members of the Club. It is thought probable that the club will take a lease of the present property for three years, at a rental of not more than $3,500 per annum, unless it can find a suitable site for new building.

There arrived in the city a few days ago Mr. De Saint Ange, who came here for the purpose of going into business with James S. Kirk & Co. His wife and children accompanied him. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Saint Ange, with one of the children, left the hotel for the purpose of looking at some houses which were offered for rent. They had been on the street but a little while when Mrs. Saint Ange complained of sickness, and went back to the hotel with her son. When her husband returned two hours later he found to his horror that she was dead. The physicians attributed her death to some complaint of the heart, but Mr. Saint Ange is inclined to believe that it was due to the breathing of coal-gas, he himself having experienced its effects the previous night. Mrs. Saint Ange, who was 40 years of age, was born in New York, her maiden name being Gray. She was a lady of culture and refinement, and her death will be deeply regretted by her many friends in Rochester, Newburg, and New York City.

ANOTHER COLD SNAP.

Night before last another of those Polar waves which have become so popular with the plumbers and coal-dealers swept down from the North, and made the mercury creep into the recesses of its bulb. At different points of the city the thermometer registered 12, 15, and 17 degrees below zero, and between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning—the hour at which city men get to their business—the mercury stood 10 degrees below. Luckily the cold abated from this point, and at 10 o'clock the register was 2 degrees above. In the afternoon the mercury rose still higher, and at 2 o'clock 7 above zero was the reading, which temperature held good, with slight fluctuations, up to 9 o'clock in the evening, with happy indications that the immediate future movement of the mercury would be in an upward direction.

BUSINESS EXPANSION.

A Tribune reporter, while wandering around the business district east of State and north of Randolph streets yesterday, noticed, in two instances, that the signs of firms covered the building adjoining the one in which alone they used to do their trading. A little observation resulted in discovering that not only these two but nearly every grocery and hardware house had outgrown its original quarters. Firms which two or three years ago occupied the first floor and basement now require a whole four or five story store; others that needed an entire building than, now have one, and in some cases, two and three adjoining stores.

As is known, there are not over half a dozen vacant lots in this section; all the others are built on, and not a single available store is for rent. Until 1876 there were five lines of trade carried on in this district—grocery, hardware, drugs, boots and shoes, and clothing. The three first-mentioned, with kindred lines, now almost monopolise the locality. There is not at present a clothing house north of Randolph street, and only one boot and shoe house; the others have been forced out by the grocery and hardware men, who wanted more room, and gone to the section south and west, where the clothing, boot and shoe, and dry-goods men are in the majority. There is just now ample room for the grocery, hardware, and drug-men, but in a few years all other lines of business there will be obliged to go elsewhere, for, if the volume of business in the three lines last mentioned, particularly grocery and hardware, increases as it has since 1878, all the room will be needed by them, and there will be a demand for warehouses in which to store surplus stock.

THE CITY-HALL.

The South Town Collector has handed over $14,000 to the City Treasurer. It was all in scrip.

Mayor Harrison favors the anti-treating doctrine. He thinks that to stop treating would be a great and signal step towards temperance reform.

The deaths last week were 191, against 159 for the same period in 1880. There were but thirteen deaths from diphtheria. Acute lung diseases were very prevalent.

The estimate of the cost of the Halsted street and Chicago avenue viaduct was $146,000, and not $446,000, as stated. The viaduct at Twelfth street, if built, is estimated to cost $91,181; the Centre avenue viaduct is estimated at $138,998.

M. N. Nolan, the Mayor of Albany, N. Y., has written a letter to Mayor Harrison requesting him at an early day to send him the rate of taxation of the City of Chicago and the percentage of value upon which the tax is levied.

A letter of inquiry to Mayor Harrison from Reuil, France, received by him yesterday, asks for information in regard to Diserré Lefevre, who is supposed to have died in Chicago in 1879. The information is sought for family purposes.

Building permits were granted yesterday to W. Kastenmacher to erect a two-story brick dwelling, 20x46 feet, at No. 34 Strong street, to cost $2,000; and to J. Eichmann to build a two-story brick dwelling, 23x64 feet, at No. 158 Elston avenue, to cost $4,600.

Chief-of-Police McGarigle requests the drivers of private carriages to be careful and live up to the regulations made by the police in regard to carriages bringing people to and taking them from McVicker's Theatre during the Bernhardt engagement.

The physicians seem to begin to realize that it is absolutely necessary to report contagious diseases. Yesterday the following were reported at the Health Office: Diphtheria at No. 2716 Archer avenue, No. 498 Wabash, No. 148 Cornell, No. 188 Seventeenth, No. 311 West Twelfth, and No. 178 Pacific avenue. Scarlet-fever: Two cases at No. 264 Ashland avenue, No. 253 Clark, No. 403 Halsted, No. 94 Desplaines, Woman's Hospital on Cottage Grove avenue, two cases at No. 432 Wabash avenue.

Commissioner Waller thinks that the report of the Committee on Judiciary in relation to the proposed new pumping works would, if passed, place him in an unpleasant position. It provides that he shall go to an eminent and competent engineer and get his plans, subject to the approval of the Council. He thinks that this is too restrictive. Under the order, if he should go to an engineer for plans he would be acknowledging to the man that he had a great reputation, for which he would put on an extra price. He thinks that to offer a premium for the best plan would be more advisable, but Ald. Clark steps in and asks who would decide as to which would be the best plan. Mayor Harrison believes in advertising at once for pumping engines. They were needed, he said, and too long a delay was dangerous.

THE MAYOR AND THE PUMPING WORKS.

Mayor Harrison felt aggrieved yesterday upon the comments made by The Tribune on his attitude and action on the canal pumping-works. When a reporter asked him what he had to say in regard to them, the Mayor replied:

"I am surprised at the injustice of The Tribune in this matter. The fact is, I have been very anxious to remedy the nuisance. The Council appropriated $100,000 for the purpose. I directed that a plan for locks be gotten up, and Mr. Thomas, the Superintendent of the canal, was engaged by Mr. Cregier to prepare it. We advertised for bids for an engine, and we didn't even specify the character or style of the engine and pumps, but allowed the manufacturers to submit their own plans, simply requiring that they should do the amount of work Mr. Jenney, the canal engineer, thought necessary. The bids for engines ran from $125,000 to $250,000. Therefore it was impossible for us to make a contract. But The Tribune says that I did not ask for a further appropriation. The Tribune surely must know that the charter requires all appropriations to be made at one time, and forbids any further appropriation except in case of an emergency. The Law Department decides that nothing can be construed an emergency which was foreseen. The necessity of this work was foreseen, and, therefore, it was out of the power of the Council to make a further appropriation. I could not contract for an engine unless an appropriation was made for the full payment for it. This, surely, The Tribune knew, or ought to have known; and, if the writer of the article against me had thought for a moment, he would not have attacked me as he did. Please say that I am not yet a candidate for the Mayoralty, and that it would be advisable to reserve its hot shot until I become one. Just now I am Mayor of Chicago, and endeavoring to run the city regardless of party."

COUNTY HOSPITAL WATER MUDDLE.

Commissioner Waller, in response to the request of the Committee on Fire and Water of the Council, has written a letter to that Committee, giving the reason why the county should pay for the water used at the Cook County Hospital. He sets forth the fact that the water system belongs exclusively to the city, and persons living outside the city are not entitled to its benefits. While the city furnishes nearly all the inmates to the Hospital, yet it also pays nearly all the county taxes. It is a charity as far as concerns the people who pay the taxes, but not as between the city and county authorities. If the amount is remitted to the county the money will be expended for other county purposes, but if it is paid to the city it will be disbursed exclusively for the benefit of the city, to which the money belongs. In relation to the county's method of doing business with the city, the Commissioner says:

If those who represent the county side of our home government had evinced any degree of liberality towards the city side, something might be urged here on the ground of reciprocity; but the fact is, they have not done so. In their dealings with the city they have insisted upon having all that the law allows them. Let me show you: The amount paid by the City of Chicago to Cook County during the past two years,—not mentioning previous years,—for collecting the city's taxes was as follows: 1878, $44,907; 1879, $39,982. It seems to me that the city can collect its own taxes for a good deal less money, and ought to do it."

Mr. Waller thinks further that if the city were in the business, it could collect the county taxes for a good deal less money, and then he goes on to say:

"In September, 1878, the city purchased the property offered for sale for the excess on city taxes caused by the difference in the two valuations of city and county for the taxes of 1873 and 1874. These purchases were made for the protection of property-owners who had paid their taxes in good faith when first levied. It was the intention of the city to have these certificates cancelled, and I am told that application was made to the County Clerk to have him do so, but that he refused to cancel them without full payment of his fees, and thus the matter stands. The city has paid the county officers about $3,000 for the costs and issuing of the tax-certificates, which was done simply to comply with the law and to cover the discrepancies caused by two valuations and levies, and the county officers have received full rates for issuing these certificates, and now demand full rates as in individual cases for canceling them."

He goes on further to say that the Council will finally have to make an appropriation to remove a petty cloud from property located in all parts of the city. So long as these facts exist, the county cannot ask much favor at the hands of the city.

PURITY OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. De Wolf yesterday received the following report from Mr. Paton, chemist of the Health Department:

Dear Sir: According to your instructions, I have to-day made a partial analysis of the water supplied to the City of Chicago. I obtained my sample from the hydrant in the basement of the Major Block directly connected with the street main. I find it, so far as organic matter goes, to be exceedingly pure; containing free ammonia, and only five parts in 100,000,000 of albuminoid ammonia. It is, however, a comparatively hard water and contains distinct qualities of magnesian salts. When I had the honor to read a paper on the subject of water analysis before the Biological Society I called attention to the liability of the constant use of such a water supply to induce diarrhea, and should be heartily glad if some of the physicians of this city would take up and investigate this subject. May not the use of such a water, along with the festivities of the holiday season, be reckoned as the cause of what alarmist physicians now term the "outbreak of cholera?"

TAX-BOOKS.

THE REDUCTION IN NUMBER UNDER THE ACT OF 1879.

At the County-Building yesterday afternoon a Tribune reporter conversed with Mr. Al Reinke, Chief Clerk of the County Clerk's office, and Mr. William Baye, Deputy County Treasurer, upon the subject of the effect which the law of 1879 had had in reducing the number of the tax-books.

Mr. Reinke said that it had gotten rid of 120 volumes of Assessor's books, which are now incorporated in the Collector's books; forty volumes of Town Collectors' delinquent lists; forty volumes of County Collector's delinquent list; forty volumes of judgment record. There used also to be a sale record of about forty volumes, but now the County Collector's delinquent list, the judgment record, and the sale record are in one.

He believed that the only matter connected with the tax business which could be brought before the Legislature at its present session was the question of railroad taxation. The law, as it at present stands, does not define what the width of a railroad right-of-way is, and consequently all property they have along their tracks they put into their right-of-way schedule. The injustice is that this right-of-way is taxed at so many cents,—$1.98, he believed, per foot of the main track, no matter how wide the strip of land it runs through. The right-of-way is in some cases as much as 2,000 feet wide, and consequently large pieces of property escape taxation. An idea of the light assessments with which railroads get off can be gained from the fact that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which has 234 miles of main track in this State is assessed on a full valuation of only $4,204,296.

Mr. William Beye considered that the law of 1879 had

INCREASED RATHER THAN DECREASED

the number of books. The Collector's warrants in particular were greater in number and larger in bulk than before, from the fact that they had to show columns for four years' Assessors' valuations. This causes an extra half page to be bound in these books, which makes them so very bulky that they will be worn out before they are half done with.

The dispensing with the judgment and sale records, however, works well in Mr. Beye's opinion, because there really was no use for the County Clerk to make a copy of them as he used to.

Mr. Beye did not know of anything further that could be done by the Legislature during the present session unless they made the Collector's warrants a judgment in themselves and sold from them, a procedure which many lawyers considered would be unconstitutional, they holding that there could not be a judgment made by a court of record under which to sell. He did not see why a County Clerk could not apply for judgment before he delivered the books to the Township Collector, and the Court render judgment and make an order of sale for some later date.

JOHN E. TILLOTSON.

HE GIVES HIMSELF UP TO THE SHERIFF.

On the 29th of September last W. F. Peironnet, a member of the Board of Trade, went before Judge Rogers in the Criminal Court and swore out a peace warrant against John E. Tillotson, charging him with having threatened to kill him (Peironnet) on sight. Tillotson was arrested and taken before Judge Rogers Oct. 5, where, after hearing the nature of the threats, as stated by the complainant, the Court held Tillotson on the peace warrant. After a sojourn of one night in the jail Mr. Frank M. Blair, of Felix, Marston & Blair, signed a bond to the amount of $3,000, and Tillotson was released. Since that date he has been at work for Messrs. Hibbard & Spencer, straightening up the "crooked" books and accounts of George S. Marsh, their defaulting clerk.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Tillotson walked into the Sheriff's office, and surrendered himself on his bond. He was thence sent to jail, where, after being booked and searched, he was shown to quarters in the debtor's department.

He was discovered by a Tribune reporter shortly after his arrival, and was not backward about stating his reasons for surrendering himself to the authorities. He stated that ever since he gave bonds to keep the peace towards Peironnet he has been dogged by paid emissaries, who have tried in every possible way to make his life miserable. Persons, he says, have endeavored to drive him from his temporary employment at Hibbard & Spencer's, but in this they were not successful. For two months efforts were made to get Mr. Blair, his bondsman, to surrender him, certain persons representing that he was an unsafe man to be at large, and Tillotson yesterday learned that Mr. Blair was about to turn him over to the custody of the Sheriff. As he was for several years in the employ of Mr. Blair, receiving at his hand the most courteous and kindly treatment, he did not desire to occasion him any further anxiety or trouble, and he therefore gave himself up.

Tillotson says he has always been perfectly satisfied that there is a desire to drive him from the city, so that he cannot prosecute the civil case against Peironnet which is now pending in the Superior Court. Tillotson says that he proposes to push the case, and will endeavor to prove all the allegations of his bill, no matter whom it hits.

IN MEMORIAM.

PETER J. DAGGY.

A special meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the Mark Twain Social and Dramatic Club for the purpose of taking action in regard to the death of Peter James Daggy. C. G. Huntington presided, and C. G. Bitner acted as Secretary.

The following resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That in the sudden death of our much-esteemed and beloved President this Club has sustained a loss that is irreparable, and one in which the whole community in which he lived will share.

Resolved, That in our Club, with Mr. Daggy as a fellow member, we have ever found him a most agreeable companion and one whom to know was to love.

Resolved, That the afflicted family have our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and that while we can not assuage their grief, we can look with pride to the bright record left behind by the son and our very dear friend.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be left with the family and preserved by the Club.

The funeral services will be held at the house, 3716 Langley avenue, at 9:30 o'clock this forenoon. They will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Fleetwood. At the conclusion of the services, the remains will be taken to Rosehill, accompanied by the family, a few near friends, and the pall-bearers, the latter being Messrs. C. G. Huntington, L. C. Gordon, C. G. Bitner, F. C. Goss, A. H. Dennis, and W. Applebee.

IN UTTER WANT.

DESERTED CHILDREN AND DRUNKEN PARENTS.

Every now and then there comes to notice a case of wretched squalor and poverty among the poor of this city which seems a little more distressing than any other before met with, and the personal observation of a Tribune reporter was last night brought to bear upon just such a case. It was about 9 o'clock. He was taken to a miserable-looking, tumble-down frame building on Norton street, immediately south of Polk. The rap of his guide on the basement door was answered by a middle-aged woman in a faded calico dress and tattered remnants of a little red shawl. She showed the visitors in, and this is what they saw: Three pen-like apartments which might be called rooms. The floors were carpeted, but only with dirt, and the walls, from which a large portion of the plastering had fallen, were of the same dingy hue. The ceilings were only six or seven feet high, and not a window in any one of the rooms was provided with even a single pane of glass. They were all boarded up, but not sufficiently to prevent the frost-laden air from whistling through. In the first room nothing was to be seen but an old tub, a bundle of rags in one corner, a little pile of old boards, which had evidently been torn from some ancient structure, and dirt; in the middle room was a bed, or part of one, and dirt; in the other room was a table, a stove, an iron tea-kettle, part of a chair, a box, a few broken dishes, two loaves of bread, a sack of flour, a piece of boiled meat, and dirt. Two little boys and a girl, whose ages ranged from 2 to 4 years, were sleeping in the bed only half protected from the cold by some ragged clothes, and their faces were actually smeared with dirt. The husband of the woman, a powerfully-built man, was sitting by the stove holding a 10-months-old boy in his arms. The little fellow had on no shoes or stockings, and his bare limbs dangling from underneath a few scanty wraps looked only like the bones with the skin fitted tightly to them.

The man and woman explained that on the night before they had not had a particle of coal in the house nor a bite to eat. The boards seen in the front room the man had picked up for fuel. During that day, however, Mr. Bradshaw, the coal-dealer, had kindly sent them some coal, flour, bread, and meat. Taking the reporter into the room where the children were sleeping, the woman raised up the old mattress. The bottom of it was covered with frost.

Besides the four children of the house there was another one, not yet 5 years old, who had gone to spend the night with a relative.

The neighbors said that the father and mother of this wretched family both drank and fought terribly, so that it is easily explained what became of the money when they chanced to get hold of any. The pity to be felt is for the children,—babies almost,—who should certainly be taken charge of by the authorities. The Humane Society should investigate the case.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal Church have resolved to call the Rev. Mr. Bixby, of Narragansett Pier, to take the place of the Rev. Mr. Lester, who recently went to St. Paul's, Milwaukee. It was voted to give the new Rector a salary of $2,000 a year, together with the use of the parsonage.

CHURCH WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Methodist Church scandal here has been reopened in a serious manner for the established congregations. The Rev. Tunis Titus Kendrick, expelled from Stopps' Chapel, for fraud, Dec. 27, has quite a large following of wealthy men and their families, among whom are James W. Haworth, ex-Mayor Haworth, Abram W. Conkling, David George Store, W. H. Grindom, and E. E. Cox, most of whom have long been members of the chapel. Kendrick preached to a full house at the Opera-Hall last night, and after the sermon resolutions were adopted reposing continued faith in the moral integrity and Christian character of the expelled preacher. The action of the chapel conference was declared unjust and unwarranted. Kendrick was formally invited to remain and become the pastor of the opposition congregation, which will probably be styled the Congregational. The matter is the subject of general conversation in religious and other circles, and much bitter feeling exists, particularly among those who were active in securing the expulsion of Kendrick from the chapel.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate affords nourishment to the cerebral and nervous systems.

THE COUNCIL.

A Long Wrangle Over the Stauber-McGrath Contest.

An Effort to Have the City Print a Communist Argument.

Mayor Harrison Shows Which Side His Sympathies Are On.

The Subject Left in the Hands of the Supreme Court.

Lighting Streets by Electricity—Estimates of the Cost of Viaducts.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except McNurney and McCormick.

VIADUCTS.

Ald. Wickersham, by consent, handed in an ordinance granting the Western Indiana Railroad Company authority to raise the Eighteenth street bridge not more than three and one-third feet, and to construct a viaduct fifty-eight feet wide. It was laid over and made a special order for Monday night.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Public Works stating that the estimated cost of a viaduct at Chicago avenue and Halsted street was $146,053, and of one over the Rock Island tracks on Twelfth street $91,181. It was placed on file.

THE GAGE DEFALCATION.

A long communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in reference to the status of the David A. Gage matter.

After reviewing the litigation in the case, he said:

The following is a statement of the amounts collected and paid by George Taylor, the trustee of Gage, to the city, with the dates of such payments respectively:

April 8, 1874	$20,000
Aug. 25, 1874	5,000
March 29, 1875	20,000
Nov. 21, 1876	10,000
Feb. 6, 1879	5,644
Feb. 19, 1880	6,000
Total	$67,644

Of this amount, the first four payments, amounting to the sum of $55,000, were proceeds of sales of the realty conveyed to George Taylor, in trust. Gage and his security will be entitled to have the above amounts credited as against the judgment, and also all other sums which may hereafter be realized from the property and choses in action in the hands of the trustee.

Offers have been made to the Mayor and myself to negotiate for a settlement, but, in my opinion, no city officer has power to agree on any settlement of the matter, unless authorized so to do by the Council. There have been no negotiations in that direction. My opinion is that it would be to the interest of the city to make a reasonable compromise of the matter, if possible, and, if the Council shall agree with me in this view, I recommend that authority so to do be conferred upon the Mayor and Controller.

Ald. Burley offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and the Controller be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the judgment of the city against David A. Gage and his bondsmen as shall to them seem for the best interests of the city.

Ald. Everett moved to defer.

Ald. Cullerton wanted to see a fair settlement, and, as delays were dangerous, moved a suspension of the rules.

The motion was agreed to: Yeas, 25; nays, 8—Wickersham, Everett, Thompson, Brady, Swift, Bond, McGrath, and Lorenz.

The resolution was adopted: Yeas, 29; nays, 4—Wickersham, Everett, Thompson, and Young.

The communication was laid over.

LIGHTING STREETS WITH ELECTRICITY.

Ald. Lorenz offered an order, which was adopted, instructing the Superintendent of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph to examine all the systems for lighting with electricity streets, stores, and dwellings, to give his opinion as to the best one, and send in an estimate for lighting one of the streets of this city—say Milwaukee avenue.

STAUBER-M'GRATH.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending, in the Stauber-McGrath contested election case, that action be deferred until the case was decided by the Supreme Court, was taken up.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) presented a long communication from Stauber, signed by his counsel.

The report was deferred.

Ald. Cullerton objected to the reading of the communication from Stauber, and a long wrangle ensued, which was ended by the reading of the document, the purport of which was that the Council could settle the contest without reference to the action of the courts.

Ald. Cullerton moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Elections.

Ald. Wickersham moved that the communication be published.

Ald. Altpeter said the Council had promised to do what was fair, and that there had been bad faith on the part of the opponents of Stauber, they having said they would put no obstacles in the way of a decision. He did not see why the Council should uphold two drunken individuals who sought to defeat the will of the people of the Fourteenth Ward. The Council was only supporting their work by delay. By this means any candidate could get two or three judges drunk and be declared elected to the Council.

Ald. Wickersham wanted to get all the light on the subject he could. This matter, which had been hanging in the Council ten months, should have been decided within thirty days. The facts were not all in. The publication of the document would aid in getting additional light on the subject.

Ald. Everett said that Stauber had not acted with fairness in this matter, but had appealed to the courts when it was in the hands of the Council, saying in that way that he would not trust the Council. Stauber having chosen to take the matter to the courts, it was the duty of the Council to await the decision of the Supreme Court. The argument of Stauber's attorney had no business in the proceedings of the Council. It was but an argument, and should be referred.

After some further talk Ald. Wickersham's motion was agreed to, and the document referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Ald. Meier (Sixteenth) moved that the Committee be instructed to report the whole matter Monday night, and that it be made a special order.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the testimony in the case be published.

The Mayor said that it would cost $1,000.

Ald. Hildreth said the city could afford it, even if it cost $5,000.

ALD. CULLERTON AND THE MAYOR

had a spat at this point.

Ald. Everett asked what the status of things was.

The Chair attempted to tell him.

Ald. Cullerton said he didn't state the motion correctly.

The Mayor remarked that the Alderman was taking an undue privilege in telling the Chairman he was stating what was false.

The Clerk was appealed to, and the Chair believed his statement was borne out by the record.

The Mayor—The Chair thinks the gentleman will apologize.

Ald. Cullerton—The gentleman thinks he won't.

Ald. Lawler said Ald. Cullerton had violated the rules, and therefore should make an apology.

Ald. Cullerton arose and wanted to speak to the question, if he could find out what it was.

The Chair—If the gentleman doesn't know, he had better sit down.

Ald. Cullerton—I'll find out from the Clerk.

The Mayor—The Chair will give you the information.

Ald. Cullerton—I wish some one else was in the chair, and you were on the floor; then I could give it to you.

Ald. Ballard wished an argument on McGrath's side published, and called for the reading of a document which called attention to the present condition of the contest, and stated that the case would come up at the March term of the Supreme Court, which Court should be allowed to settle the question of jurisdiction.

Ald. Cullerton, said Mr. Stauber's lawyer had admitted to the Judiciary Committee that the proceeding in the Circuit Court had been commenced by Stauber, who thereby showed that he had no faith in the Council. Having defeated McGrath there, he now came rapping at the door, saying that he ought to be let in without question. The matter was in the courts, and should stay there until settled. Suppose the Council admitted Stauber, and the Supreme Court decided in favor of McGrath, what a position the Council would be in!

Ald. McGrath said his counsel didn't want a stump speech published. He was opposed to the expenditure of the people's money for any such purpose.

Ald. Peevey wanted a vote taken without further delay, so that the matter could be disposed of. Too much time had been spent on it already. He made a motion to that effect.

The Chair said the report of the Judiciary Committee could not be taken up, as it had been deferred. He did not know how the matter could be brought up.

Ald. Clark believed there should be speedy action, but, the case being in the courts, the Council should not interfere.

After spending an hour in talking about points of order, and in making motions and amendments, and offering substitutes,

ALD. CULLERTON OFFERED THE FOLLOWING:

Whereas, The contested election case between Frank A. Stauber and J. J. McGrath, as members of this Council from the Fourteenth Ward, is now before the Supreme Court, on appeal; and,

Whereas, This Council hesitates to act on the subject matter while the same is under advisement by a superior tribunal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in justice to all parties concerned this Council respectfully urge upon the said Court that a decision in said case be reached at the earliest practicable date.

The vote on this stood: Yeas 16, nays 16, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Clark, Grannis, Watkins, McAuley, Cullerton, Smyth, Bond, Everett, Thompson, Brady, McGrath, Young, Imhof, Murphy, and Burley—16.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Shorey, Burke, Altpeter, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Swift, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth)—16.

A TIE VOTE.

The Chair arose to cast the deciding vote.

Ald. Swift wanted to change his.

The point was made that he couldn't do it, the tie having been announced.

The Chair went on to speak.

Ald. Cullerton asked if he had voted.

The Mayor—No.

Ald. Cullerton raised the point that the result of the vote not having been announced any member had a right to change.

The Chair held it not good, and proceeded to say that the franchise of the people was dearer to them than anything else. It was the privilege of the Council to decide as to the qualifications of its members, and the action of a man in going into a court did not rob it of that privilege. The fact that Stauber had done so had no weight. It was not his fault that the matter was in abeyance. It was the duty of the Council to declare whether he or McGrath was elected. If it decided wrong, and the Supreme Court said so, the Council would obey the mandate of the Court. Until the Court so decided the Council not only had the right, but it was its duty to settle the contest. The matter ought not to be delayed, as it might be indefinitly, and thus enable any contestant to go into court and tie up a contested election for months. He voted nay.

So the resolution was lost.

ALD. HILDRETH'S AMENDMENT

was voted down,—Yeas, 14; nays, 18; as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Clark, Watkins, Burke, Altpeter, Hildreth, Purcell, Schroeder, Everett, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth Ward)), Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett—14.

Nays—Dixon, Ballard, Shorey, Grannis, McAuley, Cullerton, Lawler, Smyth, Peevey, Swift, Bond, Thompson, Brady, McGrath, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Burley—18.

Ald. Meier's motion was also lost: Yeas 18, nays 14, as follows—two-thirds being required:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Clark, Grannis, Watkins, McAuley, Burke, Altpeter, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Lorenz, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Barrett—18.

Nays—Dixon, Shorey, Cullerton, Smyth, Swift, Bond, Everett, Thompson, Brady, McGrath, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Burley—14.

Ald. Swift offered a resolution declaring the seat vacant, and relegating the matter to the people of the Fourteenth Ward for settlement at a special election to be held in two weeks. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

SMALL-POX.

Eight Cases Discovered Yesterday.

That there is dreadful carelessness in the matter of the case of contagious diseases people who are either ignorant of the danger they are putting a community to, or through a desire to keep secret the fact that they have malignant afflictions within their midst, was evidenced yesterday by two cases of small-pox that were investigated by Mr. Merki, of the Health Department. Information was sent to Dr. De Wolf in the morning that there was a case or cases of small-pox, or something much resembling it, at No. 55 Burling street, in the North Division. Mr. Merki was at once detailed to investigate and report. He visited the place mentioned and found there a sight which really startled him. The family is called Schmidtz, and, as the name implies, all the members are natives of Germany. There are nine children in this family. Two of these were found to be down with well-developed cases of small-pox. Worse than this, none of this family were found to have ever been vaccinated. Two of these children were at St. Michael's Church School, a Catholic institution on North avenue, where 1,500 children are daily in attendance, all of whom have been exposed to the contagion. One of the Schmidtz children, a little girl, has been employed in a tailoring establishment, where a large number of girls are daily at work. She was taken away from there yesterday, when she was found by Mr. Merki. The Health Officer also went to St. Michael's School and endeavored to obtain some coöperation from the Father Superior in charge with the view of preventing a spread of the disease. From the reverend gentleman Mr. Merki said that he had gained but little satisfaction. The little girl was brought home and vaccinated. The afflicted children were removed to the pest-house, the house fumigated, the remainder of the family vaccinated, and all necessary precautions taken that could be, at the time, to prevent further spread of the disease. From this family was traced a case at No. 308 Larrabee street, that of George Brush, a little boy, also attending St. Michael's School. The infection was direct from the Schmidtz family. Nearly opposite, a little playmate of the boy Brush, named Anton Nief, aged 6 years, residing at No. 329, upon the same street, is down with the disease. All these cases were removed to the pest-house. The dread now is that the infection has been spread, and more victims will come from St. Michael's School. At the Brooklyn House, Nos. 66 and 68 Illinois street, a boarding-house for emigrants, three cases were discovered yesterday. Another case was that of Christian Schultze, No. 330 Blue Island avenue. This makes eight cases of small-pox in all discovered yesterday, and it is not too much to say that many more cases may be developed within a few days or weeks, especially if this cold weather holds out, through either the ignorance or criminal carelessness of the Schmidtz family.

UNION VETERAN CLUB.

The annual election of officers of the Chicago Union Veteran Club took place yesterday at the Club-room in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The polls were open from 11 a. m. till 9 p. m., and a great deal of interest was taken in the result. There were three tickets in the field for President,—the friends of W. S. Scribner, James A. Sexton, and E. R. P. Shurly presenting their names to be voted for. The tickets were mixed on the other officers, and a good deal of scratching was done. At 9 o'clock 295 votes had been polled, and the tellers and Marshal retired to count the vote.

The regular meeting of the Club was then held, President Beem in the chair.

A communication was read from Comrade Hendershott stating that two first-class fifers, members of the Club, had offered their services on the proposed trip to Washington, their expenses to be paid by the Club. The communication was referred to the Transportation Committee.

A communication was received from George W. Cook, dated Leadville, resigning his position as Treasurer on account of his removal from the city. Mr. Cook's resignation was accepted, and the thanks of the Club extended to him for past services.

The Committee on Transportation made a partial report on the price of tickets to Washington and return. The Baltimore & Ohio offered to sell round-trip tickets to Washington and return, good for nine days, for $25. The Pennsylvania Central will sell at the same price, and returning by way of New York for $30. The Committee suggested that nothing be done at present about the matter, as it was expected that better rates could be obtained later.

The Committee on Headstones reported the receipt of a letter from Capt. F. F. Rockwell, of Washington, in which he said that the headstones for soldiers' graves would soon be ready for Illinois, and, if more than already ordered were needed, names might be sent to him at Washington.

A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions to the memory of Luke P. Norton, recently deceased, and a former member of the Club.

The various standing and special committees were given until next Monday evening to report, at which time all were urged to have their reports ready.

A recess was taken while waiting for the returns, during which Comrade Roberts gave a few reminiscenses of his army life.

Notice was given of a proposed amendment to the constitution levying an assessment of 50 cents every three months on the members for the benefit of the sick and disabled. While the subject was under discussion it was stated that a plan was on foot to provide a home for sick members, and the subject was dropped temporarily.

The canvassers reported about 12 o'clock the result of the election, as follows: President, W. S. Scribner; First Vice-President, Louis F. Jacobs; Second Vice-President, James H. Weaver; Recording Secretary, J. S. Curtiss; Treasurer, W. H. Moulton; Corresponding Secretary, H. C. Vail; Marshal, R. W. Cross; Trustee, R. J. Root.

DESTITUTION.

One Case Resulting from Whisky—The Other from Cruelty.

Two aggravated cases of destitution came before Justice Wallace yesterday. The first was Hannah Collins, a widow living in what are known as the "barracks," near the corner of Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. Instead of working for the support of her family, she spends her time and money in dissipation, and leaves her children, ranging in age from 11 to 2 years, to care for themselves. She was fined $15, and sent to the House of Correction in default of payment. The children, who were apparently not much the worse, physically, from their rough life, were sent to the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum.

The second case was that of Polly Dennehey, 15 years of age, who was found in the streets by the police. The girl was suffering from bruises and sores about the body, the result of frequent whippings, which she claims to have received at the hands of her aunt, Mrs. Mary Crowley, the wife of a Stock-Yards cattle-dealer, living at No. 504 Twenty-sixth street, with whom she has lived for the past two years. Quite a severe cut on the head, from which the blood was oozing quite freely, was inflicted yesterday morning, she says, because she was unable to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning and do a day's washing before daybreak. Polly says her parents and every other relative save the Crowleys are dead. She claims she has tried to do what was right, but the Crowleys were so cruel to her that she could never succeed, and so, feeble as she was, she concluded to leave them. The attention of the Humane Society has been called to her case, and the charges she makes against her relatives are to be fully investigated.

THE CORONER.

Several Inquests Yesterday.

The Coroner held five inquests yesterday, as follows: At Harrison Street Station, on Henry C. Baker, who died in a cell at the Armory. Verdict, chronic alcoholism.

On Mary Gehrke, an old woman of 75 years, who died from old age, destitution, neglect, and exposure to the cold, at No. 48 Superior street.

"Phthisis" was the verdict of the jury in the case of John Landberg, a young Swede of 24 years, who died at No. 41 West Kinzie street on the 8th inst.

Mrs. Emma L. Crosby, the housekeeper at the Adams House, died of heart-disease.

John Bevans, an Englishman and a shoemaker, aged 70 years, died of bronchitis at No. 43 West Washington street.

Deputy Coroner Hasson upon going to the West Twelfth Street Station yesterday afternoon for the purpose of holding an inquest upon Paddy Ross, the youngster killed in a faction fight while skating on the river, ascertained to his astonishment that the body had been buried without any post-mortem examination, and also that the police had nothing farther to offer in the way of evidence. This being out of the usual order of things, he again adjourned the inquest until the 15th, and it is altogether probable that by that time a post-mortem will have been made whether the parents will it or no.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD.

Items from the Police Stations.

Charles Williams, a colored man, was arrested last evening for stealing a buffalo-robe from Herman Wobbeke, of No. 278 State street. He was locked up at the Armory.

An owner is wanted for five sack-coats which were found in the house of Frank Carpenter, an alleged thief, living at the corner of Sebor and Halsted streets, who was arrested yesterday by Detectives Costello and Tierney.

Rosy Posy, a pretty but dissolute young "yaller gal" from Fourth avenue, is locked up at the Armory to keep her from committing suicide, which she has already attempted in various styles, because her dusky lover, a cheap gambler, went back on her.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the Cinchona Cure, cures all cases. He is still at the Palmer House. All who are slaves to alcohol invited to call. Advice free.

Sharp Detective.

A Baltimore detective was singularly fortunate while he was out hunting for a man who tried to wreck a freight-train recently by means of a cross-tie. He dressed himself up as a tramp, and as he was walking around in that character at night he was stopped by a genuine tramp with a revolver and a demand for his money. The detective recognized in the tramp the man he was looking for, and, pretending to be scared, he replied: "Why, you don't think I've got anything worth robbing me of, do you? I've been on the road for four months. I've come all the way from Ohio, and I want to get to New York. I ain't as well fixed as you, though I'm on the same lay. I had a pistol, but I had to sell it to git grub." The tramp agreed to temporary partnership, and pocketed his pistol, and the detective, seizing his arm, presented his pistol and handcuffed him.

Don't Die on the Premises.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. 15c. boxes.

In case you have not, you should at once purchase a new Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 sewing-machine. An elegant and beautiful assortment at their warerooms, No. 155 State street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebleed conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage-licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Albert H. Strong	22	Chicago.
Mary Thrall	22	Chicago.
James A. Martin	29	Chicago.
Mary F. Quinlan	23	Chicago.
Peter Meierer	34	Blue Island, Ill.
Mary Obitz	20	Blue Island, Ill.
William A. Field	27	Chicago.
Mary A. Shaw	25	Chicago.
Matthias Cornelius	36	Chicago.
Mrs. Nathalia Sallet	42	Chicago.
Carl Schultz	42	Austin.
Ernestine Nitzler	35	Austin.
Charles E. Roberts	46	Chicago.
Mrs. Amanda Cramer	35	Chicago.
August Schmidt	46	Chicago.
Mrs. J. Graumann	45	Chicago.
Samuel Fenkelstein	26	Chicago.
Lena Rubenstein	17	Chicago.
John D. Albricht	21	Chicago.
Doretta Merten	18	Chicago.
Gust. W. Hammar	32	Chicago.
Hedwig M. Johnson	27	Chicago.
Louis Nipper	32	Chicago.
Lizzie German	28	Chicago.
Frank Wather	34	Chicago.
Augusta Wotler	23	Chicago.
Allison V. Stewart	24	Tyrone, Pa.
Ida C. Garrath	23	Chicago.
Michael Grassell	26	Chicago.
Mary Huber	30	Chicago.
Matthias Pauly	32	Chicago.
Augusta Rohde	20	Chicago.
Fred O. Marks	28	Chicago.
Elvira S. Griswold	35	Geneva, Mich.
Michael Howe	23	Hyde Park.
Josephine Burns	18	Chicago.
Herman Friedberg	28	Long Ridge, Ill.
Anna Love	18	Chicago.
John A. Wells	38	Casenovia, N. Y.
Nellie Thompson	24	Chicago.

DEATHS.

VAN ARSDALE—In this city, Jan. 8, at 7:45 p. m., Garrett van Arsdale, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral Jan. 11, at 1:30 p. m., from his late residence, 734 Congress-st.

MASSENBACHER—Jan. 9, at 6 p. m., William Massenbacher, aged 17 years and 2 months, of diphtheria.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Charles Massenbacher, 413 Sedgwick-st., Tuesday, 10 a. m., to Rosehill.

HOUSTON—Jan. 10, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., at 243 Michigan-av., of diphtheria, Angelia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Houston, aged 5 years 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral to-day at 2:30 p. m.

McNAMARA—Jan. 9, 1881, John William McNamara.

Funeral to-day from his late residence, 67 South Halsted-st.

St. Louis papers please copy.

MULLANE—On the 10th inst., at 3 a. m., Patrick W. Mullane, aged 26 years and 9 months.

Funeral Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. E. Hanrahan, 255 North Franklin-st., to the Church of the Holy Name, and thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

DITT—On the 10th inst., at 683 West Erie-st., John, infant son of Paul and Eliza Ditt, aged 5 months.

Funeral from late residence by carriages to Rosehill Wednesday at 1 p. m.

CARROLL—At Austin, Jan. 9, at 3:30 p. m., of tonsilitis, Emily, youngest child of Thomas and Margaret M. Carroll, aged 9 years 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral from residence at 10:30 a. m. to-day by carriages to Canal street depot; thence by cars to Calvary.

COTTLE—On the 10th inst., at the residence of his brother, F. F. Cottle, Morgan Park, Ill., Walter F. Cottle, aged 53 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 1:30 p. m.

New York and New Orleans papers please copy.

DE SAINT ANGE—Yesterday, at the Matteson House, Helena De Saint Ange, aged 40 years.

Funeral at 11 a. m. to-day, from St. Mary's Church.

Rochester, Newburg, and New York papers please copy.

DIKE—Monday, Jan. 10, of diphtheria, Edwin Albert, son of Henry J. and Louisa A. Dike, aged 1 years and 1 month.

Funeral services at their residence, 308 Fulton-st., Tuesday.

HALIDAY—Jan. 10, at 224 Ogden-av., of cerebral meningitis, Mary, youngest child of George R. and Mary Haliday, aged 11 months and 23 days.

Funeral at 11:30 Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE OFFICERS OF the Grand Lodge of Illinois I. O. O. F. will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the hall of Excelsior Lodge No. 22, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., for the purpose of instructing Past Grands in the work of the new degrees. All Past Grands cordially invited.

JOHN GIBBONS (LATE OF IOWA), WHO DELIVered an address at Irish National Picnic, Aug. 15, and T. O'Neill Russell, the Irish scholar, will address the Seventh Ward Land League Club at Workmen's Hall, Twelfth and Waller-sts., to-night.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITIzens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors will be held this evening in the club-room of the Palmer House. Full details of the work for the past year will be given, and the plans for the future set forth. The public (ladies and gentlemen) are earnestly invited, and there ought to be a large attendance.

THE HON. JOHN V. FARWELL WILL CONDUCT the noon meeting to-day.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL PROMISE MEETING OF the Gospel Temperance Workers in Lower Farwell Hall will be held this evening, conducted by Mr. A. M. Delight. The public are invited.

A NEW STATEMENT.

STARTLING FACTS.

Some New Truths Upon a Subject Affecting the Health of the Entire Community.

How People, by a Lack of Precaution, Endanger Their Own Lives and Those of Their Friends.

The Baneful Results of Thoughtlessness and the Happy Effect of Well-Directed Care.

Statistics of Value and Suggestions of Worth.

Of the people we meet upon the street each day, male and female, young and old, certainly one-third and probably one-half are the victims of kidney difficulties. It is true *they do not know it*, but neither do those who are in the first stages of consumption know it, and the kidneys are far more deceptive than the lungs. Constant coughs indicate lung difficulties, but there are seldom any pains about the kidneys. The symptoms of kidney troubles are headaches, lassitude, dull pains in the joints and muscles, lack of appetite and want of energy. While these deceptive appearances are going on outwardly, the delicate and constantly-employed kidneys are becoming weaker, and longing for the nourishment and stimulating power that will restore their healthy action and enable them to perform their duties. Failing to receive this they struggle on, gradually losing strength, until the terrible diseases so agonizing and fatal become seated in the system. Fortunate is the man or woman who exercises care and heeds the symptoms before the coming on of the pain and anguish which are certain to follow.

Until recently it was believed that kidney diseases were a more certain death than consumption, but with the march of events it is now known that a pure and invigorating vegetable extract will control and cure all kidney troubles of whatever kind. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure acts directly upon the organs mentioned, and on no other portion of the body. It is made from a West India kidney leaf, and seems as naturally adapted to nourish and strengthen the kidneys as food is to sustain the system and produce blood. By its use hundreds have been saved from death after being given up by their physicians, and thousands have been restored to perfect health before the disease had become seated. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is a great and national blessing of incalculable value, and one the public are universally appreciating. It is for sale by every druggist in the land, and is indispensable as a household remedy, or as a companion for everyone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURS.

AUCTION SALE

11 O'clock This Morning,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Rich Seal Sacques,

Elegant Fur-Lined Circulars and Dolmans,

Seal and Mink Sets,

GLOVES, CAPS, &c., &c.

A SPLENDID SELECTION

ROBES.

EVERY ARTICLE FULLY GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

CHAIRS FOR LADIES.

Goods on exhibition this morning.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

MINING OUTFITS.

ASSAY MATERIALS E. H. Sargent, 125 State-st., Chicago.

ORES ASSAYED And General Chemical Analysis performed. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

PILE REMEDY.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's [illegible] fails to cure. [illegible]

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. [illegible] GUNTHER, Confectioner, [illegible] Madison-st.

THE STATE C[...]

Imposing Gathering a[...] to Witness the In[...]tion Proceedi[...]

Cold Weather Make[...]fortable for Sc[...] and Citizen[...]

The Ceremony, Ho[...]cessfully Gotten [...] With.

Speeches Made by A[...]going and Incom[...] Officers.

The Sessions of the Legislatu[...] Brief.

A Bill to Cede the Illin[...] Canal to the Nati[...]ernment.

Other Items of Interest f[...] and House.

THE LEGISLA[...]

LING FACTS.

Truths Upon a Subject the Health of the Community.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE.

URS. AUCTION SALE This Morning, 86 Randolph-st.

Seal Sacques, Lined Circulars and Dolmans, and Mink Sets, ES, CAPS, &c., &c.

ROBES.

MATERIALS E. H. Sargent, 125 State-st., Chicago.

ASSAYED. C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 CLARK-ST.

REWARD

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Imposing Gathering at Springfield to Witness the Inauguration Proceedings.

Cold Weather Makes It Uncomfortable for Soldiery and Citizens.

The Ceremony, However, Successfully Gotten Through With.

Speeches Made by All the Outgoing and Incoming State Officers.

The Sessions of the Two Houses of the Legislature Quite Brief.

A Bill to Cede the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the National Government.

Other Items of Interest from the Senate and House.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The House met this morning at 10 o'clock, but the usual gaps due to an adjournment from Friday to Monday were painfully observable, and barely a quorum was present. The preparations for the extra proceedings of the day—to-wit: those attending the Governor's inauguration—also had their influence on the tardiness or total absence of some of the members, while the generally prevalent opinion that

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE

would be done any way assisted in no small degree to swell the list. The Clerk went on with the reading of the journal, unchecked by the usual motion to dispense, etc., while several of the members embraced the opportunity to ask for a correction of the roll-call on the Willard vote Friday afternoon, claiming that they had been recorded wrong. Moore of Jo Davies, Bitner of Carroll, Richardson of Cumberland, and White of Ogle were finally gratified when the Clerk recorded them as voting in the affirmative, thus relieving them of the unpleasant stigma of having either been

ABSENT OR DODGING.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the concurrence of that body in the joint resolution relative to the election of State officers, etc. The hour for the inaugural ceremonies was fixed at 2 p. m. to-day.

Durfee, of Macon, presented the report of the Committee on Rules, heretofore outlined in these columns. The report recommended the adoption of the rules governing the last session with a few slight changes, and an additional rule providing for the printing of the House journal daily. The report also recommended the appointment of the following additional Committees: License, eleven members; Congressional Apportionment, nineteen; Senatorial Apportionment, nineteen; to visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions, five; to visit Educational Institutions, five; to visit State and Charitable Institutions, five.

Bailey, of Champaign, moved as an amendment to the rule prohibiting the use of the hall for lectures, etc., that

SUCH PROHIBITION BE REMOVED

by a majority vote of the members present. The motion was coldly laid on the table.

Mitchell, of McLean, moved to strike out the rule providing for the several visiting committees, but Youngblood, of Franklin, finally satisfied him that the committees in question were provided for under law of the last House, and the motion was withdrawn. The rules were then adopted.

Durfee, of Macon, in order to carry out the report of the Committee, offered a resolution authorizing the Commissioners of State Contracts to arrange with the State Printer to furnish the Clerk, for the use of its members, with

1,000 COPIES DAILY

of the corrected journal of the day previous. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee appointed to wait upon State officers with reference to the inauguration ceremonies, reported that those functionaries would be happy to meet the members of the two Houses at 2 p. m.

The Speaker, referring to what he termed the painful duty of being compelled to make up the various standing committees, invited suggestions from both sides of the House, in order to assist him in his labors.

Smith, of Sangamon, offered a resolution setting forth the fact that the interests of Illinois had already

SUSTAINED SERIOUS INJURY

by reason of the restrictions thrown around the exportation of cattle to Great Britain, such restrictions being based upon the supposed prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in some of the Eastern States, and that those interests were exposed to still further danger from the possible dissemination of the disease. The resolution, therefore, called upon the Illinois Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure the enactment of such laws as should tend to root out the disease in the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, when appointed.

It was decided that, when the House adjourned for the day, it should do so to meet again

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

at 2 o'clock, in order to give time for again putting the hall in order and to allow the Speaker an opportunity to make up the Committees.

A recess was then taken until half-past 1 in the afternoon.

On reassembling in the afternoon, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a couple of janitors. The members of the Supreme Court and the Senate filed in, and, after witnessing the inauguration ceremonies, which will be found detailed elsewhere, the House adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

SENATE.

The Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Hale.

The regular order of business was proceeded with. The first bill of the session was introduced by Senator Whiting, of Bureau. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The line of the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois River is marked by nature for an ample water connection between Lake Michigan and the Mississipi; and

WHEREAS, Great interests demand the enlargement of this canal, the completion of the river improvements, and the construction of a branch canal from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, westward to the Mississippi near Rock Island; and

WHEREAS, These works are clearly National in their character, being a link in the grand chain of waters stretching from the St. Lawrence through the Northern lakes to the great rivers of the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf of Mexico, connecting the North with the South and the East with the West on a line of immense and increasing commerce, demanded in the interest of cheap transportation and for National defense; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the two locks and dams on the Illinois River, constructed by the State, one at the City of Henry, in Marshall County, the other near Copperas Creek, in Fulton County, be, and are hereby, ceded to the United States; also, the Illinois & Michigan Canal, with its appurtenances, is hereby ceded to the United States.

SEC. 2. This cession of these works is on condition that the National Government accepts them for the objects and purposes named in the preamble to this act, and proceeds without unreasonable delay to enlarge the canal to a capacity of not less than 160 feet wide and ten feet deep, with a grade to create a current of not less than two miles an hour; to construct the branch canal westward from Hennepin to the Mississippi, and complete the Illinois River Improvement on a scale not less than the works heretofore constructed by the State, giving a depth of at least seven feet of water in the channel; provided, that the cession of the Illinois & Michigan Canal is contingent upon a vote of the people approving the same as provided in the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Several small amendments of

THE PRACTICE ACT

were sought to be made by the introduction of bills.

A joint House message was received, informing the Senate of the result of the official State count, specifying the State officers elect, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in inaugurating them.

The resolution was concurred in, and Senators Kirk and Tanner appointed as a committee to perfect arrangements for the inauguration. The Senate then adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

The Senate met at the afternoon hour and proceeded in a body to the House. After the inaugural ceremonies there, they returned to the Senate Chamber. Lieut.-Gov. Shuman called the body to order for the last time on his part, and spoke as follows:

SENATORS: Before finally retiring from the Presidency of the Senate, I desire to express my grateful acknowledgements for the generous support I have received while occupying this chair.

During the last two eventful sessions of your honorable body, and thus far during the present session, it has been my privilege to preside over its deliberations; and on reviewing the events of those sessions, it is exceedingly gratifying to me to feel that the relations between the Senate and its presiding officer have always been mutually and reciprocally considerate and friendly. As far as I am concerned, the few unpleasant incidents that marked those long and often trying sessions are forgotten, while the many pleasant ones will be remembered as long as life shall last.

Thanking the Senators for all their generosity, and thanking the people of this great State for having done me the honor of calling me to the office of Lieutenant-Governor,—an evidence of their confidence which has been profoundly appreciated,—I now relinquish the office to my worthy successor, the Hon. John M. Hamilton, your new President.

On taking the chair,

LIEUT.-GOV. HAMILTON ADDRESSED THE SENATE AS FOLLOWS:

SENATORS AND CITIZENS: On taking the oath of office as Lieutenant-Governor and the Chair as President of the Senate I desire, through you, to extend to the electors of the State who gave me their votes my sincere thanks for the high honor they have so generously and emphatically conferred upon me. I also heartily congratulate the Republican party of Illinois—the party of my love and attachment—upon its brilliant success at the polls, in the overwhelming election of its candidates, as to-day in this Capitol you perform the crowning act of victory by installing the State officers, chosen in accordance with the will of the majority expressed by the ballot, thereby giving another peaceful and satisfactory proof of the correctness and stability of our form of Government, in which

THE SOVEREIGN WILL OF THE MAJORITY

gently but absolutely ruled. To-day the Republican party of Illinois for the seventh successive time places the Governor and other State officers of our choice in office, and when our terms shall have closed the continuous control of that party over State affairs will have extended over a period of twenty-eight years. What more splendid testimonial of the confidence of the people in the purity of principles, the wisdom and integrity of a political party could be or ever has been given? But while we may properly rejoice, let us also remember that we are to act for the welfare of the whole people, and that the responsibility of

CORRECT ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT

still more forcibly rests upon us, that the credit of the party may be maintained and the rights of all the people preserved. Senators, I take this chair as your presiding officer with feelings mingled with pleasure and fear. As I step out from the ranks of citizens to take this position assigned me, and know that more intelligent, active, and splendid people live nowhere in civilization's bounds, than those of this Commonwealth, I come to this office deeply impressed with its burdens and my own fallibility, but firmly determined to perform its duties as judgment and conscience may dictate to the best of my ability.

The perplexities and embarrassments of this chair will not arise from any wish or intention of yours, but from the circumstances in which you are placed as the agents and representatives of the people and the labors you are required to perform. You have been chosen by the people of your respective districts to seats in this chamber not only to represent your localities but also to be

AN ACTIVE UNIT

in the law-making governing power of a great State.

By our Constitution, the State of Illinois, formed under the Federal authority for the purpose of more perfectly carrying out and applying complete local self-government and working harmoniously as a subordinate part of the vast and splendid machinery of a mighty Nation, will be the object of your special care.

As you turn your attention and bend your energies to the performance of your trust, the partisanship engendered in the political strife in which you were elected should no doubt be laid aside while you harmoniously and conscientiously do the will of your constituents and wisely legislate for our cherished Commonwealth. Here you will be judged by an exacting public, by your words and actions, which are

ALL IN THE BLAZING SUNLIGHT

of public inspection, opinion, and criticism. The duties to which you now address yourselves are not light or easy. The great State of Illinois is a vast domain of the richest territory on the globe. It stretches from the confluence of the mighty rivers on the south to the great lake on the north, from the Wabash to the Mississippi, a beautiful garden of Nature, interspersed with forest and plain, watered with sparkling streams, and possessing natural resources of wealth unbounded and unexcelled.

It contains a population of more than 3,000,000 of people, full of energy and activity; men from all nations and countries, all laboring with untiring zeal to develop its resources and increase its wealth. The energy of our citizens manifests its intelligence and ceaseless activity in almost every conceivable channel of trade, labor, and industry. The great highways of

TRADE AND COMMERCE

stratch their giant arms into every portion of this rich land and groan with the burdens of produce they bear away while they strive with the rich farms and mines for success and wealth. The busy shops and factories give ever-increasing evidence of the prosperity of our State. To legislate wisely and well for such a State and such a constituency requires that depth of thought, that closeness of attention, that breadth of comprehension of affairs, and that shrewdness of statecraft which is born of intelligent minds, broad and liberal enough to discard all mere local, selfish, or strictly partisan motives and seek to do that which will bring the greatest amount of happiness and good to the greatest number of persons.

But the infinit variety of interest, of thought, and of prejudice in this State necessarily leads to much conflict of opinion and wish as to public policies and measures. Coming from among the masses, you bring this variety of opinions and policies into legislative halls, thereby making

STRICTLY SATISFACTORY LEGISLATION

only a difficult and remote possibility.

In you as a Senate, in conjunction with the House of Representatives constituting the legislative department of the State Government, resides the mainspring of the people's action. From you comes the power which keeps the machinery of Government in motion. You are expected to raise by just taxation sufficient money to support the State Government, its branches and institutions; and you are expected to appropriate it to those purposes with prudent and sparing hand. Our public institutions have grown with our population and wealth to immensely vast proportions, so that while they stand as magnificent testimonials to the generous character of our people, and splendid proofs of their

CHARITY AND SYMPATHY

for the unfortunate, their watchfulness of public safety from crime, and their high appreciation of popular education, they also call for much the larger portion of the public moneys. You will no doubt differ in opinion as to the propriety and management of some of these. That reforms in the manner of conducting them may be wisely made, in the interest of strict economy, I have no doubt, but we are expected to support them in an ample and careful manner, which shall neither amount to extravagance or mean parsimony.

To raise the public moneys by just taxation, so that the burden shall fall lightly and equally upon all citizens, classes, trades, and business, and equitably as the rain falls from the clouds, should be the intention and effect of all State Revenue laws. In your honest endeavor to accomplish that end, you will meet an almost insurmountable obstruction,—a volume of so-styled Revenue laws upon our statute books, which are the unnatural and abnormal, ugly and deformed growth of many years of legislative temporizing and patchwork, by which the old clothes made for a small boy are still kept on the State when it has become a giant; laws contradictory in themselves with their different parts,

UNEQUAL AND UNJUST

in their operation and application, radically wrong in theory and practice, wholly inadequate to provide for justice and equality in taxation, and entirely unworthy of such a great State and people. To continue to practice under this deformed and incongruous lack of system is almost a public disgrace, while the discontent of the taxpayer gradually increases, and yet we well know that to revolutionize them, and effect a salutary and satisfactory change, with all the immense conflict of property interests in the State, is a very difficult and dangerous problem. But upon you Senators, an exacting constituency will cast the blame for the injustice of these laws, to you they look for a remedy of all their evils, and for you awaits the severest of criticism if you fail to prescribe a remedy, and the worst of condemnation if the remedy fails to cure, in every instance, the wrongs complained of.

ANOTHER PROBLEM

difficult of solution, you will meet in the fact that accumulated and combined capital, under the form of vast corporations, ever by nature strong to protect itself, continually and arrogantly demands still greater advantages, by virtue of legislative enactments which it assumes to dictate, while patient, toiling, wealth-producing labor mutely appeals to us for such legislation as shall leave capital free to increase and protect itself while the toiling poor shall have the protection of such beneficent laws as shall prevent them from becoming the unwilling, helpless slaves of an unscrupulous tyrant and master called *Money*.

In the clamors of our people you are expected to legislate for the preservation of the public morals, the peace and good order of society, and the safety of the individual, and yet, to ascertain from the divided and inharmonious sentiments and wishes of the people what legislation is necessary or desired to control, subdue, punish, and prohibit the vices, crimes, and intemperance of men without unnecessarily trampling upon the natural or constitutional rights of the citizen. The suggestion of these few perplexing problems illustrates

THE DIFFICULTY OF YOUR WORK.

In this maze of contradictory demands, inconsistencies, of opinion, temper and wish, you may hope to judge so correctly and act so discreetly as to satisfy the majority of the populace, but you will not be able to convince *all* either of the soundness of your judgment or the wisdom of your action. You may by your careful and mature deliberation avoid actual condemnation, but you cannot escape positive censure or severe criticism, for under our form of government one of the reserved constitutional rights of a citizen, one which is rarely neglected to be used, is the right to abuse the Legislature, and freely criticise it through the open, willing columns of the public press. And these attacks have become so common and so violent that, to a stranger to our customs, it would certainly seem that those persons who infallibly know how to run

A PERFECT LEGISLATURE,

and who have an omniscient knowledge of all just laws, and possess honesty above suspicion, are never elected by an intelligent constituency to the Legislature, but are always compelled to give their directions and imprint their wisdom upon public laws and policies from those distant standpoints of influence, the public press and rostrum. But these peculiarities of discontent and criticism are natural with some people, and should not prove to be any special source of embarrassment or annoyance to you, for in the beautiful self-sustaining symmetry of our theory of Republican government they are only natural guards, restraints, and monitors placed around and over those who are chosen to exercise high office for the people. An honest, fearless, conscientious, and independent discharge of duty usually answers and refutes all unjust charges.

In the performance of your labors upon the Senate floor differences of opinion and dissensions will no doubt arise among you, the harmonious and dignified adjustment of which will call for the exercise of your

HIGHEST QUALITIES

of patience and forbearance. In these labors it shall be my study to render you all assistance in my power. Under our Constitution, I am not permitted to suggest, control, or interfere with legislation in the Senate, but I am here to preside over, regulate, and systematically direct your deliberations, and thereby aid you to accomplish your work correctly and rapidly, and yet with due care and deliberation, to secure safety.

I intend to be strictly impartial as a presiding officer, and wish to assure you that the rights of the minority shall always be faithfully and jealously protected, and I hope that every Senator will understand that he has equal privileges with all others on the floor, and that through no intentional act of mine shall any Senator be unjustly preferred or his rights denied

THROUGH FEAR OR FAVOR;

for we are all here, I trust, to work pleasantly together to advance the welfare and glory of a mighty people. To aid me to succeed in this chair and its arduous duties, I ask your forbearance, sympathy, friendship, support, and coöperation.

Senators, I greet you all as friends, and sincerely hope that our session may be mutually agreeable, highly conducive to the happiness and peace of your constituents, as brief as proper circumstances may permit, and that a kind Providence may smile upon you.

Senator Merritt, on behalf of the Democratic Senators, gracefully offered the following

WELL-DESERVED RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the Senate of the Thirty-second General Assembly, many of the members of which were members of the Thirty-first and some of the Thirtieth General Assemblies, extend to the Hon. Andrew Shuman, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, its sincere thanks for the ability, the uniform kindness, and noticeable impartiality which he has exhibited as presiding officer of the different Senates during the four years just closed of his administration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Senate are especially due to Gov. Shuman for the generous and manly bearing he has always exhibited towards the members of the different political parties of the Senates over which he has presided.

Senator Cannon, in a few well-chosen words, paid a handsome tribute to Gov. Shuman.

Senator Hunt indorsed the resolutions presented, and ably reiterated all that had been previously said.

The resolutions were adopted and ordered spread upon the journal.

GOV. SHUMAN AROSE AND SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT: It is impossible for me to give an adequate expression of my feelings. I thank you for your kindness, generosity, and magnanimity through the four years I have presided over this body. I appreciate it all, and lay dearly to my heart all these expressions of kindness. Thanking you, one and all, I vacate the platform for my successor.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE INAUGURATION.

A COLD DAY FOR IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—While inauguration day this time was scarcely as cold as it was four years ago, it was admittedly cold enough, and the outdoor portion of the program rather suffered in the amount of public interest and attention bestowed upon it in consequence of the ear-biting, nose-pinching atmosphere, which prevailed from the time the first soldier-boy turned out in the morning up to the hour when he turned in at night and was railroaded home. The proceedings indoors, while as formally ceremonious as ever, drew the larger crowd, and such of the spectators as were afterwards permitted to gaze out of the State-House windows and witness the review on the Capitol grounds below clearly and unanimously had the best of it over the sightseers and the sight-makers in front of the State-House, who

SHIVERED AND CHATTERED

in the bleak afternoon while they nobly went through the part laid out for them.

The State-House resembled a Government barracks, all the visiting militia being quartered there. The halls resounded during the forenoon with martial music and the tramp of armed men as different companies reached the city and reported. Arms were stacked on the basement floor, where tables were also placed, at which the boys were

SERVED WITH THEIR RATIONS,

and waited upon by the ladies of the city. The only incident of the morning was the formal presentation to Company A, First Regiment, of the

BRIGADE PRIZE BADGE

won by the company in the competitive target practice last summer. The company was drawn up in line in the south corridor, when Adjutant-General Hilliard presented the badge to Capt. Buchanan, with a brief address. The Lowell Cartridge Company, of Lowell, Mass., donated three handsome badges for these prizes, one for each brigade, and Gen. Hilliard in his remarks described the badge as emblematical of the Union of the States and the service in which the militia are engaged. It represents a shield, which constitutes a portion of the National coat of arms, suspended from a cross-bar of gold, at each end of which is to be seen a miniature centre-fire cartridge. In the upper section of the shield upon an azure field of blue are to be seen thirty-eight golden stars representing the number of States in the Union. After further describing the badge, the General said that Company A will take charge of and keep this trophy, and he hoped that their excellence as soldiers and marksmen would be the cause of exciting

A SPIRIT OF EMULATION

among the different commands of this State until it shall become the pride and boast of Illinois that she can furnish soldiers second to none in all that goes to make up the necessary qualifications of a volunteer army.

Capt. Buchanan, on behalf of the company, received the badge with a few appropriate remarks, in which he returned the thanks of the company to the donors, and to Gen. Hilliard for his complimentary allusions.

But, as usual, the military end of the show

WAS BEHIND TIME,

and threw the whole machinery out of gear. The cause of the delay was the belated appearance of a couple of country companies, without whom the exhibition could not possibly have gone on. Along towards 1 o'clock in the afternoon the militia began forming in line on the Capitol grounds, and the hearts of the boys beat with pride, though their ears were then freezing and their toes like lumps of ice, as the fair portion of Springfield's population gazed on them and admired their manly bearing. The First Regiment braves, under the gallant Swain, were the observed of all observers. Decatur furnished two companies, and Springfield, Quincy, Jacksonville, Virden, Petersburg, Taylorville, and Fairfield one apiece. Gen. J. N. Reece, of the second brigade, commanded the entire outfit. The citizen-soldiery marched from the Capitol grounds to the Executive Mansion, whence they escorted Gov. Cullom and his staff, together with the newly-elected State officers, in carriages through the principal streets in the city.

THE GRIM HILLIARD

looked the warrior bold, while the distinguished Col. Thompson, of Chicago, with those unrivaled side-whiskers which are the boast of their owner and the envy of everybody, carried dismay to the fluttering and palpitating hearts of the fair. The hall of the House, where the indoor ceremonies were to be observed, was crowded from the Speaker's desk to the top row of seats in the gallery by the members, their wives, and the citizens of Springfield generally, with here and there a sprinkling of visitors from other parts of the State. After the House had

FORMALLY REASSEMBLED

in the afternoon, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the members and officers of the Senate were duly announced and received in the crowded chamber of the Legislature. Near the members of the Supreme Court sat the Rev. Bishop Whipple, the Rev. Edward Larrabee, formerly of Chicago, and Attorney-General Edsall. The crowd waited with some evidences of impatience for the inauguration proceedings, It was about a quarter to 3 when the carriages containing the State officers-elect and the numerous staff officers drove past the lines of soldiers and into the Capitol grounds.

THE NOTABLES OF THE DAY

filed into the hall by the main door in a style which might be said to be solemnly appropriate to the occasion, and ranged themselves about the Speaker's desk. The officer announcing that the first thing in order would be the administration of the oath of office to the State officers, presented Chief-Justice Dickey, of the Supreme Court, who successively administered the oath to Gov. Cullom, Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, Secretary-of-State Dement, Auditor-of-State Swigert, State-Treasurer Rutz, and Attorney-General McCartney.

The Speaker then announced Gov. Cullom, who was received with hearty applause, and proceeded to deliver the following inaugural. The allusions to the rail-splitter, the tailor, the tanner, and lastly, the tow-path, created particular enthusiasm, though the entire address was listened to with close attention and undisguised interest.

Following are some of the points in

THE INAUGURAL MESSAGE:

Four years ago the people of our State, as were those of our common country, were passing through a period of depression in business. Times were hard, thousands of laboring men were out of employment, and many of them, for a time, in actual distress. That period has passed away, and good times have come—I trust to stay. Legitimate business is prosperous, and all kinds of labor are in demand at remunerative prices.

The last Legislature passed an act providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor Statistics. A Board of Commissioners was appointed, and it will place before the Legislature the result of its labors in a report. The report will contain much valuable information which will aid in the determination of any questions touching the interests of labor, especially in relation to needed legislation connected with the mining interests of the State. Such laws should be enacted as will insure the greatest possible protection and safety of those engaged in our mines. The mining interests is increasing in importance; in the amount of capital employed, and the number of those affected by it every year.

Thousands of our citizens are engaged in its development. The work of a miner is attended with more than ordinary danger, and I recommend that the law in relation to mining be so amended as to secure the greatest safety to those engaged in the development of this interest, so important to the business and comfort of the whole people.

The expressed purpose of the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics was to collect and furnish to the General Assembly statistical details relating to all departments of labor, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes. This is a broad field for investigation, affecting all industries and business, and the very structure of society itself, reaching to the comfort, happiness, and intelligence of every citizen, and to the general prosperity, wealth, and civilization of the people of the State.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

I believe that no part of the public revenue annually contributed by the people of Illinois has been more profitably or beneficially expended than that which has been appropriated to the support of the public schools. Its benefits are not merely manifest in the present, but it is an investment for the future, which is destined to bring its returns in accumulating profits to future generations.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

We have recently passed through another Presidential contest. Happily for the country, the result has been decisive; and the people accept it without question. Four years ago doubt existed in the minds of many as to the result, on account of the unprecedented closeness of the Electoral vote. That contest and the excitement following the election put to a new test the strength of our republican government, the end of which gave increased confidence in the stability of our institutions.

It is hoped that the Constitution of the United States will be so amended before another Presidential election as to leave no room for doubt as to the mode of counting the Electoral votes, or by whom they shall be counted.

The foundation of our political structure is the ballot. It is the expression of the divine right of the people to rule. It raises up men and parties, and casts them down. It is the fiat of power; but to be valuable, and accomplish its true purpose and end, this voice of the people must be fairly expressed. Founded on intelligence, it should be without coercion, bribery, or intimidation; and thus cast, it should be honestly counted in determining results. These sentiments may appear familiar and trite, but they cannot be too often repeated, and especially should those who, as servants of the people, have to perform legislative or executive functions constantly remember that the chief end and aim of their service should be to preserve and transmit our free institutions, which can only be done when the will of an intelligent people is assured of a free and pure expression by the ballot.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the Supreme Court and Senate retired from the room, followed a moment later by the Governor and his staff. The ceremonies of the day wound up with

A REVIEW OF THE MILITIA

by the Governor and his numerous staff from the Capitol steps. It occupied a comparatively brief space of time. The reviewed and the reviewers were chilled through and through, and the music which was supposed to be coming from the bands reached the average ear in such cracked-strained and discordant condition as to suggest the probability that it had frozen on the way. Nobody, not even the soldier braves, appeared to regret the fact that the review was soon over, and the rush for more comfortable quarters than the snow-covered ground in front of the Capitol was as precipitate as the attendant circumstances would allow.

RECEPTION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The exercises of the day were concluded with a reception given at the Executive Mansion this evening by Gov. and Mrs. Cullom, which was largely attended by the visiting militia, members of the Legislature, Federal and State officials, prominent citizens from various portions of the State, and a good representation of Springfield society-people. The guests were received by Gov. and Mrs. Cullom, assisted by the Misses Cullom, the Misses Cooley, of Dubuque, and Miss Fisher, and kept arriving for at least an hour and a half. The spacious parlors of the mansion were crowded during the early hours of the evening with promenaders, presenting an attrative melange of gilded uniforms, elegant toilets, and dress suits. Later in the evening the throng decreased, and the young people availed themselves of the excellent opportunity presented for dancing, which was kept up until midnight.

The reception was the most largely attended and most successful one given at the mansion for several years.

HON. JOHN KELLY.

His Lecture for the Benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

An Interesting Sketch of the Order of Sisters of Charity.

A Pleasant Interview with the "Boss" on National Politics.

FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.

JOHN KELLY'S LECTURE LAST EVENING.

A very fair-sized audience attended the Central Music-Hall yesterday evening to hear the Hon. John Kelly, of New York, leader of the famous Tammany organization of that city, deliver a lecture upon that noble body of women known as "Sisters of Charity."

Mr. Kelly was accompanied upon the platform by Judge Moran, who presided, the Rev. Father Cashman, John Mattocks, Emery A. Storrs, Redmond Prindiville, John Forsyth, Dr. Guerin, D. C. Leach, William J. English, Mr. Cavanaugh, and William J. Hynes. Upon making his appearance the lecturer was greeted with hearty applause.

Before introducing the lecturer Judge Moran addressed the audience, stating that an expression of the audience with reference to the late George B. Carpenter had been prepared and handed to him, which he would call upon Mr. Hynes to read. Mr. Hynes then read the following amid the respectful silence of all present:

Only yesterday loving hands laid in its last abiding-place the body of the young founder of this hall. To-night its doors are reopened for the first time; and for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The coincidence is as gracious as any the solemnity of death affords. For in his life he was a true friend of the little ones gathered in that sheltering fold, and, more than once, rendered them substantial service, now gratefully, and for the first time publicly, acknowledged. It is fitting, therefore, that to-night while this beauteous house still breathes the pathos of his expired youth, while the tender strains of his funeral music still linger around the lofty walls of the edifice he reared and sigh in its recesses; while the great organ, among whose majestic pipes his name will never cease to be murmured, pours forth its grief under the touch of a master whom he held as a brother; to-night it is fitting that the orphans of St. Joseph should send their prayer after their benefactor.

May the God of youth, and enthusiasm, and energy give him perfect rest. May the God of the fatherless receive the friend of the fatherless. May the God of the orphans bless the children of the orphans' helper. May the God of the heartbroken give the father's strength to the mother's love, that she may be father and mother to his children. May his children, happy under his roof, grow up to be the comfort of their mother's sorrow, and live to protect her even to the dim close of her last day. May the orphans' God grant eternal rest to the kind, the gentle, the Christian soul of George B. Carpenter.

Judge Moran then introduced the lecturer to the audience in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The great honor has been done me to select me to present to you the lecturer of the evening. I do not intend to make a lengthy introduction. I know that all that is necessary for me to do is that formality required by the occasion; I will confine myself simply to that, and introduce to you the Hon. John Kelly, of New York.

When the lecturer advanced to the front of the platform the audience had a better opportunity than they had yet had of observing closely the lineaments and form of one of the leading figures of American politics and a very prominent actor in the late exciting Presidential campaign. In action the strong likeness between the "Boss" and Nast's exaggerated reproductions of his strong personal peculiarities was even more marked than in repose, and now and then some movement on the part of the lecturer would vividly call to mind some forgotten cartoon of the caricaturist.

Of the gentleman's ability as a lecturer it were perhaps not kindly to speak too fully or too frankly. The lecturer read from a manuscript from beginning to end, with a clear and loud enunciation, but at no time during the evening was any hint given of the eloquence which sways the ranks of New York's great Democratic organization.

IN OPENING THE LECTURE

Mr. Kelly explained that he was not in the habit of reading, but as there were many figures and incidents in the lecture he would beg the indulgence of the audience if he confined himself to the manuscript before him. The subject of his lecture would be the Sisters of Charity, and he would tell of their origin and of their noble works, of which a thousand lectures might easily be written without exhausting the resources of the subject. The lecturer then gave an interesting account of the life of St. Vincent de Paul, the founder of the Order of Sisters of Charity, and a man who did such a work of holiness and charity in the seventeenth century as the good St. Augustine had done in the fourth. From St. Vincent de Paul's birth of humble peasant parents in 1576, the lecturer traced the leading incidents of his life, told of his captivity in Algiers, of his work in the Town of Sannes, where he founded the system of missions, and of the great work of his life, when in 1633 he organized the famous Order which the lecturer had chosen as his subject. In this work he was ably assisted by Madam Le Grand, widow of the late secretary of the mother of Marie de Medici, who became the directress under him of the various departments of the Confraternity of Charity, as the body was first called. These voluntary organizations spread from the country to the city, and their early defects were soon corrected by the vigilance and judgment of St. Vincent.

In 1809 the venerated Mother Seaton founded the Order in the United States in the Valley of St. Joseph, near the town of Emmetsburg, in Maryland, and after they became fully established, through the clever diplomacy of Bishop Chance, of Baltimore, the American Order became affiliated to the Order in France, which at first had decided objections to this being accomplished. The lecturer here gave a number of interesting statistics showing the growth of the Order in Europe and America, and stated that at the present time over 26,000 Sisters of Charity are scattered about the globe,—a splendid result of the grain of mustard seed sown by St. Vincent in 1633.

The lecturer feelingly described the sublime courage which the Sisters of Charity had displayed in many trying emergencies. The horrors of war deterred them not, and when epidemics were spreading terror and death through the land their forms were seen carrying comfort to the sick and blessings to the dying. Philadelphia paid a glowing tribute to them for their noble work when that city was cholera-stricken in 1832-'33, and in the latter year the City of Baltimore raised a monument in the Catholic Cemetery to two of the Sisters who had fallen martyrs to their labors among the sick during that year of pestilence. The lecturer concluded with a number of anecdotes illustrative of the noble qualities of the Sisters, and of extracts from written panegyrics in their honor by the prominent men of literature and art.

The lecture was given for the benefit of St. Joseph's Asylum in this city, and, as Mr. Kelly receives neither fee for his lecture nor any recompense for the traveling and other expenses incident to his journey, the sum realized last night must have been quite gratifying to the well-wishers of that institution. Mr. Kelly will be at the Palmer House up to noon to-day, where he will receive those who desire to call upon him.

POLITICAL CAUSERIE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-TAMMANY BOSS.

When John Kelly reached Chicago yesterday morning on his mission of charity, he was at once driven in a carriage to the Palmer House. A couple of hours later the card of a TRIBUNE representative was carried up to the late Tammany Chieftian, who sent word back to "have the gentleman shown up." The knock of the scribe on the door of Parlor W was answered by a hearty "Come in," and when the door was opened Mr. Kelly was seen standing in the middle of the luxuriant apartment shaking hands with City-Collector W. J. Onahan. The latter was taking his departure and saying to the great politician, "I should be happy to call for you with a carriage and show you about the city." Mr. Kelly smilingly acknowledged the kindness, and a moment later Mr. Onahan was bowed out. Mr. Kelly then turned and extended his hand to the newspaper man.

Mr. Kelly's rather short but very powerful figure had a pleasing rotundity of form, and his face wore a smile of benignity. As was the case with "Boss" Tweed, "Boss" Kelly has a face that would at once be recognized by any one who had ever seen it represented on paper, whether in cartoon or portrait, though he had never seen the original; for a certain peculiar expression is always to be found there. It is a face that unmistakably betrays the nationality of the man, and it is said that Mr. Kelly cultivates this peculiarity of countenance. His manner was very easy, quiet, and cordial; his laugh was frequent and hearty, and his voice was low and pleasant.

"Were you ever in Chicago before?" queried the scribe after the usual congratulations.

"I was here in '76," answered the gentleman, "on my way to the St. Louis Convention, and made a short visit here in '74, but was never in the city long enough to learn much about Chicago from my own observation."

"I suppose, Mr. Kelly, that the readers of THE TRIBUNE will expect to see some opinions of yours on politics if an interview is published,—is it against your custom to give expression to your views before newspaper men?"

"Not at all," was the smiling response; "I have never hesitated to tell what I honestly believe to be true. But it is already pretty well known what my views are."

"Well, would you mind telling again why the people chose to keep Gen. Hancock on Governor's Island?"

"The simplest way to answer that question is to say that it was because the people did not want a change,—they were satisfied to let well enough alone."

"But was there no more particular reason why the Democracy suffered its defeat?"

TILDEN THE CAUSE.

"It might have been avoided if Mr. Tilden had not acted selfishly in the matter, and had only the success of his party at heart. He and his friends were so deeply grieved at their defeat in the Cincinnati Convention that they allowed New York State to be won by the Republicans. New York is Democratic by 30,000 majority, and if Tilden and his friends had properly directed the votes which they controlled in '76, and might have controlled during the late campaign, the result would have been different."

At this juncture a card was brought in to Mr. Kelly, and in response to his invitation, Mr. Emery A. Storrs and one or two other gentlemen were shown into the room a moment or two later. Mr. Kelly shook hands with them all, and the conversation became general.

Mr. Storrs had evidently heard the close of Mr. Kelly's last observation about New York, for he somewhat abruptly said: "I think it was the personal assistance of Grant that saved us New York."

"I was just saying that it was Mr. Tilden's fault," said Mr. Kelly.

"Of course," continued the prospective Attorney-General, "it was in part Tilden's inactivity and in part the work of Gen. Grant."

Mr. Kelly—"And the Indiana election had an unfavorable effect on the general election for our side. I, as the others did, thought Indiana would go Democratic."

Mr. Storrs—"Well, I'll tell you; the manufacturing interests and people generally were too well satisfied with the condition of the country. Men talked one way and walked the other; they electioneered for their party but voted for their bank account."

In some way the Morey-letter topic was introduced, and the scribe asked Mr. Kelly what he thought of the letter anyway.

"They are still trying to find out who wrote it," replied Mr. Kelly, laughingly.

"But what is your own opinion regarding it—was it a forgery?"

"I think it was."

Mr. Storrs—"Always did, didn't you?"

Mr. Kelly—"Yes; you know it would not seem likely that a prominent Republican like Mr. Garfield would write a letter like that, and particularly to an unimportant personage."

Reporter—"Who wrote the letter?"

Mr. Storrs—"I thought Philp wrote it."

Mr. Kelly—"I don't think Philp wrote the letter, although it was a splendid advertisement for a small paper; and the general impression in New York now is that he did not write it,—in fact, Philp denied it to me in private. He came to my office one day when he was looking for bondsmen and I said to him, 'Now tell me the truth about it, Philp, did you write that letter or not?' and he answered: 'As God is my judge, Mr. Kelly, I did not,—I don't know who wrote it.'"

Mr. Storrs—"It was bad management on the part of the Republicans that allowed the letter to get the impetus it did. The idea of their allowing

TWO DAYS TO INTERVENE

between the publication of the letter and the denial, and then to say to the public, 'We are authorized to state that the letter is a forgery.'"

The question as to whom Gen. Garfield would select for his Cabinet was introduced, some one remarking that they had seen Mr. Storrs' name on a published slate, and the reporter asked Mr. Storrs what his prospects were.

Mr. Storrs—"I know no more about it than you do yourself."

Reporter—"One more question, Mr. Kelly. Will you tell in your own words what the political situation is in New York City as regards the Democratic party and yourself?

"Tell your readers that the Democratic party in New York is in excellent condition and ready for another fight."

"And the prospects for 1884?"

"That is too far ahead to speak about."

"Is it true, Mr. Kelly, that the Irving Hall people have got you down?"

Mr. Kelly smiled. "I will tell you what they are in the habit of doing," he said.

"Whom do you refer to?"

"Mr. Tilden and his friends. They are in the habit of telegraphing out through the country certain things as having happened that never took place. So far as getting Tammany Hall down, they might as well try to stop the tides. Tammany has existed since the organization of the Democratic party in New York in 1798. The fact is that the Democracy is so strong there that two factions have existed for a number of years—Tammany and anti-Tammany—or, as they prefer to call themselves, the Irving Hall party, which is controlled by Mr. Tilden and his friends."

"They succeeded in ousting you from the Controllership?"

"Yes,—by a combination with the Republicans and the purchase of four Aldermen elected by the Tammany Hall organization."

"Purchased four Aldermen?"

"Yes: they raised the sum of $185,000 for that purpose, of which they say James Gordon Bennett contributed $75,000."

"Can that be proven?"

"I don't know whether it could be established in a court of justice, but it is pretty well understood in New York."

A STRANGE STORY.

Marrying Against the Wishes of Their Parents, a Young Couple Finally Emerge from Poverty to the Enjoyment of a Fortune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—German society here is considerably worked up by the denouement in the life of a young couple, who, although highly connected, were unfortunate in that they were married against the wishes of their parents on both side. George Roos is a wealthy brewer, and, through his father, he received a large fortune, and is generally looked upon as Buffalo's richest German. He is a brother-in-law of the elder Steinway, of piano fame, they having married sisters. Rood had a daughter named Regina, who was exceedingly good-looking and possessed of unusual musical talent. At an early age she was sent to New York and placed in charge of Steinway to be educated. She developed rapidly, and about seven years ago she went to Germany to finish her studies. In Berlin she moved in high society, her relatives being people of affluence and mark. At a ball one evening she met Louis C. F. Ehrnsperberger, First-Lieutenant in the German army. Louis' mother, a widow, was the owner of a large estate and was a lady of great fortune. He lived in high style,—conducted a house of his own with servants, etc. It was a case of mutual admiration on the part of the couple, and early they became engaged. From the time of the announcement of this fact their trouble began. Louis' mother objected to the match for unknown reasons, while Regina's friends opposed it on account of her lover's reputation, which was exceedingly bad.

The twain continued their vows notwithstanding outside feeling, and in time Regina returned home. When her father was informed of her intention he became greatly enraged, and politely told her that if she returned to Germany to marry her Lieutenant, as she proposed to do, she would no longer be considered a member of his family. Notwithstanding all this, she went back to Europe and the lovers were united. Ehrnsperberger was calmly informed by his mother at the end of the ceremony that he need never expect any of her money. Although rather upset by this last move of the old lady, the couple decided to come to this country and try their powers of persuasion upon Father Roos. On their arrival in this city they held an interview with Regina's parent. The old man was inflexible. He would, he said, give them money enough to start in business, and that would end it. This was accepted, and the newly-made wife opened a millinery store on a prominent thoroughfare. It was not a paying enterprise, and the sheriff soon closed the store. Another attempt was made to soften Mr. Roos, but it was of no avail, he replying that he had rendered them all the assistance he proposed to.

Ehrnsperberger then secured a position as driver on one of the city street-car lines. He was subsequently promoted to a conductorship, but the couple, so used to lives of luxury, found it extremely hard to exist on such small wages, or even pay their expenses. Three children had been born, and in a small house on the outskirts of the city for three years they had an extremely hard fight to keep the wolf from the door. Old Roos remained obdurate to all appeals for aid, and intercession on the part of the friends of the couple were of no avail.

Early Saturday morning last a telegraph-boy came to where Louis' car started from with a telegram for him. Imagine his surprise when, opening it, he discovered news of the death of his mother. Previous to dying the old lady had relented of her treatment of her son, and had restored him to position as her heir. Louis' joy was unbounded. From a car conductor he had suddenly become possessor of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is needless to say that he laid off that day. Returning to his wife, he soon made known to her the gladsome news, and scarcely ever had things been so buoyant and bright in that household as on that occasion. Louis immediately held a consultation with a prominent lawyer, and, with money readily advanced by friends, he will at once return to the Fatherland to claim his property. According to his statement, his mother was worth at the time of her death nearly a million of dollars.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Bill Drafted by the Special Committee of the Council—Streets Once Improved to Be Kept in Order by General Taxation.

The Select Committee of the Council to whom was referred the matter of preparing a bill for an act to be presented to the General Assembly for its passage, covering the improvement of streets, met last evening in the Council Chamber, previous to the meeting of the Council, and agreed to report the following:

SECTION 1. That when any city shall by ordinance provide for the improvement of any street by the filling, curbing, and paving, or either of them, of such street, in a permanent manner, by special assessment or special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise, it may by the same ordinance provide that when the same shall be improved in the manner and by the means prescribed in the ordinance to the satisfaction of the proper officer or department of the city, it shall not thereafter be filled, curbed, and paved, or either of them, as the case may be, by means of special assessment or special taxation.

SEC. 2. That any city may by ordinance provide for the improvement of any street by the filling, curbing, and paving, or either of them, of such street in a permanent manner, to be prescribed in the ordinance, by and at the expense of the owners of property abutting on or contiguous to the street, or by any individuals under the superintendence and direction of the proper officer or department of the city, and may also provide by the same ordinance that after such street shall have been so improved to the satisfaction of the proper officer or department of said city, it shall not thereafter be filled, curbed, and paved, or either of them, as the case may be, by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property.

SEC. 3. No improvement shall be ordered by virtue of this act, unless the same shall be of a substantial and permanent character, and when any street shall be filled, curbed, and paved, or either of them, in accordance with an ordinance passed as aforesaid, such street shall not thereafter be filled, curbed, and paved, or either of them, as the case may be, by special assessment, or by special taxation of contiguous property but only by general taxation.

This matter comes up before the Council at its next meeting.

BERNARD M'CANE.

His Liberal Bequests, Leaving at His Death Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars to Deserving Charities.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—Bernard McCane, who died in Manayunk, a ward of Philadelphia, gave away to charities during the past ten years about $200,000, and, while confined in his last illness, gave $20,000 more to charitable institutions. It now appears from his will that over $300,000 more goes to charity, in forty bequests, varying in amount from $3,000 to $100,000,—the latter sum for a new Catholic church in Manayunk, on the site of the present Church of St. John the Baptist, in which he had long worshiped. Twenty thousand goes at once for the parish poor, $10,000 for the parochial school in his ward of the city, and ultimately as much more will fall in for the support of the poor. He had spent much time in careful investigation of the condition of Catholic charities all over the State, so that his money will go where it will do the most good. Mr. McCane was 80 years old, and a native of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, who landed in New York fifty-four years ago with $200 in his pocket. He reached Kentucky about four months afterwards with hardly a cent left, and went to work on a farm. He began raising cattle, and was widely known as one of the prominent business men of the Mississippi Valley and a leading Catholic. While a resident of Louisville a difference of opinion between himself and Archbishop Wood as to the execution of Father Mulholland's will resulted in his expulsion from the church, to which he left $100,000, but after worshiping ten or fifteen years in a German church, he returned to his old parish, and his funeral took place from there.

A FALLEN WOMAN.

The Sad End of a Once Brilliant Belle of Society in Michigan.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 9.—There died at the County Poor-House, near this city, last week, a woman whose history possesses a melancholy interest. Her name was Mrs. Rachael Kentz. She was a daughter of John R. Palmer, of Clarence, who was in earlier times a prominent citizen and a member of the State Legislature. She was a very bright, pretty girl, and moved in the best of society. She married a man named R. S. Kellogg, who, after living with her for some time, went to California during the gold excitement, in the hope of bettering his fortune. During his absence she strayed from the paths of virtue, and, when he returned, he found her enceinte. He caused the arrest of three or four men, and, the case being brought into the Circuit Court, attracted a great deal of attention, as all of the parties were well known and respectable. It was finally dropped, and Kellogg obtained a divorce and married again. Rachael then went from bad to worse,—married a worthless fellow by the name of Kentz, and finally brought up in the County Poor-House. Remorse so preyed upon her mind that she became insane, and for years has been kept confined in a cell, until death has kindly released her from a life of torture here. She had many rich relatives, but they have long since disowned her, and she died a pauper, who had once occupied the position of a reigning belle of beauty in society.

INCORPORATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Secretary of State to-day granted license to organize to the Metropolitan Grain and Stock Exchange, Chicago; capital, $100,000; corporators, Hiram B. Peabody, Richard E. Kendall, William Emmett.

Also to the Ellithorpe Safety Air-Cushion Company, Chicago; capital, $200,000; corporators, Henry K. Buel, Albert C. Ellithorpe, Henry Beidler.

Also to the Combined Plow and Seed-Planter Company, Chicago; capital, $50,000; corporators, Jacob Sapp, William H. Mantz, Charles H. Patton, of Mt. Vernon.

A Rascally Procedure.

According to a correspondent of the Troy *Times*, charges are trumped up, or grossly exaggerated, against colored men of fine physique, and they are then sentenced to very long periods, in the interest of the enterprising firm to whom at Atlanta, Ga., convict labor is farmed out. One splendid-looking negro got ten years on the chain-gang for stealing a macheral.

FINANCIAL.

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EDISON'S LIGHT.

An Exhibition—The Difficulties of Introducing It in New York City.

New York Times, Jan. 7.

Bright sparks flew out of the smokestack of Edison's machine shop at Menlo Park last evening. The 5:30 train brought down from New York a score of capitalists and stockholders to view the electric light. Messrs. Morgan and Wright, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and the Messrs. Fabbri were among them. The party climbed the stairs leading to the old laboratory, and found the inventor shinning around the apartment, and wearing an old fur cap. His neck was swathed in several yards of old black silk. After a visit to the machine shop, where scores of workmen were bending over their lathes in gaslight, steam power was turned on a nest of electric generators, and they began to churn out streams of electricity.

Mr. Edison returned to the old laboratory and approached a table fringed with magnetic batteries. An instrument resembling a German wheel of fortune occupied the centre of the table. The inventor turned the dial to the right. In an instant 800 electric lights were aglow within a radius of a mile. Each light cast a pale orange tint upon the snow. The laboratory, the machine shops, and many private dwellings were also illuminated. The glossy beavers, gray mustaches, gold-rimmed spectacles, and ivory-handled umbrellas of the capitalists were brought into bold relief.

Mr. Edison suddenly turned the dial to the left. The 800 lights went out, and the orange glow faded from the fields of snow. A few sickly gaslights made the capitalists appear like shadows. The dial was again turned to the right, and the 800 lights again flooded the snowy fields with light. It was not a brilliant light. It distressed the eye no more than gas. The subdivision seemed perfect. Each light in the apartment was turned on or off by a thumbscrew, the same as gas. A strap was adjusted to an electric engine so small that it would go into a shoe-box, and the same power that made the electric light set in motion two sewing-machines, a pump, and a blower. The exquisit little engine ran as noiselessly as an escapement watch. With its aid the power required to run one light runs a sewing-machine.

Nine generators were in use. The inventor is making a huge generator, which he says will furnish electricity for 1,000 or 1,200 lights, under the work of a Powers engine. With this engine an assistant says that he gets 40 per cent more speed with the same amount of fuel. The faster the generators revolve the more electricity, and consequently the more light.

"The light is now perfected," said the inventor last evening, "and I am now awaiting the action of the Company."

The capitalists departed on the 6:30 train in the light of the 800 lights. On the way to New York one of the stockholders said: "We are entirely satisfied with the light. It is no stock-jobbing speculation. I don't believe you could buy a share of the stock for love or money. We have already taken measures to introduce the light in New York City. All that is necessary to make a plant in the city is to get an engine and transfer the generators from Menlo Park to some station down-town. The trouble is that we are already beset with hungry politicians. Under Mayor Cooper's administration they wanted to tax us 20 cents per lineal foot to lay our mains. In addition to this, they wanted 3 per cent of our gross receipts after five years, and a pledge to light the city ever afterward at 10 per cent above the cost of the light. Considering that the gas companies pay the city literally nothing for the privileges, we think these demands refreshingly cool. We don't want to be forced to go to Newark, or Brooklyn, or Philadelphia to introduce the light. We want to make our start on Manhattan Island, and, under Mayor Grace's Administration, we are in hopes of receiving a fair consideration. Give us a decent show, and you will see the light in practical use in New York within a year."

The Boy Lincoln.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lincoln's early youth was spent in Spencer County, Indiana, above Rockport, a beautiful little city crowning the abrupt cliffs which frown over the Ohio River. He was faithful and industrious, but there was in him a latent indolence which made him fond of taking his rod to fish, or, with his gun upon his shoulder, he would roam in search of game over the long, low hills bursting with red clay. There are living at present several old citizens who knew Lincoln well at that time. He was thoughtful, and his solitary expeditions probably gave him plenty of opportunity to indulge his meditative faculties. The description of his appearance then: his long, lank legs under an awkward body; his homely face upon which the prominent nose stood like a handle; his long hair dangling upon his shoulders, bring up instantly the picture of Ichabod Crane in the twilight stealing over the hills of Sleepy Hollow to pay his court to Fraulein Katrina Von Tassel.

The embryo statesman was full of spirit and fond of mad pranks. One old gentleman in Rockport lives to tell of the last time he saw Lincoln. He was visiting the Lincoln homestead, and as he was coming away they found a trespassing cow hanging about the gate. The cow had given the Lincolns much annoyance by entering their garden and commiting depredations. Young Abe was dressed in a suit of jeans, without any coat, as it was summer time, and on his head he wore a broad-brimmed white straw hat, part of which was cracked and broken. Finding the cow standing hypocritically meek at the gate, young Abe leaped astride of her back, and, digging his bare heels into her sides, the astonished animal broke away down the road in a lumbering gallop. "The last I saw of Abe Lincoln," the old gentleman relates fondly, "he was swinging his hat, shouting at the top of his voice, galloping down the road on that thunderstruck cow."

In the old country church near the Lincoln place is a pulpit which was made by Abe Lincoln and his father. There is a bookcase in the Evansville Custom-House made by the same carpenters and taken there for preservation. Near where the old house stood is a dilapidated corn-crib with rail floor, the rails for which were split by young Lincoln. Last fall a monument was raised over Nancy Lincoln's grave through the efforts of Gen. Veatch, of Rockport. It is a plain slab with a plain inscription.

The Ingenious Briton.

Spectator.

At this time many stories were current as to the seizure of smuggled goods in the Undercliff and at Niton, or of the successful outwitting of the revenue officers,—this, among others: A farming man, going one morning to milk some cows in a meadow near the sea, found a keg of spirits on the shore. This he managed to open, and poured the contents into his milk-pail, and then, filling up the keg with sea-water, he sent it as far as possible out to sea. Having concealed his spoil for future removal, he proceeded to call the coast-guard's attention to the floating keg, at the same time claiming the reward for the discovery of contraband goods. How he would have accounted for the unusual contents of his milk-pail, had it been detected, it is difficult to say; but the following anecdote may suggest his possible explanation:

In a little town not far from the New-Forest lives a dairyman, whose premises are in suggestive proximity to the river, and on one occasion, in the milk he supplied to a friend of our own, a minnow was found. This interesting meto-piscatorial discovery being made known to the cowkeeper's wife, she exclaimed: "The cow must have swallowed 'un! Poor thing!"

BUSINESS.

Telegraph Stocks Leading the Market Upward.

Conservatives Viewing the Rise in Stocks with Distrust.

Money Closes Active in New York—Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Active, and Generally Stronger—A Sharp Advance in Provisions.

Wheat Again Touched One Dollar for February—More Demand for Corn Futures.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were strong and higher. The telegraph stocks led the movement upward. Western Union advanced from 93 to 98¼, closing at 97⅞, a gain of 4⅝. American Union rose from 74¼ to 81, closing at 80, a gain of 5¾. With a very few exceptions, the market sympathized fully with the upward tendency of these stocks.

No one pretends to know anything about the cause of the recovery in the telegraph stocks. Close observers of the stock market expected it on account of the excessive short interest that had been created. Those who claim to have Vanderbilt's confidence are positive that he has not bought his stock back, and believe that nether he, nor other large holders like D. O. Mills, will ever again invest in a stock that is so liable to damaging attacks from cheap competition. Jay Gould is believed, with some reason, to have engineered the recent rise to disincumber himself of too enthusiastic a short following. According to this view, Jay Gould and the other great shorts have not covered yet, and do not mean to do so, except at much lower figures than have yet been made. According to ordinary rules of speculation, the stock would not be a good short sale, assuming that the theory just given is correct, until the public begin to buy again. In this latitude no outside buying of any consequence is to be recorded.

Coal stocks were well held, Reading making the largest gain, selling at one time as high as 60, and closing with a reaction of 1¼, at 58¾. Hudson lost ⅜, to 96⅝. Northwestern and St. Paul continued the promise of Saturday's close, making good gains on an unusual volume of transactions. Wabash preferred made ⅝, to 87, after selling at 87½, and was freely dealt in. The Directors meet to-day to decide about the dividend. Ohio preferred made 3, to 105, in one move. Other notable gains were Chattanooga 1¼, to 68¾; San Francisco 2¾, to 49¼; the preferred 4⅜, to 69⅞; Canada Southern 2, to 76; Atlantic & Pacific 1¾, to 39¾; Manhattan 1¼, to 36¼; Pacific Mail 2¾, to 53; St. Joe 1⅝, to 52⅝; Northwestern preferred 1⅜, to 142¾.

At the close money, which has been easy, was reported ruling at sharp 6 per cent.

Some of the most consistent bears, who have been crying panic ever since the November stringency began, have at last given it up. They have decided to go with the current on the theory that the only way to make money is to go with the crowd, and disregard values. A good many conservatives refuse to abandon their ground, and are still waiting for a break-down. But nothing discourages the bulls. They plant themselves on prosperity, the Refunding bill, and the equalization of interest between Europe and America, and refuse to take their profits, or sell at any concessions.

Jay Gould was recently asked by a banker of his acquaintance why he did not buy some stocks. "I do not need to buy stocks," he replied, "I am a manufacturer of stocks, and the public takes them off my hands faster than I can make them."

A dividend on Erie preferred, it is rumored, is to be declared in the next ten days.

The syndicate that issued the Northern Pacific bonds are reported to be picking up the preferred stock.

Day & Field say in their daily circular:

One of our correspondents wires: "Some shrewd operators think insiders are now selling Western Union. I feel now personally like selling 100 at the opening, and following it up from every 1 per cent." A feature of Saturday's transactions in Western Union was the fact that, while it was being advanced, 500 and 1,000 share lots were taken at ⅛ to ¼ advance over what 100 and 200 lots were offered at.

Very extraordinary reports, says the New York *Herald*, that would be more reliable were they better authenticated, are promulgated as to the earnings of the Delaware & Lackawanna Company. It is stated that the net receipts are at present equal to about 18 per cent per annum upon the stock, and that during December they considerably exceeded this amount.

C., C. & I. C. income bonds have lately been strong. An exchange says that with its ten years' back interest accumulated on these bonds, and the fact that they now take the place of the old "seconds" paid off last year (there being only fifteen $20,000 first-mortgages ahead of them), and with the large increased earnings of the line, which were last year the largest in the history of the road, their bonds do not appear to be dear, especially when it is considered that the Pennsylvania Company own over two-thirds of the issue, which cost them par. It is said that the Pennsylvania people have been large buyers the last few days.

According to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* there are not a few of the wisest heads both in and out of the Stock Exchange who say that the year 1881 will see prices so high that the present range of figures will be looked back to as dirt cheap, and men will sigh that they did not load up with Northwestern at 125 seeing it then at 175, or with Erie at 50 seeing it then at 75. But, first of all, may there not be a grand slump so as to form the basis for a still greater advance? One fact should be noted, that for all the seven months ending with Dec. 31 the run has been on the more solid classes of stocks.

The following shows the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago & Alton	155	....	....	155
Morris & Essex	122¾	....	....	122
C., C., C. & I.	97¾	....	....	97
Illinois Central	127	....	....	127
Chicago, Rock Island & P.	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136⅝
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	180	....	....	179
New York Central	152⅝	153⅜	152⅝	152⅞
Michigan Central	125	125¾	124¾	125
Lake Shore	133⅝	134⅛	133	133⅝
Erie	50⅝	51	50⅝	50¾
Do preferred	94	94⅞	94	94⅞
Erie, second mortgage	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	126⅜	129⅛	126⅜	127⅞
Do preferred	141⅝	143	140⅝	142¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St P	113	114⅛	112⅝	113⅞
Do preferred	124¼	....	....	124¼
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	45¼	46⅝	45¼	46¼
Do preferred	86⅜	87½	86⅜	87
Ohio & Mississippi	38⅝	39⅜	38	38⅝
Do preferred	102	....	....	105
Hannibal & St. Jo	51	53⅜	51	52⅝
Do preferred	108	110	*108⅝	*108¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	45
Pacific Mail	50⅝	53⅛	50⅝	53
Delaware & Hudson	97	98	96	96⅝
Delaware, Lack. & West	112⅝	113½	112⅝	112⅞
New Jersey Central	87⅞	89⅞	87⅞	88¾
Philadelphia & Reading	59⅜	60	57	58¾
Manhattan Elevated	35	36⅜	34⅝	36¼
Union Pacific	113⅛	114⅜	113	113⅝
Iron Mountain	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅝
Western Union Tel. Co.	95	98¼	93	97⅞
Atlantic & P. Tel. Co.	38	40	38	39¾
Amer. Union Tel. Co.	74¼	81	74¼	80
Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha	46¾	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛
Do preferred	97	98	96⅝	97⅝
Louisville & Nashville	92¾	94	92¾	93¾
New York, Ontario & West	31⅛	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜
Lake Erie & Western	41⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝
Northern Pacific	34	34	33⅞	34
Do preferred	66⅝	66⅝	66	66⅝
Canada Southern	74	77¾	73	76
C., C. & I. C.	21⅜	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞
St. L. & San Fran.	46⅞	49⅝	46⅞	49¼
Do preferred	65⅛	70⅛	65⅛	69⅞
Mobile & Ohio	21⅝	....	....	21⅝
Nashville & Chattanooga	66⅝	68¾	67	68¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	....	....	22¾
Denver & Rio Grande	91	92	91	91⅞

*Ex.-dividend.

Government bonds were moderately active. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 104 bid and 105 asked; the 4s were 112⅝, ex. interest, bid and 112⅞ asked; the 4½s were 112 bid and 112⅝ asked; the 5s 101⅝ and 101⅞; and the 6s 101⅛, ex. interest, and 101¾.

Foreign exchange was steady and unchanged, with small offerings of bills. Sterling posted rates closed 480½ and 483. Bankers' actual rates closed at 480 for sixty-day bills and 482¼@482½ for demand. The market for bankers' bills for delivery in February was 1¼@2c higher. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 478@478¾. For three weeks' delivery, 478@479¼. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 531⅞@530⅝. Bordeaux, 531¼@530. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 532½@530⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94 for sixty days and 94¾ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93¾@93 9-16; and for last week in January delivery, 93¾@93⅝. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅝ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-days' commercial was 39⅝@39 5-16.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,600,000. Receipts of currency from the country were very heavy, but no shipments were reported made to New York. New York exchange sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 premium. Discounts were in fair request at 5@7 per cent.

Local sales of securities were large. Chicago 4½s sold at 107@107½, Cook County 4½s at 107, Chicago 7s of 1895 at 124, and Wabash 5s at 95¼. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of $1,000 Chicago City 7s, due 1892, at 120½; $1,000 Cook County 7s, due 1892, at 120¼; $2,000 South Park 7s at 110½; $5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (Chicago & Pacific) at 110½; $40,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s (Dubuque Division) at 105¾; $55,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4s at 94½@94¼; $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 5s at 105¾; $10,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4s (Baltimore & Ohio, in Nebraska,) at 90; $3,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s at 95¼. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '90	[illegible]	....
Chicago Water 7s, '92	[illegible]	....
Chicago Water 7s, '94	[illegible]	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	[illegible]	....
Chicago City 7s, '90	[illegible]	119
Chicago City 7s, '92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, '98	123	....
Chicago City 7s, '99	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s, '85	[illegible]	....
Cook County 7s, '92	[illegible]	121
Cook County 7s, '93	[illegible]	....
Cook County 5s, '99	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 4½s, 1900	[illegible]	....
West Chicago 5s, '90	[illegible]	110
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Park 7s, '91	[illegible]	....
South Park 6s, '99	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Park 7s	110	111
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex	121	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, S. Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Dub. Div. 1920	105	106
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 5s, Min'l Pt. Div.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	111	112
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, due 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 5s, due 1919	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, B. & M. in Neb.	90	[illegible]
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s, Chi. Div.	95	[illegible]
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	[illegible]	115
West Division City R. R. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division City R. R. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division City R. R. 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Chicago City R. R. stock, ex-div.	[illegible]	210
West Division City R. R.	[illegible]	....
Chicago City R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaslight & Coke Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	....
Traders' Insurance Company	120	125
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	[illegible]	....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Governments were strong and higher.

In the railroad bond market, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre income advanced to 89, from 85; Minneapolis & St. Louis firsts to 113, from 110; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts to 111, from 109½; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts to 55, from 54; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts to 83½, from 81½; Kansas & Texas seconds to 78¾, from 77; and International & Great Northern firsts to 107¾, from 107; Pooria, Decatur & Evansville income declined to 73½, from 75; Mobile & Ohio second debenture to 51, from 52; and Burlington & Quincy 7s to 128, from 129.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened strong, and under heavy purchases the entire list advanced sharply, the upward movement continuing without any important interruption until after the Second Board, when the improvement in prices ranged from ⅛ to 7¾, telegraph shares being the most prominent therein, American Union selling up 7¾, Western Union 5¼, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph 3½. St. Louis & San Francisco preferred rose 4⅜, Canada Southern 4⅜, Pacific Mail 3¼, and Reading 3. In late dealings sales to realize profits caused a reaction of ¼@1¾, the latter in Northwest preferred.

The *Graphic* says: "The books of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway Company close to-day for the payment of the semi-annual dividend on preferred stock. After paying the two dividends on preferred stock, a surplus of about $200,000 on operations for the year 1880 will remain. The management have now decided to adopt the plan that was hinted at in the last annual report for reorganizing the funded debt, and the necessary legal preliminaries are in process of being taken. A consolidated mortgage of $8,000,000 at 6 per cent is proposed on the 306 miles of road owned by the Company, which will finally reduce the first charges $174,000 below those now paid. The value of land notes reverting to the Company after paying off the balance of the land grant is estimated as follows: Land notes to be returned by the Trust Company after paying off the remainder of the bonds, $2,000,000; estimated value of 85,000,000 acres of free land, $600,000; outlying lands, $75,000; total land assets, $2,675,000. These assets will soon return to the Company, and their income will be applicable to dividends, so that, with the fixed charges reduced $174,000, a permanent dividend is assured on $5,000,000 of preferred stock. Without this income the road has earned dividends for preferred and carried over, besides, a surplus of about $200,000. In the past two years the main line between Quincy and Kansas City, 226 miles, has been relaid with steel rails, all excepting twelve miles. A floating debt of $8,000,000 has been paid off. The equipment has been brought into first-class condition. The bonded debt has been reduced by the cancelation of $67,000 in bonds due Feb. 1, 1879. Of the $872,000 land-grant bonds issued, $550,000 have been retired by land-department receipts. After paying all interest due Jan. 1, the Hannibal Company starts the year with $360,000 in bank in this city, and with a heavy and increasing business. The above statement is official."

The Burlington & Quincy people in Boston are credited as buyers of St. Joseph preferred from 90 up to the present figures.

The shorts in Western Union have been terribly twisted by the last rise in the stock. The losses of a prominent operator, who is an intimate friend of Vanderbilt, are estimated at $500,000. A relative of the latter lost $60,000, and a Broad street broker lost the same amount. A prominent new street operator lost $150,000, and a former partner of Gould dropped $75,000 on the deal. It is stated that Jay Gould, Gen. Palmer, and Dr. Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held a private conference on telegraphic matters late Saturday afternoon. It is rumored that the way was paved for peace, if not for the pooling of earnings, amalgamation, or a consolidation of the companies. The *Commercial* says: "Three of the great operators of the street, who are supposed to have no interest or comunication in common, are credited with making the great bull turn of 20 per cent in Western Union Telegraph,—we mean Vanderbilt, Keene, and Gould." The simultaneous great rise in Western Union and American Union Telegraphs induces a suspicion that the rival operators understood each other, and that the ultimate consolidation or combination of the interests is almost sure to occur at no very distant day.

A special from London this afternoon states that the Northern Pacific loan is 2 per cent premium bid, and that allotments were made on a basis of 20 per cent.

From the *Graphic*: "A French syndicate are yet negotiating for a block of 100,000 shares of Wabash preferred stock, and Judge Parsons is in Paris conducting the operation."

It is rumored that prominent Wall street stock operators will this week enter the cotton market, which is to be manipulated for higher prices.

The gross earnings of thirty-eight railroads increase $33,000,000 for the year 1880. The earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande increased $42,000 for the first week in January.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern earnings for the fourth week in December show a gain of $1,330.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville traffic the last ten days in December increased $6,225.

Lake Erie & Western earnings for the month of December show a gain of $27,865.

Transactions, 511,000.

C., C. & I. C.	5,500	New York Central	5,000
Canada Southern	14,000	Northern Pacific	3,000
Central Pacific	6,000	Ohio & Mississippi	30,000
Lackawanna	22,000	Ontario & Western	5,000
Delaware & Hudson	6,400	Pacific Mail	27,000
Denver & R. G.	4,000	Reading	11,000
Erie	18,000	St. Paul	22,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	31,000	St. Paul & Omaha	4,000
Iron Mountain	5,000	Union Pacific	24,000
Kansas & Texas	4,000	Wabash Pacific	22,000
Lake Shore	22,000	Western Union	71,000
Lake Erie & W.	3,000	A. & P. Telegraph	3,400
Louisville & Nash	3,000	Ohio Central	3,400
Michigan Central	3,000	Peoria, D. & E.	12,000
Northwestern	23,000	St. Louis & San F.	9,300
Nashville & Chat.	2,300	Chicago, St. L. & N. O.	2,300
New Jersey Central	21,000	Quicksilver	2,300

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Money market easy at 5@6, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 498⅝; demand, 499¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	101¾	New 4s	112¾
New 5s	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	112¼		

BONDS.

Louisiana	58¼	C. P. bonds	114¼
Missouri	109¾	U. P. firsts	114¼
St. Joe	107	U. P. land-grant	115
Tennessee, old	47	U. P. Sinking Fund	123¾
Tennessee, new	40	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	[illegible]
Virginia, old	31	St. Paul & S. C. firsts	[illegible]
Virginia, new	31	C., C. & I. C. firsts	111
Virginia, consols	105	Erie seconds	101⅜
Virginia, deferred	11½		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	136⅝	Alton & T. H. pf'd	120
Panama	215	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	45⅝
Fort Wayne	134	Do preferred	87¼
Cleve. & Pittsburg	134½	Hannibal & St. Joe	52⅝
Illinois Central	129	Do preferred	108¼
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	177	Iron Mountain	54¾
Chicago & Alton	154	St. L. & San Francisco	49
Do preferred	160	Do preferred	69¼
New York Central	152⅞	Do first preferred	95
Harlem	195	C., St. L. & N. O.	42¾
Lake Shore	133¾	Kansas & Texas	45
Can. Southern	76	Union Pacific stock	113⅝
Michigan Cen.	125	Central Pacific	85¾
Erie	50¾	Northern Pacific	34
Do preferred	94⅛	Do preferred	66⅝
Northwestern	127⅞	Louisville & Nashville	93¾
Do preferred	141	Nashv. & Chattanooga	68¾
St. Paul	113⅞	L., N. A. & C.	[illegible]
Do preferred	124	Houston & Texas	[illegible]
St. Paul & Omaha	47	D. & R. G.	91⅞
Do preferred	97¼	Western Union	97⅞
Del., L. & W.	112⅞	Atlantic & Pacific	39¾
Morris & Essex	122	Pacific Mail	53
Delaware & Hudson	96⅝	Adams	122
New Jersey Central	88¾	Fargo	112½
Reading	58¾	American	62
Ohio & Mississippi	38⅝	United States Express	52
Do preferred	104	Quicksilver	13
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	Do preferred	63¾
Mobile & Ohio	21	Cariboo	3
Cleve. & Columbus	97	Central Arizona	2
C., C. & I. C.	21⅞	Homestake	30

Ohio Central	25¼	Standard	29¾
Lake Erie & Western	41⅝	Excelsior	6¼
Ontario & Western	31	Little Pittsburg	3
B., C. R. & Northern	75	Ontario	35
Alton & Tere Haute	41		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—At the Stock Exchange today business was moderately active, but there were few features calling for special comment. In railroad shares there was a little boom in Wisconsin Central common, which advanced on considerable sales from 19½ to 20¾@20⅝; the preferred advanced from 38 to 39. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined from 180⅞ to 179½. Atchison also fell off from 150 to 148; Rutland preferred from 29⅝ to 29½; Boston & Maine from 146 to 145¾; Pullman from 141 to 140@140¼; Ogdensburg preferred from 80½ to 80¾. Union Pacific advanced from 112¾ to 113⅝; Boston & Albany from 163¾ to 163⅜; Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern from 91 to 92; Little Rock from 62 to 62½; Ogdensburg from 22½ to 22¾; Summit Branch from 20¾ to 21; New York & Northeastern from 52¾ to 53; Eastern from 33 to 33¼; Old Colony from 124¼ to 125. St. Louis & San Francisco sold at 46; others as before.

In bonds, Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 54½ to 55@54¾; Union Pacific 8s, ¼; Eastern 4½s, ⅝; Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Division) advanced ¼; do scrip sold at 101. Little Rock scrip sold at 100. Burlington & Missouri Road in Nebraska advanced ¾. Houghton & Ontario 6s declined ¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s, ½; Sandusky 7s, 1; Rutland 5s sold at 76. Others as before.

In land stocks, Boston advanced from 9¼ to 10; Water Power from 12⅞ to 12¾; Boylston from 2 1-16 to 2¼. Brookline was steady at 5. New Hampshire declined from 6⅞ to 6⅝. Bell Telephone closed at 9¼.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. first 7s	123	Cin., Sand. & Cleve.	18¼
Do land grant 7s	114⅝	Eastern	33
Do second 7s	140	Flint & Pere Marquet	25
Do land 8s	118⅝	Little Rock & Ft. Smith	62⅝
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	115⅝	N. Y. & New England	53
Eastern 4½s	108	Ogdensburg & L. C. pfd	81
Kansas City & L. 4s	102⅝	Do common	22⅝
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	122¾	Old Colony	125
Little Rock & F. S. 7s	116½	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	115¾	Rutland preferred	29¾
Atchison & Topeka	148	Do common	5⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	179¾		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Consols, money, 98 7-16; account, 98 9-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104½; 4½s, 115¾; 4s, 116⅝.

Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 130¼; Pennsylvania Central, 68⅞; New York Central, 158¼; Erie, 52; do seconds, 106; Reading, 30¼.

The amount of bullion withdraw from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Rentes, 85f 17½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling, 480.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Mining stocks closed:

Alpha	3	Mexican	6¼
Alta	1¾	Mono	9-16
Bechtel	15-16	Noonday	15-16
Belcher	1¼	Northern Belle	9¼
Best & Belcher	7¾	Ophir	3⅝
Bullion	1¼	Oro	5-16
Bulwer	1¼	Overman	13-16
California	1¼	Potosi	1⅜
Chollar	1⅜	Savage	1¾
Con. Virginia	2	Sierra Nevada	7⅞
Crown Point	11-16	Silver King	15¼
Eureka Consolidated	20	Union Consolidated	9¾
Exchequer	1¼	Wales	13-16
Gould & C.	2⅛	Yellow Jacket	2⅝
Grand Prize	1¼	South Bulwer	11-32
Hale & Norcross	1¼	Goodshaw	27-32
Mammoth	1	Scorpion	1¼
Martin White	1-16		

Northern Belle declares a dividend of 50 cents.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In mining shares, Waubaga advanced ¼; Silver Islet, 1; Quincy, ¼; Osceola, ½; Huron, ¼; Brunswick Antimony, 1; Aztec declined 3-16; Atlantic, ½; Duncan, ⅜; Catalpa, 3¼; others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez, new	4⅝	Madison copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	226	Pewabic (new)	23
Catalpa	2¼	Quincy	44
Copper Falls	15⅛	Ridge	6⅝
Franklin	17¼	Silver Islet	24

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Jan. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, with the corresponding figures for a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1881.	Receipts 1880.	Shipments 1881.	Shipments 1880.
Flour, brls	16,530	14,103	10,592	10,315
Wheat, bu	40,087	55,305	61,798	14,066
Corn, bu	112,850	89,161	48,848	78,264
Oats, bu	59,403	22,048	47,087	24,130
Rye, bu	5,612	2,112	5,001	3,160
Barley, bu	43,510	8,012	30,509	11,080
Grass seed, lbs	147,400	153,280	158,348	87,232
Flaxseed, lbs	715,470	55,000	351,742	90,590
Broom-corn, lbs	4,345	100,000	40,727	51,382
Cured meats, lbs	631,300	698,900	3,808,123	2,441,635
Beef, tcs	....	....	3	1
Beef, brls	....	....	154	150
Pork, brls	....	40	2,007	494
Lard, lbs	71,300	170,000	461,461	394,150
Tallow, lbs	16,930	33,233	136,958	72,290
Butter, lbs	217,700	117,917	121,354	120,145
Dressed hogs, No.	657	509	8.5	....
Live hogs, No.	15,085	5,975	3,179	1,019
Cattle, No.	1,378	1,089	3,461	1,592
Sheep, No.	310	80	1,803	160
Hides, lbs	311,504	276,047	240,514	244,240
Highwines, brls	201	50	75	100
Wool, lbs	222,034	53,151	163,929	70,010
Potatoes, bu	3,550	3,328	....	10
Coal, tons	8,110	10,073	1,691	2,060
Hay, tons	35	90	31	41
Lumber, m.	140	310	164	877
Shingles, m.	480	480	160	210
Salt, brls	1,678	1,500	1,900	2,457

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 7 cars winter wheat, 63 cars No. 2 spring, 59 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (147 wheat); 89 cars No. 2 corn, 60 cars high-mixed, 84 cars rejected (233 corn); 29 cars white oats, 14 cars No. 2 mixed, 22 cars rejected (65 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 18 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars No. 4 do, 4 cars low grade (44 barley). Total, 499 cars or 240,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,542 bu wheat, 42,715 bu corn, 6,192 bu oats, 10,105 bu rye, 1,573 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday and generally higher, though the strength of the early morning was scarcely sustained. Liverpool reported 6d advance in lard, and more firmness in breadstuffs, red winter wheat being 3d higher. Our receipts of grain were again rather light, and the continuance of cold weather helped to stiffen prices, while there was some uneasiness in regard to winter wheat, with remarks about the too dry weather of last autumn. There was not, however, much outside business, the army of speculators who do not visit the floor seeming to be yet resting from the pleasurable fatigues of the holiday season. Mess pork closed 37½c higher, at $13.17½ seller February and $13.35@13.37½ for March. Lard closed 12½c higher, at $8.77½@8.80 seller February and $8.87½@8.90 for March. Short ribs closed at $6.92½@6.95 seller March. Spring wheat closed ½c higher, at 99¾@99⅞c seller February and $1.00⅝@1.00¾ for March. Red winter wheat closed at 98½c for February. Corn closed ½c higher, at 38c for February and 42½c bid for May. Oats closed ½c higher, at 35½c for May and 31½c for February. Rye closed ½c higher, at 88c for the month and 88½c for February. Barley closed lower, at $1.12@1.13 for February and 76c for No. 3. Hogs were active and stronger, at $4.20@4.85 for light and at $4.60@5.20 for heavy. Cattle were active and 5@10c higher, with sales at $2.25@5.55.

The dry-goods market presented no new features. There was a light movement on city and country account at about steady prices. Groceries met with a better demand than is usual at this season, and the market presented a firm and healthy tone. Coffees were reported easier. Sugars were strong. In the dried-fruit market there is continued dullness, and the general tenor of prices remains easy. Most lines have declined somewhat since the first of the month. The fish trade was inactive. Butter and cheese were quoted as before. There was only a light demand for bagging, leather, and tobacco. Coal and pig-iron were in good request at sustained prices.

The price of linseed oil has been advanced 2c, a majority of holders now refusing to sell under 54c for raw and 57c for boiled. These prices, though 3@4c above the lowest quotations for December last, are 23c per gallon below the prices current one year ago, the market then standing at 78c for raw and 83c for boiled. The 1880 crop of flaxseed was exceptionally large, being estimated at from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bu. The receipts at Chicago during the four months ending with December were 5,033,491 bu, against 1,988,727 for the corresponding period in 1879, and 1,113,041 bu for same period in 1878.

There was a good local and country trade in lumber, with a slight advance in 2-inch stuff and timber. The green-fruit trade is sluggish, scarcely business enough being done to determine values. Eggs remain quiet and firm, with a limited stock of fresh on the market. Hides were quiet and unchanged. There are no changes to note in poultry and game. The stock of poultry on hand is fair, though there are few late arrivals. The hay market is weak, though no active change has yet been made in quotations. Seeds were firm, excepting flaxseed, which weakened under larger receipts. Poultry was in moderate request.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the November advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are nominal at 75¼c on provisions to Liverpool and 79¼c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 164,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 158,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 34,933 brls; wheat, 85,500 bu; corn, 28,980 bu; oats, 19,550 bu; corn-meal, 2,334 pkgs; rye, 1,808 bu; barley, 9,350 bu; malt, 9,600 bu; pork, 685 brls; beef, 4,375 brls; cut meats, 5,510 pkgs; lard, 8,163 tcs; whisky, 288 brls.

Exports for forty-eight hours—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 175,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending Jan. 8, 1881.	Since Jan. 1, 1881.	Week ending Jan. 10, 1880.	Jan. 1, to Jan. 10, 1880.
Flour, brls	123,686	163,5-6	100,225	100,225
Wheat, bu	1,053,231	1,058,231	594,900	594,900
Corn, bu	241,729	241,729	1,320,355	1,320,355
Oats, bu	2,878	2,878	5,010	5,010
Rye, bu	....	....	5,408	5,408
Barley, bu	....	....	....	....
Pork, brls	5,280	5,280	7,480	7,480
Lard, lbs	6,812,549	6,812,549	3,064,550	3,064,550
Bacon, lbs	16,781,465	16,781,465	13,374,691	13,374,691

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	Week ending Jan. 5, 1881.	Week ending Dec. 29, 1880.	Week ending Jan. 7, 1880.
Flour, brls	78,510	97,002	84,991
Wheat, bu	568,892	298,957	631,802
Corn, bu	184,972	307,455	327,773

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Jan. 8, 1881.	Jan. 1, 1881.	Jan. 10, 1880.	Jan. 11, 1879.
Wheat, bu	5,320,000	5,511,000	7,792,000	3,439,000
Corn, bu	2,089,000	2,155,000	1,378,000	2,730,000
Oats, bu	676,000	812,000	557,000	922,000
Rye, bu	219,000	221,000	428,000	273,000
Barley, bu	300,000	298,000	556,000	968,000

The following shows the receipts of flour and grain (crop movement) at the seaboard ports from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, inclusive, for four years:

	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	5,261,811	5,624,131	4,308,380	4,307,082
Wheat, bu	51,229,109	64,064,051	51,060,115	35,366,264
Corn, bu	52,838,487	39,300,987	27,280,869	31,238,788
Oats, bu	9,244,016	7,230,113	9,325,670	9,121,323
Barley, bu	4,348,851	4,099,045	3,882,130	7,697,209
Rye, bu	1,612,507	2,226,989	2,357,538	1,564,636
Total, bu	165,273,057	166,685,631	94,126,347	84,950,159

The following were the exports from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans for the week ending Jan. 5, 1881, of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, as per New York *Produce Weekly*:

	Wheat and flour.	Corn.
Great Britain	1,541,197	453,881
France	361,357	26,100
Holland and Belgium	175,098	130,814
Germany	8,510	....
Spain and Portugal	68,514	126,593
West Indies, etc.	28,889	6,504
Total, bu	2,164,001	653,492

Last Saturday a telegram from Chicago to Liverpool was written at 10:15 p. m. and the answer received at 12 o'clock. Only one and three-quarter hours, or 105 minutes was consumed in the double journey, including all delays of transmission and answering.

A special election will be held on 'Change Thursday to choose a Director. Mr. Goodnow, recently elected, declines to serve.

A rumor was afloat yesterday to the effect that a combination had been formed between three prominent operators to bull wheat to February. So far as could be ascertained there is no truth in the rumor. Another to the effect that a well-known firm has again got hold of the pork deal may or may not be founded in truth. Only one thing about is reasonably certain; and that is that if it be a fact, that fact will not be known till the fish is all in the net.

Baltimore appears to be growing as an importive as well as an exportive point. Several of our leading merchants now import their goods by way of Baltimore instead of New York or Boston,—probably because there is less delay at that port than the others; and the fleet of vessels now attracted to Baltimore for grain doubtless offers inducements to secure freight for the trip this way. The many little expenses that have become a part of the routine at older ports are perhaps unknown there. The exports of petroleum from all ports of the United States were 340,233,773 gallons. The figures compare with those for 1879 as follows:

	1879, Gallons.	1880, Gallons.
From New York	262,902,005	264,097,119
From Boston	5,998,672	5,058,623
From Philadelphia	92,248,168	54,673,946
From Baltimore	22,996,928	15,191,979
From Richmond	2,328,379	1,302,064
From Portland	120,018	....
Total	417,648,544	340,233,773

H. K. Jackson, in Dornbusch, gives a sketch of the principal features of the British wheat market for last year, month by month. He makes only one direct reference to American markets, and entirely ignores the big speculative movement of last winter. "Are we so soon forgotten when we are gone?"

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and stronger in sympathy with other markets. The local hog market was quoted 5c higher, and Liverpool reported 6d advance on lard, while there was some suspicion of another 'rod in pickle for the shorts.' The fact that parties in the trade were bidding up for January pork within a shade of the current prices for February was commented on but not explained. Meats were more active in local futures, with apparently little doing for export, but there were some signs of more being done than was made public. The reported shipments were large.

MESS PORK—Advanced 37½@40c per brl, and closed 32½@35c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 250 brls seller January at $13.00; 42,500 brls seller February at $12.87½@13.20; 63,250 brls seller March at $13.05@13.37½; and 3,000 brls seller April at $13.15@13.40. Total, 109,000 brls. The market closed firm at about $13.10 for spot or January, $13.15 seller February, $13.32½ for March, and $13.50 asked for April. On the call pork closed at $13.35@13.37½ for March.

LARD—Advanced 12½@15c per 100 lbs, and closed at 10@12½c above the latest prices of Saturday. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs spot at $8.70; 500 tcs seller January at $8.70; 23,250 tcs seller February at $8.70@8.77½; and 17,750 tcs seller March at $8.80@8.90. Total, 42,500 tcs. The market closed at $8.72½@8.75 spot or seller the month, $8.75@8.77½ seller February, and $8.87½ for March, with April nominal at $9.00 asked. On the call March closed at $8.87½@8.90.

MEATS—Advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs on the leading cuts. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders at $4.30 seller March; 200 boxes do at $4.20@4.25 spot; 100 boxes long clears at 6⅝c; 250 boxes long and short clears at 7c seller February; 70 boxes short clears at 7¼c; 100 boxes short clear backs at 7¼c; 100 boxes Cumberlands and 100 boxes long cut hams on private terms; 1,700,000 lbs short ribs, at $6.77½@6.85 seller February, $6.90@6.97½ seller March, and $7.00 seller April. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2 o'clock, for full-cured unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short cl'rs.
Loose, part salted	$6.75	$4.05	$6.75	$6.95
Do boxed	6.95	4.25	6.95	7.15
January, loose	6.75	4.05	6.75	6.95
February, loose	6.80	4.10	6.80	6.95
March, loose	6.92½	4.30	6.92½	7.05

Short ribs, seller March, closed at $6.92½@6.95. Long clears quoted at $6.45 loose and $6.75 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7c boxed; long cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¼@8c for 16@18 average; green hams, same average, 6@6½c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders, 7½@7¾c for short ribs, 7½@7¾c for short clears, 9½@10½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.50@8.00 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was little better than inactive, and nominally unchanged, though holders were professedly firm on account of the higher range of prices for wheat. The small quantity of trading was mostly local. Sales were reported of 400 brls winters, 750 brls springs, and 25 brls buckwheat, all on private terms. Total, 1,175 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@5.00 for good to choice, and rye do at $4.62½@4.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in fair demand, and firmer. Sales were 11 cars bran at $10.50@11.00. Middlings were scarce. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.50@16.75 per ton free on board cars.

SPRING WHEAT—Was more active than the average of last week, and sold higher. The market advanced 1¼@1½c, and fell back ⅝c, closing ⅝@¾c above the latest prices of Saturday. The British markets were quoted stronger, with private advices that red winter for prompt shipment had sold at 43s 9d per quarter from first hands. Beerbohm also noted more disposition to buy, and our receipts were only moderate, with increasing shipments. New York was subsequently reported stronger. The news sent prices up early, but the market was soon turned, when it touched $1.00 for February, by the numerous stop orders held here for parties who wanted to sell at that figure. After that the tone was somewhat variable, but between not wide limits. There was a good demand for spot wheat, closing at 98¾c for No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 58,200 bu No. 2 at 98¼@99c; 14,800 bu No. 3 in good houses at 89@89¾c; 400 bu in St. Paul elevator at 87c; 1,200 bu do in Central at 88c; 2,800 bu rejected (good houses) at 75c; 5,200 bu by sample at 70@90½c. Total, 82,800 bu. Also 3,400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 101¼c, when straight No. 2 was 98¾c. Seller February opened at 99½@99⅝c, advanced to $1.00, declined to 99⅛c, improved to 99⅞c, and closed at 99⅞c. Seller March ranged at $1.00@1.01, May at $1.05@1.05¾, and January at 98¾@99¼c, the latter closing at 98¾c. On the call February closed at 99⅞@100c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in moderate request and firmer in sympathy with the tone of British advices referred to elsewhere. Spot sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 red in Central (fresh receipts) at 98c; 800 bu do in N. W. (regular) at 97½c; 800 bu No. 3 at 92c; 400 bu by sample at 93c; 400 bu do at 91½c. Total, 3,200 bu. Also, 15,000 bu seller February sold at 98@98½c.

CORN—Was in fair demand and stronger. The market advanced ½@¾c, and closed ½@⅝c above the latest prices of Saturday, the greatest strength being in the summer futures. The British markets were firmer, and the strength in wheat helped corn, though our receipts showed a material increase. There was a better speculative demand outside of the news, probably stimulated by knowledge that there has been an immense increase in the home consumption for feeding and fuel this winter, which will materially reduce the shipping surplus. This demand was chiefly for the longer futures, which accounted for the widening of the May premium. Cash corn was in fair demand, closing at 37¾c bid for No. 2, and 34¼c bid for rejected. Spot sales were reported of 53,600 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 37½@37¾c; 2,000 bu new high-mixed at 35½c; 8,600 bu rejected and new mixed at 34¼c; 34,000 bu by sample at 33@38½c on track; 40,800 bu do at 35½@38½c free on board cars; and 400 bu ears at 35c. Total, 138,800 bu. Seller May opened at 42½c, advanced to 42¾c bid, fell off to 42⅜c, reacted to 42¾c, and closed at 42⅝c. Seller June was quiet at 42⅝@42¾c. July at 42¾@43c, February at 37¾@38c, closing at 37¾c; and January was nearly nominal at 37¼@37¾c, closing at 37¾c. On the call May closed at 42⅝c bid.

OATS—Were a little more active, and averaged about ¼c higher. Receipts were fair, and there was a fair inquiry for shipment. No. 2 sold at 31¼@31½c, closing at 31½c; rejected sold at 30c; samples were fairly active and firm. Seller May opened at 35¼c, weakened to 35⅛c, advanced to 35⅝c, and closed at 35½c. January were quiet at 31¼@31½c. February sold at 31⅝@31¾c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 15,400 bu No. 2, mostly gilt-edged, at 31¼@31½c; 11,000 bu by sample at 28@34½c on track; 21,400 bu at 31@32c for mixed and 34@37c for white, all free on board. Total, 47,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firmer, with light offerings; No. 2 fresh sold at 88c. Futures were stronger, January closing at 88c, February at 88½c, and March at 88¾c. Receipts were limited. Cash sales were made of 400 bu No. 2 at 88c; 1,200 bu do, fresh, at 88c; 2,000 bu by sample at 86@90c on track. Total, 3,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull, sales being principally confined to car-loads. Receipts were larger. No. 3 closed at 76c, and 59c was bid for No. 4 cash. No. 2 was dull at $1.13, and futures were nominal at $1.13 sellers for January or February. There was a fair business doing in samples. Cash sales: 2,000 bu No. 3 at 76c; 12,000 bu by sample at 55c for No. 5, 68@74c for No. 4, and 80@95c for No. 3 on track; 1,500 bu at 68@86c free on board. Total, 15,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat closed higher, at 98¾@99c for January, 99⅞@99⅞c for February, $1.00⅝@1.00¾ for March. Sales 975,000 bu at 98¾c seller January; 99¾@99⅞c for February; $1.00½@1.00⅝ seller March; and $1.05¾ seller May; sales of red winter, 25,000 bu seller February at 98@98¼c. Corn was stronger, closing at 38c for February, 38⅛@38¼c for March, and 42⅝@42¾c for May. Sales 175,000 bu at 38c for February, 42⅝@42¾c for May, and 43c for July. Oats closed stronger, at 35⅝c for May, and 31⅝c for February. Sales 65,000 bu at 31⅝c for February, 35½@35⅝c for May. Barley was quoted lower, at $1.12@1.13 for February. Mess pork closed at $13.17½ for February and $13.35@13.37½ for March. Sales 9,500 brls at $13.15 for February, and $13.32½@13.37½ for March. Lard closed 10c firm at $8.77½@8.80 seller February, and $8.87½@8.90 for March. Sales 6,000 tcs at $8.75 for January, $8.77½@8.80 for February, $8.87½@8.90 for March. Short ribs steady, with sales of 100,000 lbs at $6.92½@6.95 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request and steady. Local manufacturers are buying from hand to mouth, and a few orders are coming in from outside points:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5½@6
Red-tipped, do	4½@5
Inferior and common	3½@4
Crooked	2½@4

BUTTER—Remains as last quoted. Stocks are not increasing, and as there is a probability of light receipts for some time to come holders of desirable stock are not disposed to shade prices. The low grades are dull and weak. We quote:

Creamery	30 @33	Packing stock	13 @15
Dairy, choice	24 @26	Roll butter	14 @19
Dairy, fair to good	20 @23	Grease	8 @10
Ladle-packed	17 @19		

BAGGING—In this market no changes were developed. Trade remains dull at the quotations given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @40

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair local request, considering the severe weather, and steady. The stock of brick is a fair one and prices are not expected to change at present. Lime is quoted higher. Following is the list:

Common brick, per 1,000	$9.00@9.25
Lime, per brl, in bulk	60@ 75
Cements	1.55@1.60
American do, Portland	3.00
Plastering-hair, per bu	13½@ 15

CHEESE—A very quiet business was in progress, the cold weather seriously interfering with shipments. Prices remained as before, ruling steady at the following range:

Full cream, September and October	12 @12½
Full cream, August	9 @10
Part skim	7 @ 9
Low grades	3 @ 5

COAL—Continued activity was reported. Prices were firmly held as given below:

Anthracite	$8.00	Blossburg	$6.50
Erie & Brier Hill	8.00	Cannel	8.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	6.50
Piedmont	7.00	Wilmington	6.00

COOPERAGE—There were moderate offerings, and prices were steady and unchanged. Sales 2 cars pork barrels at 90c; 3 cars lard tierces at $1.12½.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts were light and the market higher. Sales were 5 cars, averaging 230 lbs, at $5.55; 5 cars heavy at $5.60.

EGGS—Were quiet and firm at 30@33c for fresh, 27@28c for packed lots, and 20@21c for pickled. The sales were light.

FISH—Remain quiet, with no important fluctuations in values. Stocks of lake fish are exceedingly light, and holders are not anxious to sell at present prices. There is a fair supply of salt-water fish. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 5.50 @ 5.65
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.60
Trout, per ½-brl	4.15 @ 4.20
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	21.00 @22.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	19.00 @19.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.30
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.00
Codfish—Grand bank	4.75 @ 5.00
Codfish—Dressed	6
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers report continued dullness. Orders are few and are confined to such quantities as are needed for the pursuance of current trade. Since the first of the month the tendency of prices has been to an easier condition, dates, figs, prunes, and raisins having sustained a greater or less shrinkage. Nuts also are lower. We revise our list as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5½@ 6¼
Figs, layers, new	16 @ 19
Turkish prunes, old	4⅞@ 5⅝
Do, new	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.15 @2.20
Raisins, London layers	2.60 @2.80
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9¼
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.15 @2.25
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	23 @ 24

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8 @ 9
Apples, Eastern, new	4 @ 4½
Apples, Southern, new	3½@ 4¼
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	5½@ 6
Raspberries	27 @ 28
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10¼
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 18
Naples walnuts	12 @ 13
Brazils	6 @ 7
Pecans	7 @ 8

GREEN FRUITS—There is no movement except of a local nature. A great deal of the stock on hand is more or less frosted, which fact alone prevents large dealings. A sudden thaw would have the effect of greatly unsettling values. We quote:

Apples, per brl	$1.75@2.25
Cranberries, per brl	6.50@7.50
Lemons, per box	4.00@5.50
Valencia oranges	7.00@7.50
Louisiana oranges, per brl	6.00@7.50
Florida oranges, per 100	3.00@4.00
California pears, per box	4.00@5.00
Malaga grapes, per brl	7.00@8.00

GROCERIES—For the time of year business is satisfactorily active. It would be still better but for the severity of the weather. Prices ruled steady and firm. Coffees were a trifle easier, but the weakness is thought to be only temporary. Below are the quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@ 7¾
Louisiana	5½@ 7
Rangoon	6 @ 6¼

COFFEE.

Java	23 @27
Mocha	25 @26
Maracaibo	15 @19
Rio, fancy	16½@16¾
Rio, prime to choice	15½@16
Rio, fair to good	14½@15
Rio, common	13 @13½
Rio, roasting	11½@12

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated standard	[illegible]
Do, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]
N. O. extra white	[illegible]
N. O. white	[illegible]
N. O. medium	[illegible]
N. O. seconds	[illegible]
N. O. open kettle	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	40 @42
Prime corn or sugar	33 @35
Fair to good corn or sugar	30 @33
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses, new	50 @53

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	43 @45
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—The market is weak, without change in quotations:

No. 1 timothy, ₩ ton, on track	[illegible]
No. 2 timothy, ₩ ton	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,000; same time last week, 5,316; total last week, ...; shipped last week, 16,193. With a better supply of cars and a light supply of cattle the market yesterday was stronger. The demand was not particularly active but there was not enough stock to satisfy it, and the entire receipts were cleaned out early in the day at an advance in the grades above common ...

4.30; packing, $4.50@4.80; butchers' to fancy, $4.80@5.00. Receipts, 19,000; shipments, 1,800.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow, with a decline of ¼c@½c on common grades; very best, 5@5½c; first quality, 4¾@5c; medium, 3½@4½c; ordinary, 2¾@3½c; most sales at 4 ... receipts, 2,431; sales, 1,688. SWINE—Supply full; demand only fair; quotations, ... receipts, 11,867. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,000; quotations, 4¼@6.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—The *Price Current* reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 519; shipments, 505; market steady; native shippers, $3.85@5.25; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75; half-breeds, $2.75@3.75. HOGS—Receipts, 122; shipments, none; market firmer; choice heavy, $4.55@4.60; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.35@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $4.00@4.40; light, $4.00@4.85; packing, $4.85@5.10; butchers', $5.00@5.25; receipts, 4,940; shipments, 2,700.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—HOGS—Firm; $4.55@5.00; receipts, 11,000; shipments, 13,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 8d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 65s. Lard, 47s 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—25¾f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—Evening.—COTTON—Dull and easier; 6 11-16@6¾d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,500.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Prime mess, 73s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 66s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 34s 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 9¾d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Wheat quiet but firm; red winter 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 4d; No. 3 do, 8s 11d. Corn firmer at 5s 5d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Demand for United Kingdom and the Continent moderate. Corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat firmer. Corn firm and in fair inquiry. To arrive—Wheat and corn, better tone; red winter (at London) advanced 3d. MARK LANE—Wheat firm and in fair inquiry. Corn—Not much doing. Country markets steady. Pork, 65s. Lard firmer at 47s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 37s 6d; S. C., 36s. Tallow, 34s 9d; steady. Beef, 73s; dull.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firmly held. Corn slightly better. MARK LANE—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat improving; corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, more disposition to buy. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 44s 9d. Country markets for wheat—French ... improving. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 20,000@25,000 qrs. Weather in England, cold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Steady; January, 11.95c; February, 12.11c; March, 12.29; April, 12.45c; May, 12.62c; June, 12.06c; July, 12.76c; August, 12.82.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 25,000 brls; exports, 24,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.30@3.90; common to good extra, $4.25@4.65; good to choice, $4.70@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.00@6.00; extra Ohio, $4.30@6.15; St. Louis, $4.35@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish, closing ½@¾c higher and firm; receipts, 86,000 bu; exports, 175,000bu; rejected and ungraded spring, $1.00@1.03; No. 3 do, $1.10; No. 2 spring, $1.13; ungraded red, $1.07@1.22¼; No. 3 do, $1.18½@1.17¼; No. 2 do, $1.18@1.19¼; No. 1 do, $1.22; ungraded white, $1.15@1.17¼; No. 2 do, $1.15@1.15¼; No. 1 do, $1.16@1.17¼; No. 2 red, January, $1.18@1.18¼; February, $1.19@1.20¼; March, $1.21¾@1.21¾; May, $1.22@1.22¼. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 98,000 bu; exports, 27,000 bu; No. 3, 55½@56¼c; steamer, ...; No. 2, January, 57¾@57¾c; February, 57¾...; March, 58¾@58c; May, ... Oats—No. 1 ... better; receipts, 30,000 bu; Western mixed, 43@44c; white Western, 45@48c.

HAY—In fair demand and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet, but steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar strong; fair to good refining, 7 11-16@7 13-16c. Molasses steady, with a fair demand. Rice nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 95¼c; crude, 7@7¼c; refined, 9¾c asked.

TALLOW—Steady; 5¾@6¼c.

RESIN—Dull; $1.80@1.87½.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 47¼c.

EGGS—Steady; 30@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and market firm; mess, spot, $12.75; February quoted at $13.85@14.25; March, $13.95@14.10. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, $7.25; short, $7.65. Lard—Demand active, and higher; prime steam, $9.15@9.20.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; 12½@27c.

CHEESE—Firm; 10@13¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; do extra, $4.25@5.00; do family, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and January, at $1.16; February, $1.18½@1.18¾; March, $1.20¾@1.20¾; April, $1.21¾. Corn—Western higher and firm; Western mixed spot and January, 55¾c; February, 54¾@54¾c; March, 54¾@54¾c; steamer, 50c. Oats scarce and firm; Western white, 44@45c; do mixed, 43c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.02.

HAY—Firm and active; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $21.00@23.00.

PROVISIONS—Very quiet; mess pork, $13.25@13.50. Bulk meats; loose shoulders and clear rib sides none offering; do packed, $5.00@7.75. Bacon; shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8c. Hams, 9@10c. Lard; refined, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; prime to choice Western packed, 17@22c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh, 33@35c; limed, 25@27c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 9¾c asked.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11@13½c. Sugar strong; "A" soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.12@1.14.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 5-16@⅜d; flour, 2s 9d per ton (sacks); grain, 8d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,756 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; rye, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 17,500 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 342,450 bu; corn, 38,786 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras, $3.50@4.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.25; Ohio extras, $5.50@6.00; St. Louis fancy, $6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@8.25. Rye flour steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.18¾; No. 2 red, January, $1.16¼ bid, $1.16¾ asked; February, $1.18¾ bid, $1.18¾ asked; March, $1.20¾ bid. Corn steady; yellow Western, on track, 56c; steamer, depot, 55¾c; sail mixed, January, 55c bid, 55¾c asked; February, 54¾c bid, 54¾c asked; March, 54c bid, 55c asked. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 do, 45@45½c; No. 3 ...

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess beef, $11.00@12.00; India mess, $20.00. Pork—Old mess, $12.75@13.00; new, $14.25. Hams—Smoked, 9¼@10½c. Lard—Prime steam, $9.00; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; creamery extra, 33@35c; do good to choice, 29@31c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, tubs, 27@28c; firkins, 24@26c; Western Reserve, extra, 21@22c; do good to choice, 17@20c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; 34c; held lots, 27@33c; limed, 22@24c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; creamery, ...

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 11,400 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $3.60@3.75; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.37½@4.50; high grades, $4.87½@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady with a fair demand; 60@65c. Oats in good demand; 50@55c.

CORN-MEAL—Firm; $3.00@3.25.

HAY—Demand fair and prices higher; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; old, $12.37½@12.50; new, $13.25. Lard weak; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 9¾c. Bulkmeats quiet but firm; shoulders loose, $4.25; packed, $4.60@5.00; clear rib, packed, 6¾@7c; clear, 7¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; clear, 8@8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, steady, with a fair demand; canvased, 9¼@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.10@1.18.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, good, 11@16¾c. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, 8@8¾c; fair to fully fair, 8¾@8¾c; prime to choice, 8¾@9c; yellow clarified, 9¾@9¾c. Molasses—Good demand at full prices; common, 33@35c; centrifugal, 30@40c; fair, 35@37c; prime to choice, 43@48c. Rice quiet; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¼@6¾c.

BRAN—Higher; $1.05.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Opened higher, and declined; No. 2 red, $1.03½@1.03¾ cash; $1.02 January; $1.03¾@1.04@1.03¾ February; $1.05@1.05¾@1.06 March; $1.08¾@1.08¾ May; No. 3 do, 98c bid; No. 4 do, 88¾c. Corn better but slow; 39@39¾c cash; 39¾c February; 39¾@39¾c March; 41¾c May. Oats higher; 31@31¼c cash; 32¾c bid February; 34c bid March. Rye easier at 86¾c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LEAD—Dull at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger at $13.00 asked cash; $12.90 bid January; $12.75 bid February. Dry salt meats strong at $4.10@6.85@6.90. Bacon slow at $5.25@7.40@7.75. Lard higher at $8.55.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.50@4.25; common extras, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.50; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.25; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.25@5.50; Indiana, $5.50@6.25; St. Louis, $6.00@6.50; spring wheat patents, $6.75@8.50; winter do, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn steady and in moderate demand; new mixed and yellow, 58@60c; old, 63@65c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 50@51c; No. 2 white, 48¼c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 46@47¼c. Rye, $1.05.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 29@31c; choice ladle packed, 21@23c; common and good, 14@20c.

EGGS—Western, fresh, 33@34c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 brls, 2,600 sacks; corn, 45,000 bu; wheat, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 610 brls; corn, 51,000 bu; wheat, 3,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, spot and January, $1.05¾; February, $1.07¾; March, $1.08¾; April, $1.10¾; May, $1.12; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.01; rejected, 90c. Corn steady; No. 2, spot, 40¾c; February, 41¾c; No. 2 white, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, May, 38¾c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime mammoth, $5.70; No. 2 do, $5.25; prime, $4.75; No. 2, $4.30.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.60.

CLOSED—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, January, $1.05; February, $1.07¾; March, $1.08¾; May, $1.12¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 88,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat closed firm; No. 1 hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98¾c; January, 98¾c; February, 99c; March, $1.01¾; No. 3, 86c; No. 4, 77; rejected nominal. Corn steady; No. 2, 37¾c. Oats easier; No. 2, 30¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 86¾c. Barley higher, but inactive; No. 2 spring, 84c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $12.85 cash; $13.00 February. Lard—prime steam, $8.62½ cash and January; $8.72½ February.

HOGS—Steady; $4.50@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Steady at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Firm; family, $4.75@5.00; fancy unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 amber, $1.05; No. 2 red, $1.07. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 41¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 36@37c. Rye firmer; No. 2, 97@98c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall scarce and nominal at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; $13.50. Lard stronger; $8.70@8.75. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon quiet but firm; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Good demand at full prices; $1.10.

BUTTER—Heavy; choice Western Reserve, 22@25c; choice Central Ohio, 18@20c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Steady; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $5.00@5.25; choice fancy, $6.25@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; 95c. Corn steady; No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 43c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 37¾c; do mixed, 36¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 98c.

HAY—In fair demand; $15.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $13.50. Lard in fair demand; prime steam $8.62¾. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, $4.25; clear rib, $6.70@6.80; clear, $7.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 2,009 bu; shipments, 3,782 bu; market better; No. 3, cash, 80¾c; January, 81c; No. 2, cash, 88¾c; January, 88¾c; No. 1, cash, 94c; January, 94¾c. Corn—Receipts, 1,058 bu; shipments, 1,100 bu; market firmer; No. 2, cash, 29c; January, 29¾c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and easy; new high-mixed, 35@35¼c; mixed, 34@35¼c. Oats inactive but firm; No. 2 white, 33¾@33¾c. Rye inactive but firm at 90¾@91c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—$1.11.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,375 bu; corn, 90,500 bu; oats, 26,800 bu; rye, 5,000bu; barley, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 20,500 bu; oats, 24,500 bu; rye, 5,500 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—$4.75@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, $1.02¾; January, $1.02¾; February, $1.03¾; March, $1.05; April, $1.06¾; No. 2 red, $1.03¾ bid; No. 2 white, 95¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn fairly active and steady; 33 cars new on track at 47¼@48c. Oats nominally 4½c on track. Rye and barley neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.01. Corn firm; 38¼@33c. Oats firm; 33@35c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn lower; offered at 55c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Business very quiet to-day, owing to stormy weather, but Southern and Southwestern buyers are beginning to reach the market, and a more active demand is expected shortly; cotton goods quiet and steady; prints in irregular demand; piques doing fairly, and agents hold large orders for ginghams; woolen goods quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 11¾c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, United certificates, 95¾c bid; refined, 9¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11¾c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10¾c; net receipts, 6,849 bales; gross, 93,761; sales, 2,500; stock, 226,033.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 10.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 44c.

EARLY CHICAGO.

The Man Who Made the Bricks for the First Brick Building Erected Here—His Reminiscences of a Sojourn Here in 1833.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Jan. 6.—There is at least one link in the history of Chicago which cannot well be omitted in forging the chain of events which encircles the growth of the city, from the time the first permanent settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, built his rude cabin on the north bank of the "main river," in 1796, to the present time, when the city's population numbers over a half-million souls. I refer to the individual who made the bricks for the first brick building erected there. His name is Henry S. Lampman, a resident of Branch County, Michigan, who was born in Greenville, Greene County, N. Y., in 1810, and hence has already attained the Scriptural allotment of years,—three-score and ten.

In the fall of 1831 he bade farewell to the parental roof, to seek his fortune at the west end of the Erie Canal,—riding, on the way, over the first twelve miles of railroad constructed in the State. When he arrived at Buffalo he fell in with some very congenial spirits, and was induced to accompany them to Detroit. The fever of restlessness was on him then, and he set out on foot for Kalamazoo County. After spending the winter there he retraced his footsteps until he reached Washtenaw County, about thirty miles due west from Detroit, where he stopped and spent the summer in brick-making. Early in the spring of 1833 he ran across a party hailing from Chicago in search of a brick-maker. His name was Ingersoll, and he represented himself as agent for Mr. Nobles, who was about to start a brick-yard in Chicago; and with him young Lampman immediately closed an engagement. On the 20th of March he set out—again on foot—for Chicago, and on the seventh day of his journey he arrived at that "mud-hole," now designated by another name, if not more euphonious, certainly less suggestive. In his journey he traveled over the highways as best he could pick his way, oftentimes constructing his own crafts to cross streams; but, when he reached Laporte, Ind., he bore off toward the lake, and the most of the remaining journey was along the beach.

Landing at Chicago, he found there three frame houses, three places where goods were sold, and a number of log-houses occupied by French traders and half-breeds. He well remembers old Fort Dearborn, which stood near the edge of the lake, not far from what is now Michigan avenue, below its intersection with Lake street. At that time Mr. Dole was selling goods on commission in a frame building which had been erected the year previous, and which was about forty or fifty rods west of the garrison, which would mark the location as not far from the present intersection of State and Lake streets. He remembers that this store was the first frame building erected in the place; and that a store kept by "Bob" Kinzie, on the east side of the South Branch, was the second frame building erected in the embryo city. Just across the river from Kinzie's store was "Wattle's Tavern," which was a great resort for the Indians, who obtained most of their whisky there.

After Lampman arrived at his destination he found that Nobles had abandoned the idea of opening a brick-yard; but he soon another party, Tyler K. Blodgett by name, who had for some time been entertaining such an idea himself, but held off because he thought two yards could not then be supported; but, when Nobles concluded not to engage in the business, Blodgett agreed upon terms of employment with Lampman as the foreman of a gang of twenty workmen. They located their yard on the north bank of the main river, about forty rods east of the North Branch, on what was to the then Chicago quite a plain. They readily found clay there, and made their bricks about the same size and shape and in much the same manner as at present, except that they were molded by hand. To the north of them was quite a piece of timber of various varieties, but principally cottonwood, elm, and balm-of-gilead, which stretched to within about five rods of where their shanties had been built. The workmen all lived in a shanty on the "plain," and their appetites were catered to by a cook of the masculine persuasion.

Mr. Lampman remembers also the old Kinzie mansion, occupied by John Kinzie, agent of the American Fur Company, which was situated on the north side of the river nearly on the line of Michigan avenue. During the summer of 1833 Mark Beaubien built a frame bake-shop east of the yard, about one-third of the distance from the yard to the lake. Mark, Mr. Lampman thinks, was a son of old J. B. Beaubien, who arrived in Chicago in 1818. There was but little west of the North and South Branches of the river, except a wet prairie-marsh, which he thinks extended as much as ten miles to the west. He had often cut grass on this marsh for his teams.

The brick building which makes Mr. L.'s connection with the history of Chicago most interesting, and indeed the first brick building of the place, was erected across the river, almost directly opposit the brick-yard. It was a one-and-a-half-story dwelling-house, about twenty feet square, built high from the ground, and covered with lapped boards for a roof. The most of the bricks were red, though a few were white; and the brick-makers imagined themselves masons for a time, and built the building under Mr. Lampman's supervision. For whom it was erected Mr. L. does not remember; but it was at once occupied, and greatly surpassed the "Kinzie mansion." There being no bridges then, the settlers were obliged to cross the river as best they could, notwithstanding the Indians ran a ferry for toll most of the time. The respective branches at that time were so narrow that all of the brick and other material for the building, prepared on the opposit side of the river, was conveyed across the North Branch to the now "West Side," and then across the South Branch to the now "South Side," the workmen constructing their own bridges of bents covered with poles.

During the same summer a little schooner plied between St. Joseph and Chicago, carrying lumber. In the same season two vessels came around the lakes, being the first ones, according to Mr. Lampman's recollection, to undertake the trip. The beach was so shallow that they were compelled to be anchored out in the lake, and unloaded with flat-boats. The beach at that time was sandy, the water clear, and its depth for a full half-mile out was not over a man's head,—greatly contrasting with the present condition of the harbor.

It was in this same year of 1833 that the Government made its first appropriation for the improvement of the harbor, and the $25,000 then expended in piling and dredging scarcely made an impression. A steam saw-mill was also erected in this summer, about a mile up on the east bank of the North Branch; and, before the season was over, it was doing quite a business.

In the course of the summer or fall there were about 5,000 Indians there,—composed of Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, who drew rations from the Government, and were treating with Gov. Porter, of Michigan, for the sale of the last of their lands in Michigan. Mr. Lampman said that he never saw a party so reticent in a business transaction as the Indians were. They disliked very much to part with their lands; but Gov. Porter told them that they could now sell their property and get pay for it, whereas, if they did not, the whites would make a treaty with them through the medium of powder and lead. Mr. Lampman heard one Indian make a speech upon the subject, which was very eloquent and impressive, though much of its force and lite was destroyed when it was translated to the whites. He took up the history of how the Indians were promised lands, but in each instance in a little while the whites would crowd in; "and now," said he, "you ask us to go across the Mississippi. How long will it be before the whites will be on this side of us and the hostile Indians on the other?" The old Indians seated around would howl out their acquiescence; and altogether it was a very impressive scene.

In the following October Mr. Lampman brushed the mud of Chicago from his feet and returned to Washtenaw County, where he spent the winter,—visiting Chicago again in the spring of 1834, but remaining only a short time, as he was suddenly stricken down with ague and compelled to leave the place. In the fall of 1836 he removed to the Township of Butler, in Branch County, purchasing of the Government the farm upon which he now resides. He is a genial and pleasant old gentleman, quick and active, with his faculties of sight and hearing well preserved. When your correspondent visited him at his "country residence," he was more than ever hospitable and chock-full of his Indian yarns and tales, and took great delight in relating them. He has read and heard much of the Chicago of to-day, the great and growing metropolis of Western America as it now is; and he prides himself on having had a hand in laying the corner-stone of the city's future architectural splendor—viz.: its first brick building.

J. P. E.

DIPHTHERIA.

Great Ignorance and Neglect in Rural Districts—The Result of the Investigations by the New York State Board of Health—Tracing the Disease to Its Source Where It Has Spread Widely—Instances of Gross Neglect of Simple Precautions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—In addition to the information which the State Board of Health has accumulated in relation to small-pox, showing the importance of vaccination and of the dissemination of general information among the masses about the nature of the disease, a vast amount of matter, statistical and otherwise, has been gathered concerning the ravages of diphtheria. The part of the report relating to diphtheria will occupy about eighty printed pages, and consists of notes of many cases occurring in high and isolated places, where Nature appeared to favor conditions of perfect health, but where the neglect and filthy habits of human beings have allowed diphtheria to become seated and to spread abroad through other hitherto uninfected neighborhoods. The Board has invited reports of facts rather than the advancement of conclusions, but it is believed that a comparison of the phases of the disease will prove of great benefit in the study of a disease not yet fully comprehended, and treated with an unhappy degree of uncertainty as to results by even the most experienced physicians. Everything points to the necessity of isolation and protracted quarantine of convalescents. While the Board of Health has done a good work in New York City in disseminating information as to the character of diphtheria, it has become plain that a profound degree of ignorance about it exists in the rural districts.

The attention of Dr. Elisha Harris, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, was directed last summer to a centre of the disease in Johnstown, Fulton County, and by great diligence the shanty of a family was found to be the starting-point from which it had gone abroad until it had found victims in every part of the village, and afterward found its way far up toward the north woods. In the shanty referred to two children had been stricken with diphtheria, and died. A family from a distance made a visit to the house, and the children who were among the visitors slept in the very bed in which the children had died a short time before. They went home, and soon after had an attack of diphtheria. An infant who sickened and died in the neighborhood was carried in its mother's arms forty miles east across the country, two other children riding in the same conveyance. They carried the disease with them, and it crept along south again until it reached Northville. The first fatal case here was that of an admired child, and, in gross ignorance of the fearful danger to which the neighborhood was exposed, a public funeral was held in a church; the corpse was carried in by child bearers, companions of the dead one; the church was crowded, principally with children; a sermon was preached, and the body was followed to the grave by a long concourse of people, young and old. The result was not one that should have surprised anybody. The funeral infected the whole village, and in a week there were forty-six cases of diphtheria in the place. The Board of Health was alarmed at this and other instances of carelessness, and while Dr. Harris was in the neighborhood investigating the matter he sat down one day and wrote a circular, which has been distributed far and wide, giving tersely all the particulars as to the infectious nature of the disease, pointing out the necessity for isolation of patients, cleansing and disinfection of rooms and clothing, and emphatically directing private funerals.

Cases of diphtheria occurring in high and usually salubrious places have received attentive study. One instance is related of the appearance of diphtheria on one of the highest hills in Otsego County. Here a school-house, new and well built, seemed to have been the point of origin of a large number of cases. No other reason could be assigned for its spread except an outhouse on the grounds, in which, it is believed, the disease had nested and been communicated to the children who attended the school. The neglect of the simplest precautions to keep this breeding spot innocuous had entailed great misery, and again taught a fearful lesson. Many cases are brought to light to show that diphtheria and other diseases difficult to control are developed and disseminated through the almost universal neglect, among the poorer rural population, of drainage and sewerage. Slops are thrown from windows under the very dwelling, vegetable matter is allowed to gather and decompose in cellars, wells that are poisoned with the filterings of cesspools long undisturbed scatter disease and death in the midst of charming pictures of rural loveliness, and in some instances might have been prevented by little or no expenditure and the simplest regard for common sanitary principles.

The State Board is in possession of a long petition, signed by more than 100 prominent citizens of New York, asking that an investigation as to the cause and cure of effluvium nuisances in New York be made by the Board. Dr. Harris has referred it to the Sanitary Committee, of which Prof. Chandler is Chairman, and it may result in something beneficial to the long-suffering residents on Murray Hill, who have so frequently complained of the insufferable odors which annoy them.

Catarrh poisons the mucous membrane, poisons the blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, liver, and kidneys. Complete external and internal treatment for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure, the most economical and effective remedy known.

PETIT JURORS.

Gross Disregard of Its Duty by the County Board.

A Matter Deserving the Prompt Attention of the Judges.

Nothing is more clear than that a radical change is demanded in the mode of selecting jurors in the Criminal Court, especially in the special venires ordered by the Court. Under the statutes the County Commissioners are required in September of every year to choose every tenth man whose name appears on the poll-books, so as to make up a list of jurors to serve in the various courts of the county. The Commissioners make the selections, and in nearly every case the individual so named receives a juryman's stipend mainly on account of services which he may have rendered the person in power. The Board has for years past ignored the statutory provision, and instead of drawing the jurors in September as required by law, has postponed this important duty until after the fall elections, presumably in order that the members may reward their friends. The consequence of this uncalled-for delay is that the County Clerk, whose duty it is to take charge of the lists so drawn, and to whom the various court clerks must go for jurors to fill out their panels, has been

UNABLE TO SUPPLY A SINGLE NAME

according to law since the 1st of October last. The courts, however, must be kept going, and special venires were, of course, resorted to. And here the full evil of the wretched system is seen. The Sheriff relegates the duty of summoning jurors on special venires to the chief bailiff of the Court, who, upon the receipt of an order from the Clerk, parcels out the selection of the jurors among the court bailiffs, who are thus placed in a position to jeopardize the ends of justice by selecting men who are morally and intellectually unfit to sit in judgment upon the merits of the simplest case that comes before the Court. Personal friends are thus rewarded for political fealty, irrespective of their competency, and it has been notorious for years that in cases of importance one such individual has "hung" a jury, and prevented the conviction of criminals where the evidence of guilt was conclusive, and where the better men on the panel were ready to mete out rigorous and impartial justice. To be a successful criminal lawyer at the present time the disciple of Blackstone must possess the faculty of knowing

HOW TO "FIX" A JURY,

and to the disgrace of an honorable profession it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that such practitioners are not rare. It therefore becomes of paramount importance that every safeguard should be thrown about the selection of the men who are to decide upon questions involving the life and liberty of persons charged with crimes and misdemeanors. The course pursued by Judge Loomis seems to be a very commendable one, worthy the attention of the other Judges, who, owing to the inexcusable neglect of the County Board, are compelled to order special venires. When jurors are required in the County Court, Judge Loomis provides for a special venire through an order entered for that purpose. The claims of personal friendship are ignored in making up the panel. None but reputable business-men are summoned, and the consequence is that the juries in the County Court are

INVARIABLY COMPOSED OF MEN OF STANDING,

who are not sitting in judgment upon property interests simply because they chance to be acquaintances of any particular court bailiff or official. Sheriff Mann, in making his selections for court bailiffs, was fortunate in securing a class of good men, yet the power to make individual selections of jurors should not be placed in their hands. No one has ever openly charged collusion on their part, nor can it be proved that these gentlemen are not acting in the best of faith, and it must be admitted also that objectionable characters will occasionally appear in the jury-box in spite of every precaution. This fact is forcibly illustrated in the present special venire, among whose members is said to be a man who has served a term of imprisonment at Joliet, and who within a few days is said to have obtained money from the county under false pretenses. Habitues of the Criminal Court can almost instinctively single out the professional juror, and, while the number of these parasites has largely decreased of late years, it is the opinion of the better class of attorneys that additional precautions should be taken to prevent what may justly be termed very "crooked" work.

GEN. GOFF.

Interesting Reminiscences Concerning the New Secretary of the Navy.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 8.

Col. Leopold Markbreit, of this city, served in the army with the new Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Nathan Goff, and is well acquainted with his habits and characteristics. He first met him in the early part of the War, when he was associated with him on the staff of Gen. August Moor. They remained together until 1863, when Col. Markbreit was transferred to the staff of Gen. W. W. Averill. Col. Markbreit had been in Libby Prison about two months when, on Feb. 11, 1864, Gen. Goff, then a Second Lieutenant, was captured in a fight with the Rebel Gen. Rosser, and thrust into prison with Markbreit. He had been robbed of everything, even to his coat, hat, and shoes. There were more than 1,000 Union officers in the "Libby" at that time, and Col. Markbreit says their sufferings were terrible beyond description.

On the 3d of May, 1864, Gen. Goff, who originally enlisted in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, together with W. D. Manning, of the Sixth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Capt. Frey, of the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry, were removed to other quarters to be held as hostages for the lives of seven Confederates sentenced to death as spies by a court-martial under Burnside, on Governor's Island. Two days later Col. Markbreit and three others, making up the seven Union soldiers, were placed in cells adjoining Goff and his companions. The quarters of the brave men were rather cramped. The apartments were six and a half feet long by 10 feet wide. A board partition separated the two cells, but this was speedily broken, and the seven soldiers mingled together. They were told that unless they succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities at Washington to stay the execution of the death sentence in the cases of the seven Confederate spies, they might most surely expect a similar fate. They were further advised to write their friends to intercede in behalf of the condemned Rebels.

"We remained in suspense in our fearful predicament for seventy-seven days, or until July 19. During that time I became thoroughly acquainted with Gen. Goff. In fact, we became warm friends. He was patient, gentlemanly, and bore all his suffering with heroic fortitude. He displayed wonderful nerve and courage. I learned to look upon him not only as a valiant soldier, but a man of rare culture and ability. The experience we passed through would try any man, and our situation gave us a splendid opportunity to study each others' character. Some of the men were quarreling a good deal, but I never heard Goff have a cross word with any one. Our situation was at times most pitiful. We had nothing to eat but half a loaf of corn bread each and a few black beans. I remember one day we caught two big rats, and after being skinned some negroes cooked them and smuggled them in to us. It was one of the best dinners, so we thought, we had ever enjoyed.

"On the 19th of July we were transferred to the Saulsbury, N. C., Military Penitentiary. We were transferred, seven of us, by cattle-cars, the trip consuming three days and nights. All the murderers and thieves of the South were confined in this prison, and we were compelled to come in contact with them. One morning when Goff was walking in the prison-yard one of the Rebels accosted him with the remark that 'The last Major Yankee we had with us was a jolly, good fellow, one among us; but this one is as stiff as God Almighty on the cross.' Quick as a flash Goff turned on him and exclaimed, 'Yes, and God Almighty was in just such company when he was crucified.' The Rebel, with a malignant scowl, turned on his heel and walked away. On the 28th of August, 1864, Goff was exchanged and returned home. He owed his release to the intervention of his family. His father went to Washington and personally pleaded with President Lincoln for his release, and would not leave the Capital until the President had promised to grant his petition. After his release, Gen. Goff wrote to the Hon. Fred Hassaurek and asked him to try the same course in my behalf. Just after the War closed I attended the wedding of Gen. Goff at Clarksburg, W. Va. He married a West Virginia lady, whose maiden name I don't remember."

Col. Markbreit gave all these facts from a note-book in which he had jotted down each day's occurrences and the principal incidents of his career as a soldier.

"When did you last see Gen. Goff?" queried the *Enquirer*.

"At the National Republican Convention that nominated Hayes in this city in 1876. He was Chairman of his State delegation and a warm supporter of Mr. Hayes for the nomination. He is now United States District-Attorney of West Virginia, appointed by Rutherford, I believe."

"Do you think the selection of Gen. Goff as Secretary of the Navy was a wise choice?"

"I most certainly do. He is a man of commanding ability, a graduate of the University of Virginia, and withal a whole-souled gentleman. I don't believe President Hayes could have found a better man for the place."

"Is it your opinion, Colonel, that the new Secretary will continue under Garfield's Administration?"

"I think so, most assuredly. I don't believe that Gen. Goff would have given up his large practice and the District-Attorneyship unless he was satisfied that he is to continue after the 4th of March."

"What kind of a man is Gen. Goff in his personal appearance?"

"He is small, rather heavy set, and is considered a good-looking man, although not strikingly handsome."

RETROSPECTIVE.

Cabinet-Making and President Hayes—A Correction by One Who Knows.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Your Washington dispatch of the 9th inst. which appears in this morning's TRIBUNE with the heading, "Retrospective—How Indiana Politicians Coerced Hayes," contains some statements that may be properly called historical, and some that are incorrect, or are based upon incorrect information. Permit me to point out the mistakes:

1. The correspondent says: "Harlan, of Kentucky, had received such assurances that he would be Attorney-General as were regarded by him and by his friends as absolute. It was found necessary to change this, however, on account of Mr. Harlan's friendly relations to Gen. Bristow."

It is not true that the name of Gen. Harlan was dropped "on account of his friendly relations to Gen. Bristow." The absurdity of this statement is shown in the appointment later of Gen. Harlan to the Supreme Bench, even if it were not sufficiently disproved by the fact that President Hayes and Gen. Bristow were then and are to-day on friendly terms. The true facts are that three Cabinet positions had been left undetermined when Mr. Hayes left Columbus for Washington to guard against contingencies,—the War Department, the Navy Department, and Attorney-General. Gen. Harlan's name had been discussed in connection with the position of Attorney-General, he had even been consulted in the matter, but at the same time advised that it might be found impracticable to appoint a member from Kentucky. The reason for this reserve was because it had not yet been determined whether or not Indiana was to have a position in the Cabinet. Mr. Hayes had determined to recognize the distinguished services of Senator Morton, but that Senator had not indicated that he should regard the placing of a citizen of Indiana in the Cabinet as essential to his own interests and the interests of the party in that State. Indeed, there was an impression which arose from a remark of the Senator, that that might not be thought best. Certainly, Indiana and Kentucky could not both be represented in the Cabinet, and there was a good reason for believing that the appointment of Gen. Harlan would be considered as entirely acceptable to Indiana. When, however, Senator Morton said that it would be agreeable to him to have an Indiana friend of his in the Cabinet, that determined the question, so far as Gen. Harlan was concerned. The names suggested by Senator Morton were James N. Tyner (then a member of Gen. Grant's Cabinet), ex-Gov. Baker, Mr. Thompson, and Judge Porter. Mr. Hayes pointed out the impracticability of the appointment of Mr. Tyner, as he had determined not to retain any of the members of President Grant's Cabinet, and it would be invidious to make an exception in the case of Mr. Tyner. While Senator Morton appreciated the force of this, Mr. Tyner and his friends did not. They kept up a pressure on Mr. Hayes until the Sunday before the inauguration, but in vain. I was present at the last interview, when the Indiana Committee made their last appeal, and know that Mr. Hayes resisted this with the same firmness and calm determination which has characterized his action on more important occasions since. A similar attempt was made by Pennsylvania politicians to coerce Mr. Hayes into reappointing Don Cameron Secretary of War, but with no better result. Hence your heading should be "How Indiana and Pennsylvania Did *Not* Coerce Hayes."

The correspondent goes on to say: "This left the Post-Office alone unprovided for. It had some time before been decided to give the South one place in the Cabinet. The President, desiring to make what he termed 'a profound impression' with his Southern policy, was inclined to offer the position of Secretary of War to the Confederate General Joe Johnston, of Virginia, and a messenger was sent to his town to quietly ascertain whether he would take it, but as Gen. Logan, a brilliant commander of the Union armies in one of the most important battles of the War, was strongly urged for the War Department by the Grand Army of the Republic, and as the President had decided not to appoint him, he was persuaded that it would hardly do to reject Logan and select a Confederate commander. This argument ruled out Gen. Johnston. The choice of a Southern member then rested between John Hancock, of Texas, and Judge Key, and the latter was selected."

Mr. Hayes never was inclined to offer the position of Secretary of War to the ex-Confederate Joe Johnston or any other Confederate. He knew as a Union soldier that it would not do at that time or in the near future to put at the head of the War or Navy Department a man who had worn the gray. He had come to the conclusion long before leaving Columbus that the position of Postmaster-General was the only one to which he could with propriety invite an ex-Confederate, and he thought it best to select one who would be recognized as a representative man. Hence he was strongly inclined to invite Gen. Johnston to take a seat in the Cabinet, but after consulting friends of that gentleman it was decided best not to extend the invitation. Judge Key's name had been considered at Columbus, and when it was decided best to omit Gen. Johnston a telegram was sent to him to come to Washington. * * *

Pennsylvania Astonished—A Senator-Elect Who Could Not Conscientiously Take the Ironclad Oath of Office.

Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Not so many people were attracted to the Senate, but at the very outset occurred one of the most remarkable things that have ever happened upon the floor of that chamber. Senator Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne, who occupied a seat to the extreme right of the presiding officer, declined to take the oath. He immediately attracted everybody's attention. He is a man of imposing presence, of singularly pleasant face, with the keenest black eyes. Understanding clearly his purpose, he said he knew his action was a forfeiture of his seat, and then he asked leave to read to the Senate an address which he had prepared for his constituents. Permission granted, Mr. Coxe, with some emotion, read an address reviewing the oath to be taken, and asserted that he used money for expenses not authorized by law during his canvass for Senator, such as furnishing campaign clubs, paying taxes, employing men at the polls. Not a dollar was spent, however, for improper or corrupt purposes. He was aware of his doing wrong after he had spent some of the money, but he would not withdraw from the campaign because he feared it would jeopardize the whole Democratic ticket in Luzerne. He detailed at considerable length the various items of expenditure, which created a general smile, as there was probably not a Senator on the floor who had not used money in very much the same way. Speaking of the matter afterward, Mr. Coxe said that the only expense he neglected to speak of in the address was that for a dish of oysters for some campaign worker. He further said, privately, that he had no reason whatever for his action other than given in the address. This action naturally created a sensation.

Mr. Coxe is a Democrat, who was elected over Charles A. Miner, a popular Republican in the Wilkesbarre district, and it is generally conceded that his candidacy was the strength which pulled the whole Democratic ticket through in that county. The universal opinion naturally is that he has placed a forced construction upon the law, but all the same, he has done a very wholesome thing in giving the law an interpretation which must bring attention either to secure a more rigid enforcement or an authoritative explanation of it. I am satisfied that, while Mr. Coxe probably does not care for the office, he has done a thoroughly conscientious thing; but nobody ought to expect the average member of the Legislature, who has gone further against the law than Mr. Coxe, to sustain this idea. The reports that the action was the result of threats that Mr. Coxe will be prosecuted if he took the oath can only be regarded as ridiculous by those who know the man. He is not one easily frightened. Mr. Coxe left for home this afternoon and a new election will be ordered, but he says he will not again be a candidate.

The Czar's Wife.

A Berlin telegram in the London *Telegraph* states that the editors of the *Almanach de Gotha* give the following reason for not according a place to the Princess Dolgorouki in the "Court Almanack" for 1881: "The marriage of the Emperor of Russia not having yet been officially notified, we are not able to take cognizance of it, and as to the family from which the Princess descends, it is not the ancient stock of the Dolgoruki of Rurik's lineage, but the modern house Dolgorukof, in no way related to the former."

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 3:30 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:35 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:35 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:35 am
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 pm	‡ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bPierre & Deadwood Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:35 am

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa, Streator & Galesburg Ex	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:10 am	b 2:30 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 am	b 3:00 pm
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 9:45 am	b 3:00 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:01 pm	b 7:45 pm
bKansas, Colorado & Texas Fast Line	12:01 pm	b 2:30 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:20 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 8:45 am
bMendota, Ottawa & St. Louis Ex	4:25 pm	b 10:45 am
bRockford & Freeport Express	4:35 pm	b 10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 7:30 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b 11:00 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	d 7:00 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 7:00 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	d 7:00 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 7:15 am
Theatre Train—Wed. & Sat. only	11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am / † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm / ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 am	* 3:00 pm
Elgin & Kirkland Pass. (daily)	4:00 pm	10:30 am
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:00 pm	10:30 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:25 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	* 8:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:25 pm
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	* 8:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:25 pm
Springfield Night Express	* 8:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	* 3:20 pm
‡Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:20 pm
Chatsworth Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:30 am
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 am	* 3:35 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 6:45 am

§On Saturday night to Gilman only.
‡On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.) Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 53 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	* 8:55 pm	* 7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 pm	* 3:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	* 8:55 pm	* 7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	* 8:55 pm	* 7:15 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 pm	* 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:45 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk: Fast Express / via Chenoa	* 9:00 am / *12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm / * 3:30 pm
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 3:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	* 3:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	* 3:30 pm	* 8:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:30 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	* 5:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Night Express	* 9:10 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 9:00 am	* 6:50 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 pm	* 2:45 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 pm	* 2:45 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:21 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	* 3:30 pm	* 4:21 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	* 5:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Fast Express	*10:30 pm	* 5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices: 77 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 6:45 am	* 9:30 pm
Night Express	* 7:30 pm	*10:00 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	* 5:40 pm	* 9:15 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 8:00 pm
Fast Express	† 4:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am

†Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	* 8:10 pm	* 7:30 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	* 3:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Pacific Express (daily)	* 5:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Line	* 9:45 pm	* 6:00 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express (daily)	† 7:40 pm	† 7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:45 am	* 4:15 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	† 7:30 pm	† 7:15 am

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Its Annual Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The Past Year One of General Prosperity for the Board.

Reports by the Retiring President and Treasurer of the Body.

A Neat and Sensible Inaugural Speech by President Rogers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held on 'Change at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 100 members present being called to order by First Vice-President Dunham.

Secretary Randolph read

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of retiring President Dwight, which was in substance as follows:

The receipts were $62,689.34, from these sources:

Assessments, 1,793 members	$35,860
Transfer fees	2,010
Special tickets	1,060
Visitors' tickets	5,730
Clerks' tickets, less expenses	120
Fines, less expenses	287
Rent and premiums, sample tables	7,722
Interest on investments	9,900
Cash per last report of Treasurer	4,030
Total	$66,720

The disbursements were:

Rent, heating, etc	$21,369
Salaries	17,665
Market reports and telegraphing	4,871
Elevator	3,166
Annual report, less sales	2,171
Tellers, repairs, etc	1,634
New engine, etc	1,279
Stationery and printing	1,084
Canal and other reports	411
Newspapers, postage, etc	258
Miscellaneous	1,596
Attorneys' fees and expenses	502
Commercial building, less rental	3,236
National Board of Trade	418
Payments account of previous year	779
	$60,472
Cash on hand	6,247
	$66,720

The assets are $174,497.85, not including furniture and fixtures.

The revenues had exceeded the expeditures by $2,216.47, over $1,600 of which had been derived from increased revenue from the sale of choice sample lots. The Directors regretted that the limited space which could possibly be devoted to these tables in the present Exchange Hall so reduced the number available as to invite a contest for their possession, which resulted in imposing a burdensome tax on those of the members whose business required the accommodation they afforded.

The assessment for the expenses of the Board for the ensuing year had been fixed at $20 for each member, the Directors construing the rule as intending that the assessment for each year should be fixed at an amount which would, with the anticipated revenue, be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures. A literal construction of the rule, however, would warrant a very much higher assessment than had been imposed of late years.

The membership at the close of the year was 1,793, four memberships having been allowed to lapse, and so been forfeited, for non-payment of the assessment for 1880. During the year 201 memberships had changed owners, in several instances the new members taking an active part in the daily business on 'Change, while the retiring ones were seldom to be seen in their midst. The process of supplanting the names of those on the roll who only occasionally visited the Exchange room by others who were in daily attendance had tended, even in the face of a slightly reduced membership, from year to year, to sensibly increase the crowded condition of the present quarters. The Directors regretted the loss of some thus withdrawn who had been identified with the body for years, and whose continuance as members was exceedingly desirable. They were not, however, unmindful of the fact that the inconvenient means of access to the Exchange room and its crowded condition when reached presented but little inducement for the pleasurable attendance of those whose business did not necessarily call them thither.

Twelve members had died.

The past year had brought abundant harvests, which, with the generally revived industries of the country, had contributed to an unprecedented volume of business for the city. The movement of agricultural products through our midst had been in largely increased quantities, and had in the main been fairly remunerative to those who had been engaged in facilitating its passage from the producer to the consumer.

The new year opened with auspicious promise, and the Directors took pleasure in congratulating the members on the reasonable expectation of a continued season of unusual prosperity in those lines of business in which they were largely engaged.

NEW QUARTERS.

"The growing dissatisfaction with the present accommodations for conducting business by the members of the Board on account of the crowded condition of the Exchange hall, claimed the early consideration of the Board of Directors, and steps were taken soon after the last annual meeting to devise some means of relief in this respect. These have finally culminated in the proposition recently submitted to the members for their expression. The decision of the Board on this subject being so emphatic in its approval of the action already taken, it is hoped no serious obstacles will be found in the way of successfully carrying out the contemplated acquisition of quarters that shall be ample for all the purposes of the Board. [Applause.] It has been a source of profound regret that it seemed to be necessary, in order to secure such accommodations as are deemed essential, that some disturbance of the hitherto centre of the business of the members must occur. In case the suggested arrangement should be carried to a successful accomplishment it is believed, by careful students of the past and the probabilities of the future, that at most, nothing more than a temporary depression is likely to result to the property in the immediate vicinity of this building. In the event of the desire of the Board as now expressed being defeated, it is difficult to see where other suitable accommodations can be secured, except at so great an expense as to render it wholly impracticable, without entirely abandoning LaSalle street, and this the Board would not probably desire to consider favorably except upon the consideration of absolute necessity."

The report was adopted.

The report of Treasurer Blair, next read, embodied the figures given above.

It was approved.

Mr. C. D. Hammill said he had been requested by Mr. Dwight, who was unable to be present, to express to the Board his thanks for the unvarying courtesy with which he had been treated during his official year. [Applause.]

On motion of Mr. J. W. Preston, the thanks of the Board were extended to Mr. Dwight for the fidelity and ability he had displayed during his occupancy of the Presidency.

The Chairman then

INTRODUCED THE NEW PRESIDENT,

Mr. Henry W. Rogers, Jr., who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you, and it is but a beggarly expression of my appreciation of this positive, tangible evidence of your kindly regard in the matter and manner of electing me to this honorable office. If I have the good fortune, at the close of my term, to bear with me the respect and good will that goes, and justly, with the retiring President of to-day, an earnest hope will have become a pleasing reality. Nothing in the affairs of the Board, or in this occasion, suggests to my mind necessity for oratorical venture. I therefore consult your comfort and restrain any ambitious inclination I may have in that direction by briefly saying that in accepting this office—one, as it is, of responsibility; honored as it has been in the past in its association with the lives of men of character and ability,—I acknowledge feelings both of pleasure and of anxiety,—of pleasure that, after an intercourse of nearly twenty years of business life, my associates deemed me worthy of this confidence; of anxiety, lest in the discharge of the duties of the office I fall short of your expectations; for I interpret your action as meaning your belief that I have something of fitness for the position,—some knowledge of the Board's affairs, familiarity with its rules of government, and the requisit honesty and manliness to require obedience to them when necessary, at the expense, though it may be, of personal preference or of personal popularity. And, not to magnify the speaker, I confess it may mean more according to your estimate of the position which this Board sustains towards the commercial interests, not alone of the city, State, or West, but as well of the entire country. With what measure of fidelity and of satisfaction to you I acquit myself of the obligation now assumed, the closely pressing future will speedily determine. [Applause.]

Mr. Dunham was called for, but he begged to be excused, saying that the President had set a good example. [Applause.]

The President regretted to announce that Mr. McHenry, the Second Vice-President, was not there on account of severe illness.

The Board then adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Home of the Friendless—Banking and Other Corporations.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the corporation of the Chicago Home for the Friendless was held yesterday afternoon in the Home building on Wabash avenue. Between thirty and forty ladies were present. Col. C. G. Hammond, President of the corporation, occupied the chair.

The report of the Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Smith, was not statistical, but showed the Home and also the Industrial School and Burr Mission, which are under the supervision of the Home managers, to be in a very satisfactorily prosperous condition.

The report of the Superintendent, Mrs. J. Grant, showed that the number of inmates of the Home on Jan. 1, 1880, was 134; that 1,177 adults and 669 children were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,980 cared for; that 1,148 adults and 628 children were discharged, and that 37 deaths had occurred, leaving the number of inmates on Jan. 1, 1881, at 167.

Four hundred and thirty children were registered in the Home school, and the Industrial School numbered 64 members,—42 girls and 22 boys.

Drs. J. N. Hyde and D. A. K. Steele, Home physicians, reported that they had attended 401 patients at the Home during the year; that an epidemic of diphtheria and measles had carried off 15 inmates, and that the total mortality had been 37.

The cost of Burr Mission for the year, not including the money expended on the new building, corner of Twenty-third street and Wentworth avenue, was $2,859.37. The new building cost $11,500, and is all paid for, or will be in a few days.

The financial statement showed the expenses of the Home for the year to have been $12,251.18. Of this amount $2,782.79 was raised by subscriptions, etc., the balance, and some little over, being obtained as interest on bonds and other investments.

The meeting chose the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. C. G. Hammond; Vice-President, Mr. F. D. Gray; Secretary, Mrs. W. S. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Thomas A. Hill; Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Weinsheimer; Superintendent, Mrs. J. Grant.

The managers representing the city at large will be the same ladies who acted last year, and the managers representing the different churches will be nearly the same. Drs. Hyde and Steele were reappointed Home physicians.

On recommendation of a committee, the new addition to the Home which is now being constructed will have in some conspicuous place a stone inscribed "In memory of Henry Hobart Taylor. He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"; and a portrait of the deceased Mr. Taylor will be painted and hung in the Home—all of this to be done in recognition of the gentleman's bequest of $185,000 to the institution.

PROSSER CAR COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Prosser Twin Cylinder Car Company was held yesterday at 94 Washington street, Room 8. The following-named gentlemen were elected Directors: A. K. Stiles, Caleb Clapp, William H. Long, T. T. Prosser, George Hesmith. It was resolved to hold another meeting the first Monday in February to elect officers of the Company. A motion passed that the Directory be increased to seven after giving thirty days' notice. When the new Directory is elected, and satisfactory by-laws for the government of the Company have been adopted, it is the intention of the stockholders to have the present injunction removed and allow the Company to go on building cars.

SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY.

The stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company held their annual meeting yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 50 State street, and elected the following Board of Directors: S. B. Cobb, Daniel A. Jones, Samuel W. Allerton, Erskine M. Phelps, D. K. Pearsons, C. L. Hutchinson, John R. Hoxie.

HIBERNAN BANK.

The annual meeting of the Hibernan Savings Bank was held yesterday for the election of officers, with the following result: President, J. V. Clarke; Vice-President, O. F. Fuller; Cashier, Hamilton B. Dox; Directors, J. V. Clarke, O. F. Fuller, Thomas Lonergan, Michael Keeley, James R. McKay. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared last week, which was payable yesterday.

STOCK-YARDS BANK.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stock-Yards National Bank held yesterday the following officers were elected: President, John H. Vermilye; George E. Conrad, Cashier; Charles Jameson, Assistant Cashier; Samuel M. Nickerson, Stephen B. Roath, George T. Williams, John H. Vermilye, and George E. Conrad, Directors.

SWITCHMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Ed W. Jennings; Vice-President, Henry Cruthers, Treasurer, John Kinney; Recording Secretary, Charles Travis; Financial Secretary, Thomas Wilson; Conductor, James O'Neil; Guard, James Comick; Trustees, James Cullerton, James Turner, and John Riley.

SOUTH SIDE GAS COMPANY.

The stockholders of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company met yesterday afternoon and elected the following Directors: Silas B. Cobb, Jerome Beecher, B. W. Raymond, George Armour, P. D. Yoe, E. K. Rogers, John A. Brown, Jr., Albert Keep, and E. T. Watkins.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—I was astonished to notice in your paper of Saturday last a statement in an advertisement of Warner's Safe Liver and Kidney Cure that I recommended it. I do not know anything about the article as a medicine, and never prescribed it nor any other patent medicine. Yours, etc., T. T. OLIVER, M. D.

The County Hospital Chimney.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A correspondent in last Sunday's TRIBUNE calls attention to the dense smoke emitted from the chimney of the Cook County Hospital. It is not a difficult matter for any experienced engineer to see why there is so much more dense smoke from that than from other chimneys, where more and poorer coal is used.

The grate bars have all been trimmed so that the openings between them are nearly double width of those in private boilers. The consequence is at the moment of ignition the heat in the furnace draws a large supply of cold air through the ash doors and thence through the openings between the grate bars, and forces the more volatile parts of the coal, which have been freed by the heat, out past the bridge wall through the flues and thence out to defile the atmosphere for hundreds of yards, rendering the place a nuisance to all the surrounding citizens and smearing the walls, the floors, the books and papers of the Rush Medical College and the Marquette School with a thick, sticky, filthy substance, and ruining hundreds of dollars' worth of property yearly. Let the County Commissioners examine this subject and they will find the condition of the grate-bars as stated above. A change, if carried into effect, will save largely in the fuel consumed for a given duty, and cause a great abatement in the smoke nuisance. ENGINEER.

Mauna Loa—Latest Phases of the Great Eruption on Hawaii.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of Dec. 8 says: "From a correspondent resident on Hawaii we learn that the eruption on Mauna Loa is rapidly subsiding, and promises to become extinct soon. The stream toward the northward still continues to flow; the lava does not appear to advance toward Hilo, but seems to pile itself up in cones or masses on the plateau between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. The branch stream that entered Kau is extinct, and can be safely crossed at any point. The light of the new eruption is seen nearly every night, but is not so bright as it was, and it may continue so for some time yet, gradually expiring. Rains have been very abundant all over Hawaii the past week, or during the Kona storm."

The same journal, in its issue of Dec. 15, says: "Mauna Loa has been shut from view most of the time during the past week, and when seen has presented the appearance of very little activity. At times, when the mountain has been clear, there have been no signs of fire, and the impression has been that the fire had gone out. Friday (Dec. 10) morning, however, it seems to have started anew and to be very brilliant. There are two distinct flows from which the lava is pouring out, the first about the place of the original outbreak and diminishing in size, the second a new point far to the north, from which a vast cloud of smoke and fire arises, and appearing from Hilo to be flowing toward Kona."

No one has ever been disappointed in using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The standard remedy.

THE COURTS.

Judge Barnum Trying to Solve an Insurance Wrangle.

L. P. Farmer Charges Crookedness Against the Western Manufacturers' Mutual.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

AN INSURANCE WRANGLE.

A lengthy bill was filed in the Circuit Court on the 16th of November last, but very successfully suppressed, by Jefferson Farmer, the Empire Distilling Company, and the Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company against W. H. Turner, Clinton Briggs, Jesse Spalding, George E. Wasey, W. A. Rust, Louis Merki, A. E. Crosby, P. A. Montgomery, John Merki, the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, formerly the Northwestern German Mutual Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago, the Fifth National Bank, and the Union National Bank, in which a strange story of alleged fraud is narrated. According to complainants' charges, on the 12th of March, 1879, N. Ludington, H. Whitbeck, W. H. Turner, J. L. Pitts, Clinton Briggs, W. B. Ferguson, W. M. Van Nortwick, H. S. Carrier, A. Cruver, Jesse Spalding, Robert Law, Joseph H. Brown, Jefferson Farmer, and J. R. Worswick held a meeting for the purpose of forming an insurance company under the name of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company. Spalding was elected President, Turner Vice-President, Briggs Treasurer, Ferguson Secretary, and complainant as Manager. After the usual preliminaries the charter was procured, and the Company began business. Prior to this, however, the officers "prepared agreements for insurance which were to be entered into with 400 applicants, the premiums on which should amount to not less than $200,000, of which $40,000 at least were to have been paid in cash, and notes of solvent parties, founded on actual and bona fide applications for insurance, were to be received for the remainder." In October, 1879, an Executive Committee was appointed to carry out this scheme, and it was agreed that when the insurance was obtained the Company should be chartered and the insurance turned over to it. Farmer then went to work vigorously, and obtained, as he claims, some $300,000 of insurance up to January, 1880, when the Executive Committee by threats compelled him and Ferguson to resign their positions. The Executive Committee and the Directors then, as is charged, conspired together to kill the as yet unborn infant company, and for that purpose caused a certificate to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State changing the name of the Northwestern German Mutual Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago to that of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, tranferred the assets of the embryo company to the latter, its namesake, and then sent out notices to the policy-holders that the voluntary association had ripened into a corporation, but concealing the fact that it was not the corporation first intended. The certificates of the voluntary association were then taken up and policies in the newly named "Manufacturers'" given instead. This fraudulent substitution of an old company newly named for the proposed new corporation, and the transfer to the latter of the agreements for insurance which were obtained by Farmer for the new company, it is charged, is greatly to the injury of complainant. He finds himself entirely out in the cold now, with his occupation as manager entirely gone, and though he holds no stock or insurance in the new concern, he claims he has been greatly damnified. In conclusion he asks that Spalding, Briggs, and Turner, as members of the Executive Committee, may be compelled to state what notes, moneys, and other assets they transferred to the newly-named company, which of right belonged to the Association; that the First and Union National Banks may also tell what moneys they hold belonging to the former organization; that a Receiver may be appointed for the Western Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and that the defendants may be restrained from diverting the assets of the Association from their proper use, or from issuing and substituting policies in the new company for the certificates issued by the Association; that the Insurance Company may be restrained from issuing any policies or using those issued, or transacting any business of any kind or from using the name of "Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company," and finally that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the property of the Association and also of that of the Insurance Company. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Barnum at the time the bill was filed.

On the 20th of November an answer, even larger than the bill, was filed by the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, formerly the Northwestern German Mutual Fire-Insurance Company. It denies that the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company was ever formed, though steps toward that end were taken by Farmer, Spalding, and others. Farmer tried to obtain the requisit 400 members, but failed, and then, in September, 1879, applied to the Auditor for permission to do business without complying with the legal requirements, which permission was refused. Spalding, Briggs, Turner, Farmer, Ludington, Whitbeck, Carter, and Ferguson then formed together a private association, unincorporated, in the insurance business, issuing certificates by which those who took insurance became associates with the parties above named, and intending to form themselves into a company as soon as sufficient insurance had been obtained. Farmer was never an associate, but solicited insurance for a time, until he was discharged for want of ability. Repeated attempts were made after Farmer's ouster to amend the original charter on file at Springfield, but as Farmer would not agree to it, the Attorney-General held it could not be done. The original incorporators, then, as a last resort, purchased the charter of the Northwestern German Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, a corporation organized in 1869, and changed its name to that of the Western Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, Jesse Spalding becoming President and P. A. Montgomery Secretary. The assets of the private association were then transferred to it, and the certificates were taken up, and regular policies of insurance issued instead. Farmer, as is claimed, was never anything but an agent of the Association, and as he was well paid for his trouble, has no claim now either on the Association or the Company. In conclusion, the Company denied that it diverted any of the assets wrongfully from the Association, or that the change of name was made with intent to deceive, but claims everything was done openly, and in consequence of Farmer's entire failure to get the charter of the original Company.

Yesterday an application was made to Judge Barnum to dissolve the temporary injunction heretofore granted. Messrs. Rae & Smith appeared for the complainant and F. H. Kales for the defendants. The arguments were not concluded, but will be resumed this morning.

DIVORCES.

Annie Loyd filed a bill of complaint yesterday charging that her husband, Michael Loyd, had been an habitual drunkard for the past thirteen years, and had also, during the same length of time, frequently struck, kicked, choked, and otherwise abused her, so that she cannot longer live with him. For the last ten years he has been in the Bridewell at least three times a year for vagrancy, and he is at present enjoying a sweet season of repose there, so that he can be easily found by the Sheriff in order to serve him with summons.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Annie D. Cary from Louis A. Cary on the ground of desertion, and to Amelia O. S. Schamberg from Frank Schamberg for the same cause.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to John O'Keefe from Mary Ellen O'Keefe on the ground of adultery, and to John Westphal from Hansine Westphal for desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Leon, Marks & Co. began a suit in attachment yesterday against William Posthwait, claiming $1,224.

J. H. Wade commenced a suit for $30,000 against the Town of Walnut, Bureau County.

Henry H. Ely filed a bill against S. E. King, H. M. Hamilton, and J. H. Gilman to prevent them from using his patent for improvement in cob-carriers for corn-shellers, issued to him Jan. 14, 1873.

The Dominion Bank sued W. M. Studebaker and E. C. Lewis for $1,500.

STATE COURTS.

Frank Tallmadge began a suit yesterday to recover $15,000 of the Chicago Public Produce Exchange.

Charles L. Elfers commenced an action in trespass against the City of Chicago, laying damages at $10,000.

Amalie Spread brought suit to recover $5,000 damages of the Village of Hyde Park.

Joseph Cahill sued John D. Short and Daniel Scully for $1,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Before Judge Moran, Frank Smith and John McLean pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and were remanded. Edward Lewis was tried for petit larceny, and sentenced to the County Jail for twenty days.

In the Kraatz manslaughter case the evidence was concluded, and the arguments will be heard this morning.

Before Judge Hawes, the jury in the case of Henry Bartels, charged with a murderous assault on John Leyder, returned a verdict of not guilty.

George Lee was convicted of larceny and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Anna Ward pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to twenty-nine days in the County-Jail.

Dennis Shire pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded.

Thomas Cole, charged with assault, is on trial.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of John Gödeke the will was proven and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were issued to Catharina M. Gödeke. The estate is valued at $1,500.

In the estate of Lemuel H. Aiken, letters testamentary were issued to Charles B. Lawrence and John Edgar. The estate is valued at $20,000.

In the estate of Sophia J. Assenheim et al., minors, letters of guardianship were issued to Sarah Assenheim. The estate is valued at $275.

In the estate of Louis Rodemeier, letters of administration were issued to Sophie Rodemeier. The estate is valued at $500.

In the estate of Robert Graham, letters of administration were issued to John G. Ender. The estate is valued at $3,600.

COUNTY COURT.

New suits. No. 2,577—Bernard A. Eckhardt et al. v. John P. Guenthner. Confession.

2,578—Charles Stein v. Archibald L. Good. Appeal.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business. To-morrow the first twenty cases on his new calendar, with a jury.

APPELLATE COURT—125, 126, 127, 128, and 129. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Call of his condemnation calendar. No. 75,406, City v. Marsh, for opening West Twenty-first street from Union to Jefferson street, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 300, 348, 410, 452, 456. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—53, 59 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 69, 71 to 80. No. 3,503, Heppner v. Sundmacher, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—1, 10, 11, 12. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—4, 8, 15, 16. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—173, 177, 180, 181, 182. No. 170, Ryan v. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on trial, but likely to be concluded soon.

JUDGE ANTHONY—37, 39, 26, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 50, 51, and 52. No. 34, Chicago West Division Railroad Company v. Rend, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—2, 6, 8, 9. No. 7, Quinn v. Schwartz, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 4. No case on hearing. Yesterday's motion calendar was postponed until Thursday.

JUDGES MORAN AND HAWES—Nos. 143, 146, 693, 22, 23, 696, 698, and 703.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 618, 624, 650, 651, 656, 657, 666, 668, 687, 691, 696, and 700.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—J. K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, v. John P. Lindquist, $77.30.—Same v. Louis Beidermann, $140.—Same v. William W. Crooker, $181.41.—Same v. Nels Lindstrang, $139.83.—Same v. Bernhardt Wuerfce, $223.50.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE ANTHONY—International Bank v. Catherine Walsh v. George S. Poppers; verdict, debt $1,200, damages $1,000, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Field, Leiter & Co. v. Moses J. Graham; verdict, $1679.0, and motion for new trial.—John I. Redick v. Frederick Gustarf, $16,601.13.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Albert R. Fox v. City of Chicago, $391.87.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—George A. Reynolds v. James C. Skiff, $1,000; George P. Gore v. D. Thompson, $131.18.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The following orders were entered in the Supreme Court to-day:

1. R. H. Brown v. Banner Coal Company; petition for reopening denied.

7. P., D., C. & A. v. The People; motion by defendant to set cause for oral argument.

45. People ex rel. v. Peacock; motion to file record as of second day of term.

Adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

CHINA.

The New Treaty with the United States.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 25.—The Commissioners, on their arrival at Pekin, were cordially received by H. E. Prince Kung and the members of the Tsung Li Sameu, and, after the calls of ceremony had been made and returned, two high officials, members of the Foreign Office, were appointed to discuss with them, and, if possible, arrange some satisfactory settlement of the question of unrestricted immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. The Commissioners explained the situation, why they had come, and what they wanted. They felt sure the Chinese Government was too wise not to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit, and far too just to refuse what would be a great boon to both sides, and what would tend to cement more closely the strong friendly relations so long existing between China and the United States. Then came another argument. "We ask only our treaty rights,—a treaty forced upon us by Burlingame, an American,—rights no greater than you have accorded to all the countries of Europe. Then why does the President, at the instance of a San Francisco mob, seek to discriminate between the subjects of China and the subjects of Great Britain, Germany, and the northern countries of Europe?" The Commissioners explained that all immigrants from Europe came with their fathers and mothers, their wives and children, their valuables, and all they possesed, with the full intent of making the United States their home; that they spread out over the country, took up waste and uncultivated lands, soon became producers, learned our language, assimilated with our customs, sent their children to our schools, and in a very few years became thorough Americans, and, if possible, more patriotic than our native-born citizens, while the habits and customs of Chinese subjects in the United States were too familiar to the Chinese officials to require any comment; that their presence in San Francisco and on the Pacific coast in such large numbers was fraught with danger to all, and not a San Francisco mob; that Congress, composed of representatives of every State and Territory, had joined with the President and Secretary of State in sending the Commission to Pekin to discuss with the Chinese Government, in a spirit of friendship, the best means of remedying or checking the growing evil.

After many consultations, in which nearly every member of the Tsung Li Sameu took part, there seemed to be no practicable way in which China could stop emigration to the United States, as every emigant to California went from Hong Kong, a British colony. It was then proposed to leave the matter entirely and absolutely in the hands of Congress, and it has been agreed that "Whenever Congress shall decide that the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, or the accumulation of them in great numbers in any locality, shall become dangerous, etc., it can legislate as it thinks best to remedy the evil, regardless of existing treaties."

During all these negotiations the Chinese never attempted to trade or ask an offset, but after the matter was fully settled, said they had some simple requests to make, which they thought for their good, and reciprocal, and in a few days would send on a memorandum of what they wanted.

The Commissioners met this in a friendly spirit, and I believe have granted what was asked,—among them that Chinese steamers should be placed upon the same footing as the steamers of other foreign nations, and some few other unimportant concessions. The best, and greatest of all, is a clause forbidding the importation or transportation of opium (the curse of China) in American vessels, and forbidding United States citizens from dealing in it.

RELIGIOUS.

The Weekly Meetings of the Various Ministerial Organizations.

Lecture of the Rev. Charles Caverno on "Morals and God."

BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers held their weekly conference in the exchange-room at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday forenoon.

The Rev. Dr. E. C. Anderson read a paper on "The Morality of the Old Testament." He said that laws were based upon the condition of the people for whom they were intended, and argued that the Old Testament no more sanctioned polygamy and slavery than the farmer who, while clearing a timber farm, is responsible for the stumps in his wheat field. In the one case there was the necessity of doing what could be done to get a crop by first taking away the underbrush and then girdling the trees and leaving to Nature and time the work of finishing the clearing. Moses did what was best for the children of Israel, using that judgment which was best for their guidance. The morality of the Old Testament cannot be judged by the standards of the present century. Unlike works of fiction, the Bible speaks of things as they were, and the Author assumed that men had common sense.

In a discussion which ensued on the essay it was favorably spoken of by the Revs. Perrin, Vosburgh, Morgan, Hulbert, and Burhoe.

The Rev. Mr. Burhoe coincided with the views of Dr. Anderson. He had no sympathy with those namby-pambyists who did not know how to handle the case of David. David was as good a man as there was in Chicago, for he repented of his sins. He believed in the Lord's treatment of the Canaanites. Such men should be treated as we would treat a nest of hornets. The speaker branched off to the subject of temperance, and declared himself a radical Prohibitionist. He would never, God helping him, vote for licensing rum-sellers, and believed they should be summarily dealt with.

Next Monday morning Prof. Morgan will read a paper on "The Pastor's Historical Studies."

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Oneman, the conference adjourned.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held yesterday morning in their rooms in McCormick Block. There were twenty-five pastors and elders present. The Rev. James Maclaughlin acted as Moderator.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, after which the resignation of the Rev. D. S. Johnson as Stated Clerk was not received, and the resignation was withdrawn.

The Rev. John Anderson, of Paris, Canada, and the Rev. S. E. Vance, of Winnebago, Wis., were invited to sit as corresponding members.

The Rev. J. H. Walker then made a statement relative to the death of the Rev. H. H. Kellogg, of Mount Forest, and the continuance of the seminary intrusted to his care.

The Rev. Messrs. J. H. Walker, R. W. Patterson, and E. R. Davis were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Father Kellogg, and also to report as to the advisability of continuing the school at Mount Forest.

The pastor of the Third Church was chosen to prepare a suitable minute on the death of the late William R. Downs.

The Rev. H. P. Fullenweider was granted a letter of dismissal to the Presbytery of Mattoon, Ill.

A communication was received from the Rev. E. N. Barrett asking that the pastoral relations be dissolved between him and the Westminster Church, of this city. Mr. J. D. Wallace having appeared for the Church and seconding the request, the prayer was granted and a letter of dismissal to the Presbytery of Grand Rapids granted to Mr. Barrett.

The Rev. Drs. D. S. Johnson and David Clark were appointed a committee to prepare a proper minute on the withdrawal of Mr. Barrett.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting in the Fifth Church during April, to which time the Presbytery adjourned.

METHODISTS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers was held yesterday morning at their rooms on Washington street. The Rev. A. C. George called the meeting to order, and introduced the Rev. Dr. Rich, of St. Louis, who conducted the devotional exercises.

It was resolved that a brief report of the memorial services to the late Dr. Hooper Crews, which were held in the First Church, be spread upon the minutes of the organization.

The Rev. Josiah Hansen, the original "Uncle Tom" of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, was introduced to the meeting. By common consent he was invited to make a few remarks, and he succeeded in amusing the ministers by his quaint sayings and funny anecdotes. He was endeavoring to raise money enough to build a church somewhere in Canada, and said he was meeting with fair success. Canada was a refuge for the colored people, and it also served as a refuge for a good many whites who ought to be in Texas and who left their country for their country's good. [Laughter.] He was on a suburban train the other day, when a man called him by name. The stranger claimed to have met him in Brunswick, Me, over thirty-five years ago, and said that he had heard him deliver a lecture at the time. That lecture had made an Abolitionist and had been the means of making him a Christian. The old colored man said that he saw the man was in earnest, and he thanked God that he had been instrumental in saving at least one soul.

The Committee of Arrangements reported that the Rev. John Williamson would read a paper next Monday on "The Pastor's Personal Preparation for Revival Work."

The regular order of the day was taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Gurney was called upon. He said he had been assigned the duty of reviewing a book, but lack of time had prevented any preparation, and he asked consent to read a paper which he had prepared some two years ago. General consent was given, and he announced the subject, "The True Basis of Ministerial Success." His main point was that high attainments in holiness were necessary to ministerial success, and he treated this point at some length. The great cry among ministers was, "Tell me how I can make souls for Christ," and the great object in the life of a minister of the Gospel was the conversion of souls. The speaker held that their success was measured by their holiness, and their holiness by their success. A minister might be eloquent and able, but he could not comprehend the Gospel if he lacked holiness. His smallest sin was always discovered by watchful eyes that were always on him, and when a sinful act was revealed his people lost confidence in him. The Divine Master had sanctified Himself by resisting the temptations of Satan, and that should be the course of His ministers.

The paper was followed by the usual discussion, and Mr. Gurney's points were favorably criticised.

DR. CAVERNO ON MORALS.

The Rev. Charles Caverno, pastor of the Congregational Church at Lombard, Ill., delivered the first of a proposed series of lectures on the general subject, "Morals," in Hershey Hall yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. before a small audience. The speaker stated that it was his intention to deliver a lecture in that house every Monday. He thought it necessary to have a Chairman, as he wanted to address "an organized mob," and he called Mr. W. C. Grant to the chair. The Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church, led in prayer. Mr. Caverno said that the subject of his first lecture was "Morals and God."

Every man wanted to know what he was, what God was, and what relation God bore to him. The conflict between theology and atheism was at present raging fiercely, and it was time for theologians to crush out the enemy of religion. What God was to us and what we were to Him was still an unanswered question. Theology had laid a foundation for a religion by finding for us in God a moral ruler and inculcating in man the morals of God. Precisely what the world wanted to know was: was there a power without ourselves that governed us, and the way to find this out was to look to the moral nature of man. We were not the cause of the moral feeling which followed the commission of a good or bad act, nor were we the cause of the sensations following the contact of a hot iron or the breath of a June breeze, and it followed that there must be a hidden power controlling these things.

The speaker then reviewed briefly Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics," and said he seemed to treat moralism as utilitarism. If we admitted his idea of the origin of ethics, we must follow up the line of their progress. The general drift of moral development had evolved from the very teeth of social life. We were told that there was a right and a wrong, and we were expected to find out what was right, as we were always conscious of having committed a wrong. To every man who did a good action a reward was given, and toward him who did an evil action there was indignation and wrath. We were held eternally to the distinction between right and wrong. The pressure of the hidden power inclined us from the bad to the good. Along intellectual lines we hunted for God, but along moral lines God hunted for us.

What was the power, not ourselves, that made for righteousness a moral government, was the great question we were called upon to solve.

The soul was an ever-ending sigh after God, it had been said, but the true way to put it was that God was a never-ending sigh after the soul. The power of God over the soul was omnipotent, and could not be avoided. Its visitation was incessant, and it was familiar to those in every walk of life. It was a simple voice, but its value was greater than all the money in the banks. It had been said that strong drink was the cause of all sin in the world, but that statement was not true. The sinful soul resorted to liquor in an endeavor to forget the still, small voice of the hidden power.

The iron, vise-like clasp of moral duty was no invention of man. The consciousness of a power not ourselves often became a prime consciousness, and we forgot ourselves. There was a fear that religion was losing its hold on man, and that men were becoming wickeder. This was only the theory of the fearful ones, and religion could not be triumphant and win the battle with chattering teeth. New exigencies should be met with new expedients. If the moral code was being isolated religion should take up that issue and fight for the moral consciousness. The old idea of a hell of fire was passing away, but God was an old consuming fire, and to be true to duty God should be taken into partnership. The speaker closed with a criticism of Ingersoll's latest idea of thoughts, and was rewarded with generous applause for his effort.

STOLEN TICKETS.

Webb, the Scalper, Held to the Criminal Court.

The examination of J. A. Webb, the railroad-ticket scalper, charged with receiving stolen Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad tickets from D. F., alias "Penn," Drew, a former employé in the General Passenger Agent's office of that corporation, was concluded before Justice Wallace yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the holding of the defendant for trial in the Criminal Court. The specific charge was receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Webb was present with his counsel, William Forrest, and A. S. Trude appeared as attorney for the Railroad Company.

Mr. Johnson, the General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, testified that Drew was one of the clerks in his office at the time the tickets were sold, and he was not authorized to sell tickets in that way, nor did the witness sell any tickets to brokers on the streets. The tickets sold to Webb and produced in court were stolen from the office of the Company by Drew, who had absconded.

Charles B. Morgan, a former ticket-broker, testified in behalf of the defense that he had purchased some Michigan Southern New York tickets at $15 each, and John W. Connorton swore that he saw Drew sell to Webb some Buffalo tickets of the same Company, for which he gave a check.

C. H. Stewart, from whose box at the Fidelity Safety Depository the stolen tickets were lately taken on a search-warrant, testified that he did not give Webb any money, but a check on the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company for $980, receiving the tickets as security for the loan.

A question by Mr. Trude, as to whether the witness had stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he knew Webb had a bad character, was not admitted by the Court.

WEBB WAS CALLED

to the stand, and testified that he went to Drew, and when he paid him the money for the tickets asked him why they were some dated Dec. 22, and others the 26th. Drew said some one had been fooling with his stamp, and he would have to change them so that his voucher would correspond with that of the Michigan Central. When Capt. Buckley showed him the contract found among Drew's effects, he said at first it was his signature, but upon examining the paper—which was a letter-press copy—he declared it a forgery. Drew had told him he was Assistant Ticket Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company, and gave him his card. The witness borrowed $1,000 from Walzer to pay Drew for the tickets. He knew Drew when he first went into the Lake Shore office, and never loaned him any money.

A question by Mr. Trude as to whether the witness had not won Drew's money from him at poker was ruled out by the Court.

In his argument Mr. Trude said it was a crime to buy railroad tickets from unauthorized persons. The law required a person to go to the General Passenger Agent of a railroad company and learn from him whether the tickets were stolen or not. His belief was that Webb went into the original stealings.

Mr. Forrest argued that his client had not been guilty of receiving the tickets knowing that Drew had stolen them; he could not know that; he had purchased tickets of him before, and supposed he was authorized to sell them. If it was held that a man must go to the General Passenger Agent before buying tickets, it would establish a dangerous precedent.

The Court held that, outside of the regular business of the railroad companies, persons engaged in scalping were especially charged about the purchase of tickets, and should know all about it. There was no evidence that the Michigan Southern ever sold the tickets to any man. Taking all the testimony into consideration, he was of the opinion that Webb had been trying to avoid the truth of the matter, and he therefore held him for trial at the upper Court, fixing bail at $1,000, which was furnished.

At the close of the examination Webb took occasion to say to a TRIBUNE reporter that he

DENIED THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT

that he was the proprietor of a "poker-room"; he would admit that he had played the great National game of poker. Drew, he said, had squandered his money on a painted beauty known as "Pauline," giving her on one occasion a pair of diamond earrings valued at $800, which he sent to New York for. He claimed to have bought the tickets from Drew "on the square."

Ancient Likenesses of Christ.

An English work, entitled "The Likeness of Christ," written by the late Thomas Heaphy, and edited by Wyke Bayliss, is one of the most valuable archæological publications of recent times. The full-page illustrations, which are executed in colors, fac-simile, are twelve in number. Three of these are of the deepest interest by far, for they give what hitherto the English public has never yet had set before them, representations of (1) the picture preserved in the sacristy of St. Peter's, at Rome; (2) that in the Church of St. Silvestro, in the same city; and (3) that in the Church of St. Bartolomeo, at Genoa. The first of these, roughly painted with transparent rude pigments on unprepared cloth, is never shown to visitors at Rome, being seen only by the Pope and two of the Sacred Conclave after they have just received the Holy Communion. The wonder, therefore, is how Mr. Heaphy, presumably a Protestant, obtained permission to copy it. This copy seems all but perfect, so nobly and touchingly does it render the Divine Face of Him who was fairer than the children of men, and yet, above all his human brothers, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief." The authenticated history of this picture reaches back to the second century, while the concentrated thought and feeling which it displays "almost force on us the conviction that he that produced it must have seen that which he depicted." The second and third representations are executed much in the same manner upon coarse linen, and are types of a class numerous in Italy and in the East. The Genoese example purports to be the likeness painted by St. Luke for Agbarus, of Edessa, and there appears to be a considerable amount of evidence to identify it with the portrait mentioned by Eusebius as preserved at that place. There can be no question as to the antiquity of these pictures.

It Never Rains but Pours.

So it would seem from what Mr. James R Young, of Owatonna, Minn., recently wrote us. Mr. Young says: My wife was afflicted with a very severe sore throat in July, and three children similarly troubled. St. Jacobs Oil was used, and a complete cure was the result. Can recommend it to all afflicted.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

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Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples, the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment, no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmoniously restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength, disease will diminish, and all foreign and morbid deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

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of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

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In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

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Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

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The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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